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Demographic and Health Survey:

2012

Adolescent Reproductive Health

Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2012: Adolescent Reproductive Health

Statistics Indonesia

National Population and Family Planning Board

Ministry of Health
Jakarta, Indonesia

MEASURE DHS
ICF International
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PREFACE

This report presents the Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH) component of the 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS). This report is the third in a series of reports that focuses on adolescent reproductive health in Indonesia. The previous reports were published in 2004 and 2008. The 2012 IDHS was implemented by Statistics Indonesia (BPS) in collaboration with the National Population and Family Planning Board (NPFPB) and the Ministry of Health (MoH).

The 2012 ARH report presents information on never-married men and women age 15-24. Never-married men were interviewed with a specially-designed questionnaires, while never-married women were interviewed using the questionnaire used to interview all women age 15-49, in which specific sections were asked to never-married women age 15-24.

The main objective of the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS is to provide policy makers and program managers data to design programs for adolescents. The survey provides data on adolescents' background characteristics; knowledge about human reproduction system and family planning; the use of tobacco and drugs, consumption of alcohol; experience in dating and sexual relationship, and knowledge of HIV-AIDS and other sexual transmitted diseases.

The government of Indonesia supported the local budget of the survey. ICF International provided technical assistance in data processing and report writing under the auspices of the MEASURE Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) program, which is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

The activities of 2012 IDHS was started with a pilot which conducted from mid-July to mid-August 2011 in order to test the questionnaires. Training of the field staff was conducted from April 22 to May 5, 2012 followed by fieldwork from May 7 to July 31, 2012. Data processing took place between June to October 2012. The preliminary results were launched in November 2012. The tabulation for final report were produced from December 2012 to March 2013, and the final report was prepared from March to July 2013.

I would like to extend my gratitute and appreciation to the report-writing team from BPS, NPFPB,and MoH, and to ICF International for providing assistance in the preparation of the report.

I hope that the report can be used to monitor and evaluate national programs in health, family planning, and education related to adolescents, and can meet the need of researchers for data exploration and further analysis.

Jakarta, September 2013

Dr. Suryamin
Chief Statistician
BPS-Statistics Indonesia

PREFACE

The Indonesian Government has incorporated adolescent reproductive health (ARH) issues into national health and family planning policies and programs. The main focus of ARH programs are to increase the awareness of all related stakeholders and young people themselves on the importance of reproductive health for their well-being in the future. The specific issues addressed by the programs include early marriage, unwanted pregnancies, use of tobacco, alcohol consumption, and HIV-AIDS.

The Indonesian Government also acknowledges the recommendations of the Global Youth Forum held in Bali in 2012. The Forum produced a set of recommendations which outline the vision of young people around the world for their future, which encompass health, education, employment, families, youth rights, civic participation, and well-being issues. The final recommendations from the Forum will be included in a UN Secretary-General report to the General Assembly in 2014 and will feed into discussions on UN development goals for the next 20 years.

The ARH component of the 2012 Indonesia Demographic Health Survey (IDHS) provides useful information for designing policies and programs to address the ARH issues in Indonesia. The publication of the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS is well-timed as the Government of Indonesia is preparing the new Mid-Term National Development Plan for the 2015-2019 period.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Statistics Indonesia (BPS), the Ministry of Health (Kemenkes), National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), the University of Indonesia, and ICF International for their close cooperation in the preparation and finalization of the survey report. I would also like to extend my gratitude to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for providing technical assistance through ICF International.

Jakarta, September 2013

Prof. Fasli Jalal MD, PhD
Chairperson, National Population and
Family Planning Board

MINISTER OF HEALTH
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia
Preface to the 2012 Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH) Report

Young people aged 15-24 make up about 17 percent of the Indonesian population. As they build their lives they will play a key role in the future of Indonesia, as home makers, decision makers, and the back bone of Indonesia's national economy. The health status of these young people is very important, particularly their reproductive health, during these years of adolescence and young adulthood. To design effective programs to help them navigate successfully the transition to adulthood we need to understand the growing awareness of the importance of their choices, their rights and responsibilities relative to their reproductive health.

The 2012 Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH) report is a special report of the 2012 Indonesia Demographic Health Survey (IDHS). It provides information on adolescents – their background characteristics, knowledge of human reproduction and family planning; experience with tobacco, drugs, and alcohol; dating and sexual relationships; and knowledge of HIV and AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.

The ARH report presents a comprehensive analysis of the survey and key findings are highlighted. I hope this information will be used as a guide by policymakers and program managers in designing and monitoring strategies and programs for adolescent reproductive health services across the country. The Ministry of Health has benefited greatly from the ARH data. The results of the 2012 ARH survey together with data from other sources have already been used and will continue to be an important reference to support our evidence-based programming as we work to serve our young people effectively and in line with their real needs.

I take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to all parties who have given their time and effort to finalize this report on the 2012 Adolescent Reproductive Health survey. In particular, I thank Statistics Indonesia, the National Population and Family Planning Board, the National Development Planning Agency, the University of Indonesia, USAID, and ICF International for making it possible to carry out the survey as planned.

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INTRODUCTION 1

1.1 BACKGROUND

Adolescence has been defined in various ways. Basically, it marks the transition from childhood to adulthood. To be complete, a definition of adolescence must consider biological, psychological and sociological changes. A biological definition emphasizes the events of puberty that transform the bodies of children into those of sexually and physically mature adults. A psychological definition distinguishes adolescence in terms of the developmental tasks to be accomplished, each of which relates to the central task of achieving a personal identity. A sociological definition defines adolescence in terms of status within society, specifically, as a transitional period between childhood and adulthood (http://sites.sinauer.com/cobb/chapter01.html, 3 April 2013).

Age has been used to further distinguish adolescence on basis of physical development, such as early adolescence (age 11-13), middle adolescence (age 14-18), and young adulthood (age 19-24) (the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2008). The age restrictions for adolescents typically vary according to the local sociocultural norms. Although WHO defines adolescents as all persons age 10-19 (WHO, 1975), the Indonesia Ministry of Health has redefined this group to include only unmarried persons age 10-19. The adolescent reproductive program of the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) categorizes adolescents as unmarried persons age 10-21 (BKKBN, 2012).

The adolescent reproductive health (ARH) component of the 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), focuses on never-married women and men age 15-24, an age span that ensures a sufficient number of respondents to evaluate knowledge and risk behavior related to smoking tobacco, drinking alcoholic beverages, using drugs, and engaging in sexual activities. According to the 2010 Indonesia Population Census, there were 40.4 million youth age 15-24 living in Indonesia; 16.6 million were unmarried and male, and 12.8 million were unmarried and female (Table 1.1). This population is the focus of the current survey.

Table 1.1 Population size

Percent distribution of the population age 15-24 by age, sex, and marital status, according to urban-rural residence (in thousands), Indonesia 2010

	Urban		Rural		Total	
Age, sex, and marital status	Number (x 1,000)	Percent	Number (x 1,000)	Percent	Number (x 1,000)	Percent
Males 15-19						
Never married	4,927	93.6	4,924	94.2	9,850	93.9
Ever married	337	6.4	304	5.8	641	6.1
Total	5,264	100.0	5,228	100.0	10,492	100.0
Males 20-24						
Never married	3,877	72.6	2,880	64.8	6,757	69.1
Ever married	1,460	27.4	1562	35.2	3,022	30.9
Total	5,337	100.0	4,442	100.0	9,779	100.0
Females 15-19						
Never married	4,746	89.0	3,938	81.9	8,685	85.6
Ever married	588	11.0	872	18.1	1,461	14.4
Total	5,335	100.0	4,811	100.0	10,145	100.0
Females 20-24						
Never married	2,787	51.1	1,321	29.3	4,108	41.2
Ever married	2,670	48.9	3,184	70.7	5,854	58.8
Total	5,456	100.0	4,505	100.0	9,961	100.0

Source: BPS Statistics, Population Census 2010.

Several government agencies in Indonesia are entrusted with the task of addressing the needs of adolescents. They include the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry for Social Affairs, the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, and the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN). Many nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) also have been actively providing information, education, and counseling to young people in Indonesia since 1986.

1.2 HEALTH PROGRAMS FOR ADOLESCENTS

Recognizing the magnitude of this group as well as the issues associated with it, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and National Family Planning Coordinating Board in Indonesia[1] collaborated with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to formulate a National Policy and Strategy for Reproductive Health in Indonesia (MOH, et al., 2005). The government designated reproductive health as a priority in national development because it can determine to some degree women's health status and level of development, sa well as the development of human resources in Indonesia. This document also became the foundation of and set direction for the regional government, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), professional associations, the private sector and the business communityas they implemented adolescent reproductive health programs in Indonesia.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The ARH component of the 2012 IDHS was designed to:

- Measure the level of knowledge of adolescents concerning reproductive health issues
- Examine the attitudes of adolescents on various reproductive health issues
- Measure the level of tobacco use, alcohol consumption, and drug use among adolescents
- Measure the level of sexual activity among adolescents
- Explore adolescents' awareness of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections

1.4 ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY

The ARH component of the 2012 IDHS was carried out by Statistics-Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik-BPS) in collaboration with the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) and the Ministry of Health (MOH). Funding for the local costs of the survey was provided by the government of Indonesia. ICF International provided technical assistance through the US Agency for International Development (USAID), which funds the Demographic and Health Surveys (MEASURE DHS) program.

A survey steering committee was established. This committee consisted of senior representatives from BPS, BKKBN, MOH, and Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS). A technical team, consisting of members of the same organizations plus the Demographic Institute of the University of Indonesia, met more frequently than the Steering Committee to discuss and decide technical issues relating to the implementation of the survey.

The directors of the provincial statistical offices were responsible for both the technical and the administrative aspects of the survey in their respective areas. They were assisted by field coordinators, most of whom were the chiefs of the social statistics divisions in the provincial statistics offices.

[1] The names of the government agencies have changed. The Ministry of National Education became the Ministry of Education and Culture in 2011, and the National Family Planning Coordinating Board became the National Population and Family Planning Board in 2010.

1.4.1 Survey Questionnaires

The 2012 IDHS used four questionnaires: the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, the Married Man's Questionnaire, and the Never-Married Man's Questionnaire. Because of the change in survey coverage from ever-married women age 15-49 in the 2007 IDHS to all women age 15-49 in the 2012 IDHS, the Woman's Questionnaire had questions added for never-married women age 15-24. These questions had previously been a part of the 2007 Indonesia Young Adult Reproductive Survey Questionnaire. Questions asked of never-married women age 15-24 assessed additional background characteristics; knowledge of the human reproductive system; attitudes toward marriage and having children; the role of family, school, community, and media; use of smoking tobacco, alcohol, and drugs; and dating and sexual activity.

The questionnaire for never-married men age 15-24 included the same questions asked of never-married women age 15-24.

1.4.2 Pretest Activities

Prior to the start of the fieldwork, the questionnaires were pretested in Riau and East Nusa Tenggara provinces to make sure that the questions were clear and could be understood by the respondents. The pretest is important, given the change in sample coverage of women from ever-married women age 15-49 to all women age 15-49. In addition, there are new questions and changes in question format from the standard DHS questionnaire.

Two teams were recruited in each province. The pilot survey was conducted from mid-July to mid-August 2011 in four selected districts (four urban and four rural clusters). The areas selected for the pretests were Pekanbaru and Kampar districts (Riau province), and Kupang City and South Central Timor districts (East Nusa Tenggara province). Both rural and urban households were selected for the pretest in all four districts. Findings of the pretest were used to refine the questionnaires.

1.4.3 Training

A total of 922 persons, 376 men and of 546 women, participated in the main survey training for interviewers. Training took place in 12 days for adolescent's interviewers and in 7 days for never-married men's interviewers, in May 2012 in nine training centers; Batam, Bukittinggi, Banten, Yogyakarta, Denpasar, Banjarmasin, Makassar, Manokwari, and Jayapura. The training included class presentations, mock interviews, and tests. In each training center, the participants were grouped into three different classes, one each for interviewers of women, married men, and never-married men. All of the participants were trained using the Household and Individual questionnaires.

1.4.4 Data Collection

The ARH component of the 2012 IDHS recruited 119 interviewer teams for data collection. Eight interviewers comprised each team: one male supervisor, one female supervisor, a field editor, four female interviewers, and, in addition, one male interviewer/editor for male adolescents, and one male interviewer for currently married men. In Papua and West Papua, each team had five interviewers: one male supervisor (who also served as the interviewer of currently married men and editor of the male adolescent); one female field editor; two female interviewers, and one male interviewer for married men and never-married men. Fieldwork took place from May 7 to July 31, 2012.

1.4.5 Data Processing

All completed questionnaires, along with the control forms, were returned to the BPS central office in Jakarta for data processing. The questionnaires were logged and edited, and all open-ended questions were coded. Responses were entered in the computer twice for verification and corrected for computer-identified errors. Data processing activities were carried out by a team of 58 data entry operators, 42 data editors, 14 secondary data editors, and 14 data entry supervisors. A computer package program called Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro), which was specifically designed to process DHS-type survey data, was used in the processing of the 2007 Indonesia Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey (IYARHS).

1.5 RESPONSE RATES

Table 1.2 shows response rates for the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS. A total of 46,024 households were selected in the sample, of which 44,302 were occupied. Of the households found in the survey, 43,852 were successfully interviewed, yielding a very high response rate (99 percent).

In the interviewed households, 9,442 never-married female and 12,381 never-married male respondents age were identified for an individual interview. Of these, completed interviews were conducted with 8,902 women and 10,980 men, yielding response rates of 94 and 89 percent, respectively. These response rates are higher than those of the 2007 IYARHS, which were 90 and 86 percent, respectively.

Table 1.2 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence, Indonesia 2012

	Residence		
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	22,039	23,985	46,024
Households occupied	21,130	23,172	44,302
Households interviewed	20,866	22,986	43,852
Household response rate[1]	98.8	99.2	99.0
Interviews with never married women age 15-24			
Number of eligible women	5,610	3,832	9,442
Number of eligible women interviewed	5,304	3,598	8,902
Eligible women response rate[2]	94.5	93.9	94.3
Interviews with never married men age 15-24			
Number of eligible men	6,680	5,701	12,381
Number of eligible men interviewed	5,937	5,043	10,980
Eligible men response rate[2]	88.9	88.5	88.7

[1] Households interviewed/households occupied.
[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents.

PROFILE OF ADOLESCENTS 2

Key Findings

- Among female respondents, 72 percent are age 15-19 and 29 percent are 20-24. For male respondents, the corresponding proportion is 62 percent age 15-19 and 38 percent are 20-24.
- Sixty-one percent of the women and 56 percent of the men live in urban areas.
- Sixty-six percent of households have no adolescents, 25 percent have one adolescent, and 9 percent have two or more adolescents.
- In the majority of households, the respondents are children of the household head (74 percent of women and 78 percent of men). In contrast, 4 percent of women and 3 percent of men are the head of household.
- For both women and men, urban respondents tend to have a higher level of education than rural respondents.
- Thirty-seven percent of women and 43 percent of men stopped going to school because they could not pay the school fees and 24 percent of women and 8 percent of men said that they had enough schooling.
- Thirteen percent of women and 16 percent of men are in the lowest quintile, while 50 percent of women and 42 percent of men are in the two highest quintiles.

2.1 SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DIMENSION

2.1.1 Respondent's Characteristics

This section provides information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the respondents in the adolescent reproductive health (ARH) component of the 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS). The term adolescents and young adults are used interchangeably to refer to never-married women and men age 15-24. The main background characteristics that are used in this and subsequent chapters to distinguish subgroups of young adults regarding knowledge, attitudes, and behavior in the area of reproductive health are: age, urban-rural residence, and level of education. Table 2.1 shows the distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 by these characteristics.

A total of 19,399 young adults were interviewed: 10,980 males and 8,419 females. Sixty-six percent of the respondents are age 15-19 and 34 percent are age 20-24. There are more males than females in the sample; 57 percent compared with 43 percent. This is similar to the proportion in the general never-married population age 15-24 (see Table 1.1) and reflects the later age at marriage of males compared to females. For both women and men, the respondents are more likely to be found in urban areas (61 percent of women and 56 percent of men).

Table 2.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 by selected background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Never-married women			Never-married men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15	17.3	1,453	1,497	13.1	1,433	1,432
16	16.8	1,412	1,462	14.5	1,597	1,577
17	15.2	1,278	1,305	12.8	1,410	1,413
18	11.9	1,003	1,056	11.4	1,248	1,218
19	10.4	872	895	10.4	1,147	1,135
15-19	71.5	6,018	6,215	62.2	6,835	6,775
20	8.4	705	783	9.5	1,048	1,079
21	6.8	576	636	8.1	893	920
22	5.2	439	525	7.8	861	837
23	4.5	382	415	6.3	690	715
24	3.5	298	328	5.9	653	654
20-24	28.5	2,401	2,687	37.8	4,145	4,205
Residence						
Urban	60.8	5,121	5,304	56.1	6,154	5,937
Rural	39.2	3,298	3,598	43.9	4,826	5,043
Education						
No education	0.6	54	66	0.5	59	80
Some primary	1.9	157	216	4.1	448	554
Completed primary	5.0	421	423	9.4	1,036	833
Some secondary	49.5	4,171	4,219	50.6	5,560	5,360
Completed secondary or higher	42.9	3,615	3,978	35.3	3,877	4,153
Total	100.0	8,419	8,902	100.0	10,980	10,980

2.1.2 Living Arrangements

Table 2.2 shows that 66 percent of households have no never-married adolescents, 25 percent have one adolescent, and 9 percent have two or more adolescents. Hence, interviews with adolescents were carried out in only 34 percent of the households in the sample (about 15,100 households). Six in ten households in urban areas and seven in ten households in rural areas have no never-married adolescents.

Table 2.2 Presence of adolescents in the household

Percent distribution of households by presence of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24, according to residence, Indonesia 2012

Number of adolescent	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
0	60.8	70.1	65.5
1	27.5	23.4	25.4
2	9.2	5.3	7.2
3	2.1	1.0	1.5
4+	0.5	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	21,523	22,329	43,852

Table 2.3 shows the percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 by their relationship to the head of household. In the majority of households, the respondents are children of the household head (74 percent of women and 78 percent of men). This is particularly true for never-married women and men age 15-19 (77 percent and 81 percent, respectively). It is a common practice in Indonesia for young adults to live with their parents until they finish senior high school. Many continue to live with their parents after marriage.

Table 2.3 Relationship to head of household

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 by relationship to head of household, according to age, Indonesia 2012

Relationship to head of household	Never-married women			Never-married men		
	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Self	2.0	8.6	3.9	1.0	5.8	2.8
Sibling	1.7	3.0	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.4
Child	76.6	68.7	74.3	80.9	73.0	77.9
Relative	13.9	12.5	13.5	12.1	13.0	12.4
Not related	5.8	7.2	6.2	3.8	5.5	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,018	2,401	8,419	6,835	4,145	10,980

Note: Total may not sum to 100 percent due to missing data.

There is a slight increase in the respondents being the head of household in the last five years, with 4 percent of women in 2012 compared with3 percent in 2007 and 3 percent of men in 2012 compared with 2 percent in 2007. The proportion of respondents who were living with parents did not change much since 2007 (74 percent in both years for women, while for men it is 74 and 78 percent, respectively).

There are small variations between sexes. Only a small proportion of young adults live in households where the household head is their sibling (2 percent each).

2.1.3 Current Activity

In Table 2.4 never-married adolescents are distinguished by the type of activity they were mainly involved in during the seven days before the survey (i.e., going to school, holding a job, going to school and holding a job, or neither going to school nor working). Almost half women and three in ten men attend school only (46 and 33 percent, respectively).This is a marked change from the 2007 IYARHS, which showed that only 31 percent of woman and 23 percent of men attend school only. At the same time, the proportion who are working only has declined from 36 percent in 2007 to 27 percent in 2012 among women and 49 percent in 2007 to 42 percent in 2012 for men. As expected, younger respondents are more likely to attend school only, whereas older respondents are more likely to work only.

Not surprisingly, better-educated respondents are more likely to be attending school only, particularly respondents with some secondary education. The same pattern is seen for women and men (64 and 47 percent, respectively). Women and men with less education are more likely to be working only.

Table 2.4 Current activity

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 by current activity, by reason for stopping education, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

	Current activity						
	Attending school only	Working only	Attending school and working	Neither	Other	Total	Number
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	55.2	18.8	10.0	15.9	0.1	100.0	6,018
20-24	23.7	47.4	12.3	16.4	0.2	100.0	2,401
Residence							
Urban	45.6	31.8	10.6	11.9	0.1	100.0	5,121
Rural	47.2	19.5	10.7	22.4	0.1	100.0	3,298
Education							
Less than primary	8.3	47.4	0.2	43.8	0.3	100.0	211
Completed primary	4.4	54.4	0.9	40.3	0.0	100.0	421
Some secondary	64.0	16.0	10.2	9.7	0.1	100.0	4,171
Completed secondary or higher	32.8	35.2	13.0	18.9	0.1	100.0	3,615
Total	46.2	27.0	10.7	16.0	0.1	100.0	8,419
NEVER-MARRIED MEN							
Age							
15-19	45.5	26.9	15.6	11.5	0.5	100.0	6,835
20-24	11.2	67.6	7.3	12.9	0.9	100.0	4,145
Residence							
Urban	36.9	41.0	10.2	11.6	0.4	100.0	6,154
Rural	27.1	43.9	15.4	12.6	1.0	100.0	4,826
Education							
Less than primary	2.8	66.2	1.2	18.1	11.7	100.0	507
Completed primary	1.1	75.3	1.3	22.3	0.0	100.0	1,036
Some secondary	46.8	29.7	16.2	7.2	0.1	100.0	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	24.5	48.4	11.6	15.4	0.2	100.0	3,877
Total	32.6	42.3	12.5	12.0	0.7	100.0	10,980

Eleven percent of women and 13 percent of men are attending school and holding a job at the same time. A sizable proportion of women and men are neither attending school nor working (16 percent of women and 12 percent of men), but still lower when compared with 2007 (20 percent of women and 15 percent of men). Among women who are neither attending school nor working, 44 percent are those with less than completed primary education. For men, the corresponding proportion is 18 percent.

2.2 EDUCATION

2.2.1 Educational Attainment

Studies have consistently shown that educational attainment has a substantial impact on knowledge of reproductive health and subsequent behavior related to reproductive health. Table 2.5 shows the percent distribution of the ARH respondents by the highest level of education attended, according to age and residence. The category "Less than completed primary" includes respondents with no education. The category "Some secondary" includes respondents who attended secondary school but did not complete the third year of senior high school.

Data in the table indicate that there are differences in the level of education by background characteristics. Most survey respondents have attended formal education. The proportion of respondents with less than completed primary school education has declined from 5 percent in 2007 to 3 percent in 2012 for women and 7 percent in 2007 to 5 percent in 2012 for men. This decline can be partially attributed to a government-sponsored school subsidy program known as *Program Bantuan Operasional Sekolah* or BOS, which began in July 2005. The program's goal is to achieve universal education through middle school.

Overall, 43 percent of female ARH respondents and 35 percent of male ARH respondents have completed secondary education. Women are seem to be slightly better educated than men; 92 percent of women have some secondary or higher education, compared with 86 percent of men. This is because less educated women are more likely to have married. For both women and men, urban respondents tend to have a higher level of education than rural respondents.

Table 2.5 Educational attainment by background characteristics

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Less than primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary or higher	Total	Number
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN						
Age						
15-19	2.3	5.0	64.4	28.3	100.0	6,018
20-24	2.9	5.1	12.2	79.8	100.0	2,401
Residence						
Urban	1.1	4.0	42.9	51.9	100.0	5,121
Rural	4.6	6.5	59.8	29.0	100.0	3,298
Total	2.5	5.0	49.5	42.9	100.0	8,419
NEVER-MARRIED MEN						
Age						
15-19	3.8	7.7	67.0	21.5	100.0	6,835
20-24	5.9	12.3	23.7	58.1	100.0	4,145
Residence						
Urban	2.6	6.8	46.5	44.1	100.0	6,154
Rural	7.2	12.8	55.9	24.1	100.0	4,826
Total	4.6	9.4	50.6	35.3	100.0	10,980

2.2.2 Reason for Not Going to School

In the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS, respondents who were not currently attending school were asked the reason for not being in school. This information is presented in Table 2.6.Thirty-seven percent of women and 43 percent of men said that they stopped going to school because they could not pay the school fees and 24 percent of women and 8 percent of men said that they had enough schooling. Men were more likely than women to say they stopped going to school because they needed to earn money (23 percent and 17 percent, respectively). A few respondents mentioned that they stopped going to school because they did not like school or simply did not want to continue their education (4 percent of women and 10 percent of men).

For both women and men, older respondents and respondents living in urban areas are more likely than other respondents to express the need to earn money as the reason for not going to school. On the other hand, respondents living in rural areas are more likely than those in urban areas who said they could not pay school fees as the reason for not going to school, 41 and 35 percent for women and 46 and 40 percent for men respectively.

2.3 ECONOMIC DIMENSION

In its current form, which takes better account of urban-rural differences in scores and indicators of wealth, the wealth index is created in three steps. In the first step, a subset of indicators common to urban and rural areas is used to create wealth scores for households in both areas. Categorical variables are transformed into separate dichotomous (0-1) indicators. These indicators and those that are continuous are then examined using a principal components analysis to produce a common factor score for each household. In the second step, separate factor scores are produced for households in urban and rural areas using area-specific indicators. The third step combines the separate area-specific factor scores to produce a nationally-applicable combined wealth index by adjusting area-specific scores through a regression on the common factor scores. This three-step procedure permits greater adaptability of the wealth index in both urban and rural areas. The resulting combined wealth index has a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one. Once the index is computed, national-level wealth quintiles (from lowest to highest) are obtained by assigning the household score to each de jure household member, ranking each person in the population by his or her score, and then dividing the ranking into five equal categories, each comprising 20 percent of the population.

Table 2.6 Reason for not going to school

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who are no longer in school, by reason for stopping education, according to age and residence, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Graduated/ had enough schooling	Got pregnant	To care for other family	Family needs help on farm or business	Could not pay school fees	Needed to earn money	Did not like the school/ did not want to continue	Did not pass exams	School not accessible/ too far	Other	Missing	Total	Number
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN													
Age													
15-19	19.6	0.4	0.2	1.4	40.4	14.2	3.7	0.6	1.5	17.3	0.6	100.0	2,090
20-24	30.7	0.0	0.5	1.3	33.0	21.1	3.6	0.3	1.1	7.7	0.7	100.0	1,531
Residence													
Urban	25.4	0.2	0.2	1.4	35.0	22.5	2.9	0.3	0.4	11.2	0.5	100.0	2,237
Rural	22.4	0.3	0.5	1.3	41.0	8.5	4.9	0.7	2.9	16.4	1.0	100.0	1,384
Number	24.3	0.2	0.3	1.4	37.3	17.1	3.7	0.5	1.4	13.2	0.7	100.0	3,621
NEVER-MARRIED MEN													
Age													
15-19	5.3	0.0	0.3	3.1	42.4	18.1	13.3	0.4	1.4	15.4	0.5	100.0	2,625
20-24	10.2	0.0	0.1	3.5	43.1	26.2	7.1	0.4	0.9	8.0	0.5	100.0	3,346
Residence													
Urban	10.0	0.0	0.1	3.3	39.9	27.3	8.4	0.3	0.3	10.0	0.6	100.0	3,236
Rural	5.7	0.0	0.3	3.3	46.2	17.2	11.5	0.6	2.2	12.7	0.4	100.0	2,735
Number	8.0	0.0	0.2	3.3	42.8	22.6	9.8	0.4	1.1	11.3	0.5	100.0	5,971

Table 2.7 shows the distribution of ARH respondents into five quintiles based on the household wealth index according to background characteristics. Overall, 13 percent of women and 16 percent of men are in the lowest quintile, while 50 percent of women and 42 percent of men are in the two highest wealth quintiles. The majority of urban respondents (84 percent of women and 80 percent of men) are from the three highest wealth quintiles. In contrast, 73 percent of women and 79 percent of men in the rural areas are from the three lowest wealth quintiles.

Table 2.7 also shows the close relationship between education and wealth status. Respondents with higher education are better off than respondents with less education. For instance, the majority of respondents have completed secondary education (63 percent of women and 57 percent of men) are in the two highest wealth quintiles, while the respondents with less than completed primary school education (72 percent of women and 68 percent of men) are in the two lowest wealth quintiles.

Table 2.7 Wealth quintile

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 by wealth quintile, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Wealth index quintile					Total
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN						
Age						
15-19	15.1	18.6	20.4	21.0	24.9	6,018
20-24	8.5	13.4	19.4	23.9	34.8	2,401
Residence						
Urban	4.7	11.4	19.7	26.6	37.6	5,121
Rural	26.4	26.1	20.6	14.5	12.3	3,298
Education						
Less than primary	49.7	21.8	13.4	6.4	8.6	211
Completed primary	27.8	21.5	21.5	8.7	20.4	421
Some secondary	16.0	20.6	21.3	20.2	21.9	4,171
Completed secondary or higher	6.1	12.4	18.9	26.2	36.4	3,615
Total	13.2	17.2	20.1	21.9	27.7	8,419
NEVER-MARRIED MEN						
Age						
15-19	17.8	21.3	20.9	19.7	20.2	6,835
20-24	13.9	17.5	24.5	20.7	23.4	4,145
Residence						
Urban	5.6	14.0	23.1	25.6	31.7	6,154
Rural	30.0	27.4	21.3	13.0	8.3	4,826
Education						
Less than primary	45.5	22.8	16.5	11.0	4.2	507
Completed primary	30.5	32.4	21.1	11.6	4.3	1,036
Some secondary	17.3	21.9	23.3	20.1	17.5	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	7.4	13.2	22.0	23.5	33.9	3,877
Total	16.3	19.9	22.3	20.1	21.4	10,980

MEDIA EXPOSURE 3

Key Findings

- There are no marked differences between young women and men in their exposure to mass media.
  In general, women were more likely than men to read articles on topics related to reproductive health in a newspaper/magazine in the six months preceding the survey.
- The topics that respondents were exposed to most within all three media types related to drugs and alcohol. They were least likely to have been exposed to information on postponement of marriage.
- Information about HIV/AIDS was most often seen on television (53 percent for women and 57 percent for men).

Based on Act No. 36 of 2009 on Health, Article 137, the government is obliged to ensure that adolescents can get education, information, and services regarding their health (MOH, 2009). This means that the government is responsible for ensuring the quality as well as the quantity of information related to health, including specific information about advice on the postponement of marriage, family planning, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), in general, and HIV/AIDS in particular, condom use in preventing pregnancy, and the dangers of drugs and alcohol.

The role of media is important in the dissemination of this information. Recognizing the importance of mass media, the adolescent reproductive health (ARH) component of the 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) collected information on the exposure of never-married men and never-married women age 15-24 to various types. Specifically, respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper or magazine, listened to the radio, or watched television in a week. These data are useful in determining which media channels to use in disseminating program information appropriate for young never-married audiences. Furthermore, one knows the likelihood of reaching the respondents through each type of media.

3.1 EXPOSURE TO MASS MEDIA

Table 3.1 shows that television is the most popular mass media among adolescents; 88 percent of women, and 85 percent of men reported watching television at least once a week. Printed materials are the least accessed media (20 percent of women and 19 percent of men). Eight percent of women and 9 percent of men are exposed to all three media (newspaper, television, and radio) regularly. Eight percent of women and 11 percent of men are not exposed to any of the three media. Overall, there are no marked differences in the level of exposure to the various types of mass media between young women and men.

Similar patterns were shown in the 2007 Indonesia Young Adults Reproductive Health Survey (IYARHS) (Statistics Indonesia et al., 2008), and television was also the most popular media among adolescents (79 percent of women and 77 percent of men). Printed materials were also the least accessed (24 percent of women and 23 percent of men).

Table 3.1 Exposure to mass media

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who usually read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, listen to the radio at least once a week, and watch TV at least once a week, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Reads newspaper/ magazine at least once a week	Listens to a radio at least once a week	Watches TV at least once a week	All three media	No media	Number
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN						
Age						
15-19	18.3	28.0	87.7	7.4	8.3	6,018
20-24	24.2	28.8	88.4	9.7	7.5	2,401
Residence						
Urban	23.4	30.6	89.0	9.7	6.3	5,121
Rural	14.5	24.4	86.2	5.4	10.9	3,298
Education						
Less than primary	2.1	16.2	73.2	1.9	25.9	211
Completed primary	10.3	29.8	84.3	4.6	10.2	421
Some secondary	17.4	26.9	88.7	6.7	7.6	4,171
Completed secondary or higher	25.0	30.2	88.3	10.4	7.4	3,615
Total	19.9	28.2	87.9	8.1	8.1	8,419
NEVER-MARRIED MEN						
Age						
15-19	17.1	29.5	85.8	8.1	10.8	6,835
20-24	22.5	29.3	83.6	9.3	12.3	4,145
Residence						
Urban	23.6	29.4	87.6	9.7	8.5	6,154
Rural	13.4	29.3	81.6	7.1	15.1	4,826
Education						
Less than primary	5.2	25.4	69.8	2.3	24.2	507
Completed primary	9.2	31.2	79.8	4.5	16.6	1,036
Some secondary	16.0	29.7	85.6	7.8	11.0	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	28.0	29.1	87.4	11.4	8.9	3,877
Total	19.1	29.4	85.0	8.5	11.4	10,980

In general, older adolescents, those living in urban areas, and those with completed secondary or higher education are most likely to be exposed to the media. This pattern is also shown in the 2007 IYARHS. However, interesting facts emerge when results from the 2007 IYARHS and the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS are compared. The percentages of never-married women and never-married men who read a newspaper or magazine or listen to the radio are lower in 2012, while the percentage of respondents who watch television is higher in 2012. This pattern is evident in most age groups, among urban-rural residents, and across educational categories. Appendix Table A-3.1 shows the variation in media exposure by province.

3.2 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH INFORMATION THROUGH PRINT MEDIA

Because the print media disseminate certain messages to the community, the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS also covers the exposure of never-married men and never-married women age 15-24 to newspapers and magazines.

A person is considered to have read a newspaper or magazine if she or he has read at least one full article or news story (not including advertising), regardless of when the newspaper or magazine was published. Individuals who read the printed media were asked whether they had read specific messages in the printed media in the past six months, and whether they read regularly or less than once a week. The specific messages asked about were advice on the postponement of marriage, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), in general, and HIV/AIDS in particular, condom use in preventing pregnancy, the dangers of drugs and alcohol, and family planning. Results are presented in Table 3.2.

Except for STIs and alcohol, women were more likely than men to have read specific topics asked about in the survey in a newspaper/magazine in the six months preceding the survey. The topics they reported reading about most often had to do with drugs (66 percent of women and 63 percent of men), alcohol (49 percent of women and 56 percent of men), and HIV/AIDS (47 percent of women and 45 percent of men). The percentages of women and men who read about family planning (26 and 20 percent, respectively) are lower than the proportions for all of the other topics except postponement of marriage (19 percent and 10 percent, respectively).

In general, some respondents were more likely than others to read certain messages in the print media. These generally were respondents who were older, lived in urban areas, and had completed secondary or higher education. However, there were some exceptions. For example, never-married men with less than primary education were more likely than those who had completed primary education to read about the postponement of marriage, HIV/AIDS, STIs, condom use, and drugs.

Table 3.2 Exposure to information on specific topics in print media

Among never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who were exposed to print media, the percentage who read about specific topics in a newspaper/magazine in the six months preceding the interview, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Postpone-ment of marriage	HIV/AIDS	STIs	Condoms	Drugs	Alcohol	Family planning	Number
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN								
Age								
15-19	17.8	45.0	17.1	24.4	66.2	48.8	23.0	4,133
20-24	21.5	50.6	23.0	44.0	66.9	50.8	33.7	1,785
Residence								
Urban	20.5	49.3	20.8	34.7	68.8	51.2	27.3	3,885
Rural	15.7	41.7	15.2	22.0	61.9	45.9	24.1	2,033
Education								
Less than primary	2.5	5.0	0.0	5.0	20.0	17.5	5.0	40
Completed primary	4.1	11.8	3.6	15.4	38.0	27.7	10.3	195
Some secondary	16.0	42.9	15.7	21.7	66.4	48.8	22.1	2,814
Completed secondary or higher	23.0	53.4	23.3	40.2	69.0	52.0	31.5	2,869
Total	18.9	46.7	18.9	30.3	66.4	49.4	26.2	5,918
NEVER-MARRIED MEN								
Age								
15-19	8.4	42.0	21.6	24.8	62.1	53.8	16.8	4,021
20-24	11.3	48.8	29.7	37.0	63.3	58.8	24.4	2,643
Residence								
Urban	9.3	50.2	27.1	34.3	67.6	60.3	22.7	4,173
Rural	9.9	35.4	21.1	21.8	54.2	48.0	15.0	2,491
Education								
Less than primary	11.2	20.8	12.0	25.6	42.3	36.0	12.8	125
Completed primary	4.7	17.6	9.2	12.9	39.9	38.1	16.5	381
Some secondary	7.4	40.2	20.5	23.2	59.2	51.9	15.4	3,258
Completed secondary or higher	12.5	54.3	32.4	39.3	70.2	63.2	25.6	2,900
Total	9.5	44.7	24.9	29.6	62.6	55.7	19.8	6,664

3.3 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH INFORMATION ON THE RADIO

A person is considered to be listening to the radio when they listen to information broadcast from their own radio as well as someone else's, including listening from a mobile phone. Listening to music, songs, stories, and other electronic media, such as a mobile phone, tape recorder, MP3 player, and other similar media, are not considered to be listening to the radio.

Individuals who listen to the radio, whether on a weekly basis or less often, were asked whether they had heard about the following topics on the radio in the six months prior to the survey: postponement of marriage, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), in general, and HIV/AIDS in particular, condom use/condom advertisements, drugs, alcoholic beverages, and how to prevent pregnancy/family planning. Results are presented in Table 3.3.

The topics most often heard about on the radio related to drugs and alcohol. For example, 46 percent of never-married women had heard about drugs on the radio in the six months before the survey. For men, the corresponding proportion was 49 percent. In general, for both women and men, older respondents, those living in urban areas, and those with completed secondary or higher education were more likely than other respondents to report having heard about the various reproductive health topics on the radio.

Table 3.3 Exposure to information on specific topics on the radio

Among never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who listened to the radio, the percentage who heard about specific topics on the radio in the six months preceding the interview, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Postponement of marriage	HIV/AIDS	STIs	Condoms	Drugs	Alcohol	Family planning	Number
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN								
Age								
15-19	10.3	30.5	9.6	15.4	44.5	31.9	15.2	4,239
20-24	14.1	38.5	13.4	26.7	47.8	33.6	21.1	1,752
Residence								
Urban	12.2	36.3	12.3	21.4	47.8	33.6	17.6	3,834
Rural	10.1	26.7	7.8	13.9	41.4	30.2	15.8	2,157
Education								
Less than primary	4.1	9.2	3.1	7.2	29.8	16.4	4.1	97
Completed primary	4.6	11.0	2.7	10.7	29.7	22.8	7.6	263
Some secondary	9.7	29.6	9.1	14.0	43.7	31.5	14.1	2,886
Completed secondary or higher	14.2	39.1	13.4	24.9	49.4	34.8	21.3	2,745
Total	11.4	32.8	10.7	18.7	45.5	32.4	16.9	5,990
NEVER-MARRIED MEN								
Age								
15-19	6.9	28.8	13.7	15.0	46.3	39.7	13.2	4,718
20-24	9.6	35.5	20.0	25.2	52.3	43.3	18.7	2,761
Residence								
Urban	8.6	35.5	18.0	22.5	52.2	43.6	17.5	4,278
Rural	6.9	25.6	13.3	13.7	43.5	37.6	12.2	3,201
Education								
Less than primary	2.3	17.7	8.5	13.8	33.1	31.2	10.8	260
Completed primary	9.4	24.7	14.5	15.7	39.7	38.2	10.6	667
Some secondary	6.5	28.7	13.9	15.6	48.2	40.5	14.1	3,786
Completed secondary or higher	10.0	37.6	19.9	24.2	52.5	43.4	18.4	2,766
Total	7.9	31.3	16.0	18.7	48.5	41.0	15.2	7,479

3.4 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH INFORMATION ON TELEVISION

A person is considered to be watching television (TV) when watching a program broadcast from their own TV or someone else's, including watching TV from a mobile phone. Watching a recording on VCD, DVD, videocassette, or other audiovisual equipment is not considered to be watching TV.

Respondents who watch TV on a weekly basis or less often were asked whether they had seen anything on TV in the past six months on the following topics: postponement of marriage, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), in general, and HIV/AIDS in particular, condom use/condom advertisements, drugs, alcoholic beverages, and how to prevent pregnancy/family planning. The results are presented in Table 3.4.

The most often watched topics are related to drugs (76 percent for women and 80 percent for men), alcohol (59 percent for women and 72 percent for men), and HIV/AIDS (53 percent for women and 57 percent for men). Considering other topics asked about in the survey, 26 percent of women and 19 percent of men watched messages on postponement of marriage, and 40 percent of women and 37 percent of men watched messages on family planning.

In general, older respondents, those living in urban areas, and those with completed secondary or higher education are most likely to watch certain messages from TV. However, there are some exceptions. For example, women and men with less than primary education are more likely to get information about the postponement of marriage from television than those with completed primary education.

Table 3.4 Exposure to information on specific topics on television

Among never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who watched television, the percentage who saw information about specific topics on television in the six months preceding the interview, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Postpone-ment of marriage	HIV-AIDS	STIs	Condoms	Drugs	Alcohol	Family planning	Number
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN								
Age								
15-19	24.5	49.7	13.2	39.5	74.7	58.3	37.5	5,912
20-24	30.5	60.2	20.4	62.6	78.0	59.3	46.4	2,366
Residence								
Urban	30.6	58.5	17.1	54.2	78.9	60.0	42.3	5,075
Rural	19.2	43.6	12.4	33.2	70.7	56.4	36.4	3,203
Education								
Less than primary	14.0	12.9	2.2	9.7	39.8	29.6	12.4	186
Completed primary	10.9	19.6	4.2	21.9	55.9	43.2	23.4	403
Some secondary	23.0	48.0	11.5	36.2	75.3	59.3	36.4	4,119
Completed secondary or higher	32.2	64.1	21.5	62.2	80.1	60.9	47.5	3,571
Total	26.2	52.7	15.2	46.1	75.7	58.6	40.0	8,278
NEVER-MARRIED MEN								
Age								
15-19	18.0	53.4	24.3	47.3	78.0	71.4	33.2	6,659
20-24	19.8	63.1	32.7	67.0	82.3	73.9	42.2	4,021
Residence								
Urban	21.0	64.8	31.5	64.9	83.6	74.5	42.1	6,070
Rural	15.6	47.0	22.2	41.4	74.5	69.4	29.3	4,610
Education								
Less than primary	14.5	23.1	12.6	30.4	56.2	49.2	17.0	454
Completed primary	11.7	38.4	18.2	43.9	67.4	60.1	26.9	1,001
Some secondary	16.2	53.5	23.2	46.8	78.6	72.7	31.6	5,410
Completed secondary or higher	24.5	71.1	37.8	71.7	87.1	77.7	48.5	3,816
Total	18.7	57.1	27.5	54.7	79.7	72.3	36.6	10,680

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HUMAN REPRODUCTION AND EXPERIENCE OF PUBERTY

4

Key Findings

- Never-married women and men age 15-24 most often receive information about the physical changes associated with puberty from teachers (61 percent and 46 percent, respectively) and friends (29 percent and 48 percent).
- One-quarter of young women never talk with anyone about menstruation before they have their first menses, and half of young men never discussed wet dreams before their first wet dream.
- Only 16 percent of young women and 9 percent of young men know a woman's fertile period is halfway between her menstrual periods.
- Around 4 in 10 never-married women and men age 15-24 mention wanting to talk about sexual matters with health service providers, but only 16 percent of young women and 17 percent of young men have actually ever discussed these matters with a health provider.
- Schools are an important source of reproductive health information for adolescents. Around 9 in 10 never-married women age 15-24 and 8 in 10 never-married men age 15-24 were taught about the human reproductive system in school.
- The majority of adolescents also were taught about HIV-AIDS in school (80 percent of young women and 68 percent of young men).
- Young women and young men were less likely to receive instruction in school about sexually transmitted diseases other than HIV (48 percent and 46 percent, respectively) or about birth control methods (30 percent and 19 percent, respectively.

In the adolescent reproductive health (ARH) component of the 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) respondents were asked several questions to measure their knowledge about human reproduction and the experience of puberty. This chapter discusses the role of family, school, community, and media as sources of information for adolescents about reproductive health issues.

4.1 KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE OF PUBERTY

Knowledge of the physiology of human reproduction and the means to protect oneself against sexual or reproductive problems and diseases should be available to adolescents. Better knowledge of these subjects among young people is expected to correct misconceptions and promote responsible reproductive health behavior.

4.1.1 Knowledge of Physical Changes at Puberty

In the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS, respondents were asked to name physical changes that a boy or girl goes through during the transition from childhood to adolescence. The questions were unprompted; however, respondents were encouraged by the interviewer to name more than one physical change that boys and girls experience in going through puberty.

Table 4.1 presents the percentages of respondents who spontaneously mention various physical changes that boys and girls undergo at puberty. Most young women and men have at least some knowledge of the physical changes involved in puberty. Only 1 in 10 young women and men are unable to name any physical change a boy goes through at puberty. Young women are somewhat more knowledgeable about signs of puberty in a girl; only 5 percent of young women were unable to name any sign of puberty in a girl compared with 20 percent of young men.

Table 4.1 Knowledge of physical changes at puberty

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who know of specific physical changes in a boy and a girl at puberty, by age, Indonesia 2012

	Never-married women			Never-married men		
Indicators of physical changes	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
In a boy						
Develop muscles	22.4	29.3	24.4	18.4	22.7	20.0
Change in voice	69.3	66.7	68.6	50.3	45.5	48.5
Growth of facial hair, public hair, or hair on chest, legs, and arms	43.4	42.5	43.1	50.2	49.7	50.0
Increase in sexual arousal	3.1	6.0	3.9	4.8	8.1	6.1
Wet dreams	28.8	32.0	29.7	34.6	32.9	34.0
Growth in Adam's apple	55.4	46.5	52.9	35.3	23.2	30.7
Hardening of nipples	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Other	8.3	13.8	9.9	20.5	25.0	22.2
Don't know any signs	10.1	9.6	10.0	11.1	10.2	10.8
In a girl						
Growth of public hair and underarm hair	31.7	31.7	31.7	22.0	21.8	21.9
Growth in breasts	72.4	73.9	72.8	57.3	58.9	57.9
Growth in hips	28.8	21.8	26.8	19.4	15.7	18.0
Increase in sexual arousal	3.0	6.3	3.9	2.8	3.9	3.2
Menstruation	81.9	85.1	82.8	42.4	44.5	43.2
Other	11.9	14.5	12.6	12.4	14.8	13.3
Don't know any signs	4.7	4.8	4.7	21.2	19.2	20.4
Number	6,018	2,401	8,419	6,835	4,145	10,980

Young men most often report growth of facial, pubic, or other hair (50 percent), followed by changes in voice (49 percent) as signs of puberty in a boy. Other signs of puberty in a boy mentioned by at least 30 percent of young men included wet dreams (34 percent) and growth in Adam's apple (31 percent). Young women are most likely to mention change in voice (69 percent) followed by growth in Adam's apple (53 percent) and growth of hair (43 percent) as signs a boy is going through puberty.

With respect to the signs of puberty in a girl, young women most often mention the onset of menstruation and growth in breasts (83 percent and 73 percent, respectively). Young men also are most likely to cite these signs as showing that a girl has reached puberty; however, the percentages of young men mentioning menstruation or growth in breasts as signs of puberty in a girl (43 percent and 58 percent, respectively) are much lower than the percentages of young women identifying these changes as signs of puberty in a girl. Other changes mentioned relatively frequently as signs of puberty in a girl by both young women and young men include growth of pubic hair and underarm hair (32 percent and 22 percent, respectively) and growth in hips (27 percent and 18 percent, respectively).

4.1.2 Source(s) of Knowledge of Physical Changes at Puberty

Respondents were asked about the source of knowledge about the physical changes that occur at puberty. A probe was used to encourage respondents to name more than one source of information. Table 4.2 shows the percentages of respondents mentioning various individuals as sources from whom they had received information about reproductive health matters.

Table 4.2 shows that never-married women age 15-24 are most likely to mention teachers as sources of information about the physical changes that take place at puberty (61 percent). This is particularly true for women age 15-19 (66 percent). Among adolescent women, friends are the second most frequently cited source of information (29 percent), followed by books/magazines/newspapers (25 percent)

and mothers (18 percent). Young men are most likely to mention friends (48 percent) and teachers (46 percent) as sources of information about adolescent physical changes. They were much less likely than young women to say they obtained information about physical changes from a print media source (14 percent). Five percent or less of young women and men cited their father, siblings, other relatives, health providers, or religious leaders as sources from which they had gotten information about physical changes at puberty.

Table 4.2 Source of information about physical changes at puberty

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who received information about the physical changes in a boy or a girl at puberty from specific sources, by age, Indonesia 2012

	Never-married women			Never-married men		
Source of information	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Friends	27.3	34.3	29.3	43.7	53.8	47.5
Mother	16.1	21.3	17.6	3.4	3.9	3.6
Father	1.4	3.4	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.5
Siblings	4.2	5.4	4.6	1.3	1.8	1.5
Relatives	3.9	6.1	4.5	2.0	2.4	2.1
Teacher	65.7	48.9	60.9	53.0	33.1	45.5
Health service provider	2.1	3.3	2.5	0.9	2.2	1.4
Religious leader	1.8	1.9	1.8	3.0	3.5	3.2
Television	6.7	11.1	8.0	10.0	13.9	11.5
Radio	1.4	2.8	1.8	1.8	3.1	2.3
Book/magazine/newspaper	23.5	27.6	24.7	13.3	14.9	13.9
Internet	4.5	7.6	5.4	4.5	6.2	5.1
Other	12.5	19.7	14.5	13.8	23.5	17.5
Missing/Don't know	1.2	1.9	1.4	2.1	2.9	2.4
Number	6,018	2,401	8,419	6,835	4,145	10,980

4.1.3 Menstruation

The ARH component of the 2012 IDHS collected information on the experiences of female respondents as they were going through menstruation. Never-married women age 15-24 were first asked about how old they were when they had their first menses. The results in Table 4.3, which shows the distribution of the respondents by the age at first menstruation, indicate that few women (less than 1 percent) had never menstruated. Seven percent of women had their first menses before their 12th birthday, and almost all young women (95 percent) reported having started menstruation by age 15.

Table 4.3 Age at first menstruation

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 who first menstruated by specific ages, according to current age, Indonesia 2012

	Age at first menstruation											
Current age	< 10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+	Missing	Percent-age who never mens-truated	Total	Number
15	2.3	8.1	26.2	39.1	19.9	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.9	100.0	1,453
16	1.7	6.8	23.7	30.7	25.2	10.3	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	1,412
17	2.1	4.3	22.2	24.8	28.9	14.8	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,278
18	1.2	4.4	22.6	29.0	22.3	15.8	3.1	1.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,003
19	1.2	2.7	22.5	24.1	27.2	16.8	4.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	872
20	0.7	4.1	21.6	28.7	22.6	14.4	5.6	2.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	705
21	1.8	3.8	16.8	27.9	25.3	15.2	6.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	576
22	0.3	6.4	19.7	25.0	24.5	15.6	5.3	2.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	439
23	3.7	2.0	22.9	25.8	22.1	15.5	3.8	3.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	382
24	1.9	4.5	21.4	25.6	19.7	15.9	6.5	3.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	298
Total	1.7	5.2	22.7	29.3	24.1	12.4	3.0	1.1	0.2	0.3	100.0	8,419

To provide insight into the sources young women rely on for information about menstruation, female respondents were asked whether they talked with anyone about menstruation before they had their first menses. Table 4.4 shows that more than half of young women talked about it with friends (53 percent) followed by their mother (41 percent). Much lower percentages said they discussed menstruation with siblings (13 percent) and teachers (12 percent). One in four young women said they had not talked about menstruation with anyone before they had their first menses.

Table 4.4 Discussion of menstruation before first menses: Women

Among never-married women age 15-24 who have begun menstruation, percentage who discussed menstruation with specific persons before the first menses, by age, Indonesia 2012

Person with whom menstruation was discussed	Age		Total
	15-19	20-24	
Friends	53.6	50.8	52.8
Mother	38.6	45.2	40.5
Father	0.7	1.0	0.8
Siblings	12.5	14.7	13.1
Relatives	7.0	8.0	7.3
Teacher	13.5	9.7	12.4
Health service provider	0.3	0.7	0.4
Religious leader	1.0	0.9	1.0
Other	1.0	1.6	1.2
No one	24.8	24.0	24.6
Number	5,988	2,391	8,379

4.1.4 Wet Dreams

In the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS, male respondents were asked about the age when they started having wet dreams and about any discussion they may have had about wet dreams before the occurrence of their first wet dream. Nine percent of young men had their first wet dream before age 13 (Table 4.5). The largest proportion of young men said that they had had their first wet dreams at age 14 (25 percent). By age 16, 83 percent of young men had had their first wet dream. Seven percent of young men said that they had never had a wet dream.

Table 4.5 Age at first wet dream

Percent distribution of never-married men age 15-24 by whether they had had a wet dream, and the specific ages at the time of first wet dream, according to current age, Indonesia 2012

Current age	Age at first wet dream									Percent-age who never had wet dream	Total	Number
	< 10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+	Missing			
15	1.0	2.8	10.5	26.1	30.3	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	18.9	100.0	1,433
16	1.6	2.2	7.7	19.5	28.9	26.5	3.8	0.0	0.1	9.6	100.0	1,597
17	0.5	1.2	6.6	11.1	26.3	30.5	15.1	2.1	0.1	6.5	100.0	1,410
18	0.3	1.6	7.2	13.5	22.9	25.6	15.7	8.0	0.0	5.3	100.0	1,248
19	0.8	0.7	5.4	14.8	20.7	23.1	16.3	13.8	0.4	3.9	100.0	1,147
20	0.5	1.3	3.8	9.4	21.2	25.0	14.6	18.4	0.8	5.1	100.0	1,048
21	0.8	1.4	3.6	10.1	26.3	18.6	14.9	20.3	0.4	3.6	100.0	893
22	0.1	0.6	4.7	12.6	26.0	21.6	11.8	19.1	0.4	3.2	100.0	861
23	0.1	0.2	5.0	16.4	21.9	23.0	10.0	19.9	0.4	3.1	100.0	690
24	0.1	1.5	4.7	15.3	22.1	24.8	9.7	17.3	0.4	4.1	100.0	653
Number	0.7	1.5	6.3	15.4	25.2	22.9	10.7	9.8	0.3	7.2	100.0	10,980

Table 4.6 shows that half of young men had never discussed wet dreams with anyone before they had their first wet dream. Men who had talked about wet dreams with someone, discussed them primarily with their friends (48 percent), followed by teachers (18 percent).

Table 4.6 Discussion of wet dreams before having first wet dream: Men

Among never-married men age 15-24 who had wet dreams, percentage who discussed wet dreams with specific persons before first wet dream, by age, Indonesia 2012

Person with whom wet dream was discussed	Age		Total
	15-19	20-24	
Friends	47.1	49.9	48.2
Mother	1.7	1.3	1.5
Father	1.4	1.2	1.3
Siblings	1.5	1.4	1.5
Relatives	1.2	1.1	1.2
Teacher	20.2	14.0	17.8
Health service provider	0.1	0.2	0.2
Religious leader	3.8	5.3	4.4
Other	0.5	0.7	0.5
No one	52.0	46.4	49.8
Number	6,209	3,984	10,192

4.2 KNOWLEDGE OF THE FERTILE PERIOD AND RISK OF PREGNANCY

A basic knowledge of the mechanisms of reproduction, including a woman's monthly cycle, is important. In the ARH component of the IDHS, all respondents were asked whether there are certain days from one menstrual period to the next when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual relations. Those who responded positively to this question—53 percent of young women and 54 percent of young men (data not shown)—were further asked when this time is—whether it is just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between periods. This information is presented in Table 4.7.

The results indicate the majority of young women and men who said they knew about the days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant are wrong about the timing of a woman's fertile period. Around half of the young men and young women think that a woman's fertile period is right after her period ends (52 percent and 50 percent respectively). Only 31 percent of women and 19 percent of men gave the correct response: a woman has the greatest chance of becoming pregnant halfway between her periods (Figures 4.1 and 4.2).

Table 4.7 Knowledge of a woman's fertile period

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who know that there are certain days in a woman's menstrual cycle when she is most likely to become pregnant, by perceived fertile period, according to age, Indonesia 2012

Perceived fertile period	Never-married women			Never-married men		
	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Just before period	11.2	7.3	9.9	12.3	10.3	11.4
During period	2.5	1.5	2.2	3.7	2.2	3.0
Right after period	50.5	48.4	49.8	50.2	55.1	52.4
Halfway between periods	27.9	37.6	31.2	18.6	19.0	18.8
Other	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3
Don't know/missing	7.2	4.2	6.2	15.1	13.0	14.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,908	1,524	4,432	3,099	2,421	5,520

Appendix Table A-4.1 shows, by province, the differentials in the percentage of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who have a correct understanding of a woman's fertile period.

Figure 4.1
Knowledge of a woman's fertile period among women 15-24

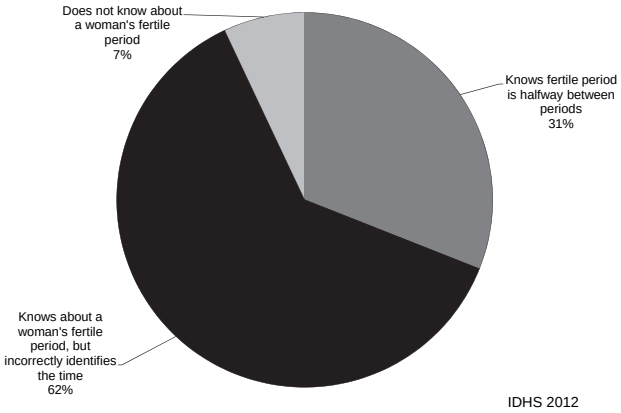
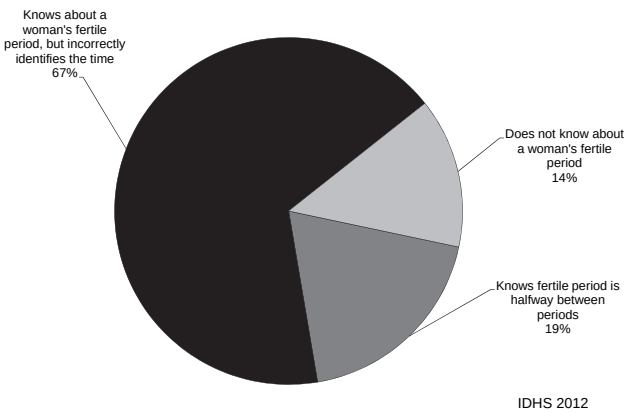


Figure 4.1
Knowledge of a woman's fertile period among men 15-24



In the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS, respondents were also asked whether a woman risks becoming pregnant after having sexual intercourse only once. Table 4.8 shows that similar proportions of women and men agreed that a woman could become pregnant after one instance of sexual intercourse (52 and 51 percent, respectively). Older respondents, respondents who live in urban areas, and those with higher education are more knowledgeable about the risk of becoming pregnant after one experience of sexual intercourse. For example, 22 percent of women with less than a primary education say that having sexual intercourse only one time can result in a woman becoming pregnant. The corresponding proportion for women with secondary or higher education is 60 percent.

Table 4.8 Knowledge of risk of pregnancy

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who think that a woman can become pregnant after one instance of sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Never-married women	Never-married men
Age		
15-19	49.4	50.1
20-24	58.5	53.1
Residence		
Urban	55.1	56.0
Rural	47.3	45.1
Education		
Less than primary	21.7	30.7
Completed primary	35.8	42.4
Some secondary	48.0	50.1
Completed secondary or higher	60.3	58.0
Total	52.0	51.3
Number	8,419	10,980

Appendix Table A-4.2 shows by province the differentials in knowledge of risk of.

4.3 HEALTH EXAMINATION BEFORE MARRIAGE

Respondents in the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS were asked whether couples who are planning to get married need to have a health examination. If they responded positively, they were asked what type of test they thought is necessary before marriage. The latter question was unprompted, and respondents could give more than one response.

Overall, more than 8 in 10 young women and young men agree that couples who are planning to marry should have a health examination before marriage (data not shown). Table 4.9 shows that two-thirds of young women said a physical examination is necessary before marriage, and one-quarter reported a couple should have a blood test. Around two-thirds of young men also believed that a couple should have a physical examination, and 13 thought they should have a blood test before marriage.

Table 4.9 Tests before marriage

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who said that a medical test before marriage is necessary, by type of test and age, Indonesia 2012

	Never-married women			Never-married men		
Type of test	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Physical	64.8	67.7	65.6	62.6	69.3	65.1
Blood	21.3	30.8	24.1	12.3	15.0	13.3
Urine	7.3	10.9	8.4	4.4	6.0	5.0
Other	18.3	24.6	20.2	25.4	27.7	26.2
Don't know	13.1	7.3	11.4	14.7	7.6	12.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Number	5,239	2,191	7,430	5,703	3,421	9,124

4.4 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ANEMIA

Iron deficiency is the most common and widespread nutritional disorder in developing countries (WHO, 2013). The risk of anemia is found not only in women but also in men. Several questions were included in the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS to assess the extent to which young never-married women and men are aware of the problem of anemia. The first question ascertained how many respondents knew about anemia. Young women were much more likely to have heard about anemia than young men (77 percent and 58 percent, respectively (data not shown).

Respondents who had heard about anemia were asked three additional questions about the disease, including a question to determine whether or not the individual fully understood what anemia is and questions about the causes and treatment of anemia.

4.4.1 Understanding of Anemia

Table 4.10 shows that most of the respondents in the ARH component of the IDHS who had heard about anemia did not have a clear understanding of what anemia is. Around 3 in 10 young men and 14 percent of young women who reported having heard about anemia were unable to say what anemia was. Those who were able to say what anemia was were generally not very precise in describing it. More than two-thirds of young women and 56 percent of young men simply said that it is a blood deficit. Very few young women and men identify anemia with low hemoglobin (4 percent and 2 percent, respectively) or iron deficiency (6 percent and 2 percent, respectively).

Table 4.10 Understanding of anemia

Among never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who have heard of anemia, percentage who have specific perceptions of what anemia is, by age, Indonesia 2012

	Never-married women			Never-married men		
Perception of anemia	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Low hemoglobin (Hb)	3.5	5.8	4.2	1.6	2.2	1.8
Iron deficiency	4.6	9.5	6.2	1.7	3.3	2.3
Deficit in red blood cells	13.7	16.0	14.5	6.5	6.9	6.7
Blood deficit	65.3	75.4	68.5	49.0	66.5	56.2
Vitamin deficiency	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Low blood pressure	2.4	3.0	2.6	0.8	1.9	1.3
Other	4.5	4.0	4.3	8.5	7.3	8.0
Don't know	17.1	5.9	13.5	37.5	20.5	30.5
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Number	4,401	2,074	6,475	3,759	2,630	6,389

Appendix Table A-4.3 shows, by province, the proportions of never-married women age 15-24 and never married men age 15-24 who knew about anemia and who said that anemia involved low hemoglobin or an iron deficiency.

4.4.2 Knowledge of Causes of Anemia

Respondents who had heard about anemia were asked about the cause. Table 4.11 shows that around one-quarter of never-married women and 43 percent of never-married men who had heard about anemia were not able to name a cause of anemia. Most of those who reported a cause did not identify common factors often associated with anemia. For example, only 18 percent of young women and 12 percent of young men said that anemia could be caused by lack of consumption of meat, fish, and liver, and only 29 percent of young women and 15 percent of young men said anemia could be caused by a lack of consumption of vegetables and fruits.

Table 4.11 Knowledge of causes of anemia

Among never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who have heard of anemia, percentage who reported specific causes of anemia, by age, Indonesia 2012

	Never-married women			Never-married men		
Cause of anemia	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Lack of consumption of meat, fish and liver	15.0	22.7	17.5	10.5	14.9	12.3
Lack of consumption of vegetables and fruits	27.5	32.5	29.1	12.4	17.4	14.5
Bleeding	3.8	4.1	3.9	2.3	2.9	2.6
Menstruation	4.6	7.0	5.4	1.0	1.8	1.3
Malnutrition	10.8	16.3	12.5	8.3	13.4	10.4
Infectious disease	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7
Other	36.6	48.2	40.3	29.2	42.1	34.5
Don’t know	31.5	15.9	26.5	50.4	33.4	43.4
Missing	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Number	4,401	2,074	6,475	3,759	2,630	6,389

4.4.3 Knowledge of Treatment for Anemia

Respondents who had heard of anemia were also asked how anemia should be treated. Table 4.12 shows that around 11 percent of young women and 19 percent of young men who had heard about anemia were not able to name a way anemia could be treated. The treatments young women were most likely to mention were consuming pills (54 percent) or increasing consumption of iron-rich vegetables (25 percent respectively). These were also the treatments most commonly cited by young men (38 percent and 16 percent, respectively).

Table 4.12 Knowledge of anemia treatment

Among never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who have heard of anemia, percentage who reported specific treatments of anemia, by age, Indonesia 2012

	Never-married women			Never-married men		
Treatment for anemia	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Take pill to increase blood	50.6	60.0	53.6	31.7	46.5	37.8
Take iron tablet	12.7	23.7	16.2	5.9	9.5	7.4
Increase consumption of meat fish and liver	15.1	21.4	17.1	11.0	16.8	13.4
Increase consumption of iron-rich vegetables	23.1	29.3	25.1	13.7	18.0	15.5
Other	18.9	22.2	20.0	19.0	23.7	20.9
Don't know	13.3	6.1	11.0	22.3	14.1	18.9
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4,401	2,074	6,475	3,759	2,630	6,389

4.5 DISCUSSION OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

One of the objectives of the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS was to find out the sources from which young adults in Indonesia obtained information on reproductive health. Reproductive health was defined for respondents as including issues related to sexuality and sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV-AIDS.

4.5.1 Individuals with Whom Reproductive Health Ever Discussed

To obtain sources from which adolescents are receiving reproductive health information, respondents in the ARH component of the IDHS were asked if they had talked about or asked questions about sexual matters with any of the following persons: friend, mother, father, siblings, relative, teacher, health service provider, and religious leader. Table 4.13 shows that around 8 in 10 never-married women age 15-24 had discussed sexual matters with at least one of these individuals. Young women most often talked about sexual matters with friends, mothers, and teachers (60 percent, 44 percent, and 43 percent respectively). Only about 1 in 6 young women said that they had ever discussed sexual matters with a health service provider.

Young men were somewhat less likely than young women to say they had ever discussed sexual matters with anyone (73 percent compared with 78 percent, respectively). As did young women, young men mentioned most often discussing sexual matters with their peers (59 percent). Many young men also mentioned teachers as someone with whom they talked about sexual matters (39 percent). Comparatively few young men had talked with their mothers or fathers or a health service provider about sexual matters (10 percent, 8 percent, and 17 percent, respectively).

Respondents age 15-19 reported discussing sexual matters less often than older respondents with all of the individuals except teachers. Overall, rural respondents, regardless of gender, were less likely than urban residents to have ever discussed sexual matters with any of the individuals. The likelihood of having discussed sexual matters with any of the individuals also increased directly with the respondent's educational level.

Table 4.13 Discussion of reproductive health

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 reporting they talked about or discussed reproductive health with specific persons, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Discussion of reproductive health with									Number of respondents
	Friends	Mother	Father	Siblings	Relative	Teacher	Health service provider	Religious leader	No one	
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN										
Age										
15-19	57.6	42.1	4.0	23.5	22.1	45.1	13.7	4.8	23.0	6,018
20-24	66.9	48.7	6.1	32.5	30.6	38.4	21.8	5.9	19.7	2,401
Residence										
Urban	64.7	49.8	5.4	28.8	27.5	44.0	17.5	5.4	18.8	5,121
Rural	53.3	35.0	3.2	21.9	20.0	41.9	13.7	4.8	27.1	3,298
Education										
Less than primary	17.4	16.2	0.9	9.0	4.3	4.1	2.0	1.3	69.3	211
Completed primary	31.2	24.5	2.9	14.7	14.7	8.8	4.9	3.8	49.4	421
Some secondary	55.8	40.8	3.6	22.7	20.4	44.4	12.6	4.6	23.0	4,171
Completed secondary or higher	71.3	51.5	6.1	32.3	31.7	48.1	22.1	6.1	15.0	3,615
Total	60.2	44.0	4.6	26.1	24.5	43.2	16.0	5.1	22.0	8,419
NEVER-MARRIED MEN										
Age										
15-19	57.1	8.8	7.5	10.6	10.8	42.4	14.9	9.7	27.2	6,835
20-24	61.2	11.7	9.4	13.3	16.1	32.6	20.6	13.4	27.7	4,145
Residence										
Urban	64.2	11.8	9.2	13.4	14.4	40.9	18.6	12.5	23.4	6,154
Rural	51.5	7.5	7.0	9.4	10.7	35.9	15.1	9.3	32.4	4,826
Education										
Less than primary	34.5	7.1	6.8	7.8	10.0	5.0	5.0	4.2	60.6	507
Completed primary	45.8	9.3	7.8	8.3	7.7	6.8	9.9	6.3	47.2	1,036
Some secondary	55.7	8.7	7.6	10.5	10.3	41.4	15.3	9.4	27.7	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	69.4	12.1	9.4	14.7	18.1	47.8	23.0	15.7	17.3	3,877
Total	58.6	9.9	8.2	11.7	12.8	38.7	17.0	11.1	27.4	10,980

Appendix Tables A-4.4.1 and A-4.4.2 show by province the sources from which never-married adolescent women and men obtain information about reproductive health.

4.5.2 Preferred Sources of Information about Reproductive Health

Respondents were asked an additional question about whom they would like to ask for more information on reproductive health issues. The question was unprompted, but respondents were encouraged to provide more than one response. Table 4.14 shows the results.

For both women and men, health service providers were mentioned most often as a preferred source of reproductive health information (39 percent and 44 percent, respectively). It is worth noting that the proportions of young women and men who said they would like to obtain reproductive health information from health service providers is considerably higher than the proportions of young women and men who reported they had actually discussed sexual matters with a health provider (16 percent and 17 percent, respectively).

Women also mentioned wanting to get information from their mothers (38 percent), whereas men would prefer to go to their friends (35 percent) for information. Teachers were cited by 26 percent of women and 22 percent of men as a source they would turn to if they had questions about reproductive health.

Table 4.14 Preferred source for information on reproductive health

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24, by person with whom they would like to talk more about reproductive health, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Discussion of reproductive health											Number of respondents
	Friends	Mother	Father	Siblings	Relative	Teacher	Health service provider	Religious leader	Other	Don't know	Missing	
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN												
Age												
15-19	19.9	40.0	2.6	7.5	4.7	31.2	35.7	0.5	4.4	5.1	0.2	6,018
20-24	27.4	34.0	2.1	9.3	6.6	11.8	48.3	0.6	7.4	5.3	0.3	2,401
Residence												
Urban	22.7	41.7	2.9	8.8	5.5	24.0	41.0	0.4	6.5	3.8	0.1	5,121
Rural	21.1	33.0	1.8	6.7	4.8	28.3	36.6	0.7	3.3	7.2	0.4	3,298
Education												
Less than primary	18.3	45.4	2.8	11.2	6.3	3.1	9.0	0.2	0.4	29.0	1.3	211
Completed primary	19.8	33.3	2.8	8.3	5.5	5.7	28.9	1.7	1.3	18.5	0.3	421
Some secondary	19.1	39.5	2.2	7.1	4.3	34.2	34.1	0.5	3.5	4.7	0.1	4,171
Completed secondary or higher	25.9	37.1	2.6	8.7	6.2	19.5	48.2	0.4	7.9	2.7	0.2	3,615
Total	22.1	38.3	2.4	8.0	5.2	25.7	39.3	0.5	5.2	5.1	0.2	8,419
NEVER-MARRIED MEN												
Age												
15-19	33.3	12.7	9.7	3.2	4.5	29.6	40.0	2.9	4.4	9.1	0.4	6,835
20-24	38.9	10.5	6.6	3.8	4.9	9.5	50.2	2.3	7.2	8.4	0.1	4,145
Residence												
Urban	38.6	15.0	10.3	4.0	5.0	21.6	45.4	2.6	6.5	6.2	0.3	6,154
Rural	31.4	7.8	6.3	2.7	4.2	22.5	41.9	2.7	4.2	12.3	0.3	4,826
Education												
Less than primary	31.3	13.1	8.4	2.6	5.8	2.4	28.3	0.8	2.4	29.1	0.9	507
Completed primary	41.5	8.4	5.8	2.8	3.7	3.1	38.7	0.6	2.3	17.4	0.4	1,036
Some secondary	32.5	13.2	9.8	3.4	4.7	29.7	39.9	2.7	3.7	8.7	0.3	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	38.5	10.6	7.5	3.7	4.8	18.7	53.0	3.5	9.3	4.2	0.2	3,877
Total	35.4	11.8	8.5	3.4	4.7	22.0	43.9	2.7	5.5	8.9	0.3	10,980

Appendix Tables A-4.5.1 and A-4.5.2 show by province the sources from whom never-married adolescent women and men would prefer to obtain information about reproductive health.

4.5.3 Knowledge of Adolescent Reproductive Health Centers

Indonesia has a number of centers that have been established to address the special reproductive health needs of adolescents, including the Center of Information and Counseling on Adolescent Reproductive Health (*Pusat Informasi dan Konseling Kesehatan Reproduksi remaja/PIK-KRR*), Center of Information on Adolescent Reproductive Health (*Pusat Informasi Kesehatan Reproduksi/PKRR-PIKER*), Center of Reproductive Health (*Sanggar Kesehatan Reproduksi/SKR*), Youth Center, and others. These centers provide information and counseling regarding adolescent reproductive health and are run by youth as peer educators and peer counselors. The center's programs may be incorporated in school activities, mosques, churches, Muslim boarding schools, universities, and scout and youth organizations.

A question was included in the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS to assess the level of awareness about these centers among adolescents. Table 4.15 shows that few respondents are aware of a source of information on reproductive health specifically designed for young adults (8 percent of women and 6 percent of men). More than half of the women (54 percent) and men (53 percent) who say that they know of this service are unable to name the place. Most of the respondents who are aware of a source do not specifically cite any of the special centers established to serve adolescents. The center that is most often mentioned is the PIK-KRR (11 percent of women and 10 percent of men).

Table 4.15 Knowledge of source of information and counseling on adolescent reproductive health

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who know a place that provides information and counseling on adolescent reproductive health, and among those knowing a place, the percentage citing different sources of adolescent reproductive health information and counseling, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Never-married women and men age 15-24: Percentage who know a place for information and counseling on adolescent reproductive health	Number	Among never-married women and men age 15-24 knowing a place providing adolescent services, percentage naming: PIK-KRR	PKRR-PIKER	Youth center	Other	Don't know/don't remember	Missing	Number
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN									
Age									
15-19	7.2	6,018	10.9	2.0	1.2	31.3	54.5	0.1	434
20-24	10.6	2,401	10.7	3.1	6.6	29.9	53.3	0.2	255
Residence									
Urban	9.6	5,121	9.5	3.2	4.1	32.0	52.8	0.2	491
Rural	6.0	3,298	14.0	0.4	0.9	27.8	57.2	0.0	198
Education									
Less than primary	0.4	211	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1
Completed primary	2.1	421	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	97.0	0.0	9
Some secondary	6.4	4,171	9.5	2.4	0.6	27.1	60.2	0.2	267
Completed secondary or higher	11.4	3,615	11.9	2.5	5.0	33.8	49.1	0.1	412
Total	8.2	8,419	10.8	2.4	3.2	30.8	54.1	0.2	689
NEVER-MARRIED MEN									
Age									
15-19	5.4	6,835	11.8	4.2	1.7	34.1	48.5	0.3	368
20-24	6.7	4,145	7.8	1.2	2.0	28.7	57.9	2.6	279
Residence									
Urban	7.9	6,154	10.0	2.8	2.3	30.1	53.7	1.5	489
Rural	3.3	4,826	10.4	3.4	0.3	37.0	49.1	0.6	159
Education									
Less than primary	0.3	507	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.5	51.5	0.0	2
Completed primary	1.2	1,036	9.7	0.0	3.6	28.8	57.9	0.0	12
Some secondary	4.6	5,560	13.2	2.8	1.1	31.9	51.3	0.2	256
Completed secondary or higher	9.7	3,877	8.1	3.1	2.2	31.7	53.2	2.0	378
Total	5.9	10,980	10.1	2.9	1.8	31.8	52.6	1.3	648

Appendix Tables A-4.6.1 and A-4.6.2 present information by province on knowledge of adolescent reproductive health centers.

4.6 INSTRUCTION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

The results from the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS presented in this chapter show that many adolescents mention teachers as persons from whom they received information about puberty and other reproductive health matters. A series of questions was included in the survey to specifically investigate the role schools are playing in providing information on various aspects of reproductive health including educating young people about the human reproductive system, methods of family planning, HIV-AIDS, and other STIs. To obtain this information, never-married women and men age 15-24 were asked if they had been taught at school about each of these topics. If they had received instruction on a topic, they were asked about the level in school they were attending when they first received instruction. The results of these questions are presented below for never-married women and men age 15-24 who ever attended school.

4.6.1 Instruction about the Human Reproductive Health System

Table 4.16 shows that nearly 90 percent of young women and nearly 80 percent of young men report receiving instruction about the human reproductive health system at school. The majority of the adolescents were first taught the human reproductive health system in junior high school; 59 percent of young women and 55 percent of young men say they were in junior high when they first learned about the human reproductive system.

Table 4.16 Instruction about human reproductive health system

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who have attended school by the level at school when they first received instruction on human reproduction system according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Never taught about human reproductive health system	Primary	Junior high school	Senior high school, academy, university	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of respondents
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	10.8	10.4	62.6	16.2	0.0	100.0	5,987
20-24	12.4	5.6	50.5	31.4	0.1	100.0	2,378
Residence							
Urban	8.8	9.2	59.4	22.6	0.0	100.0	5,109
Rural	15.1	8.8	58.8	17.3	0.0	100.0	3,255
Education							
Less than primary	83.9	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	157
Completed primary	71.5	28.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	421
Some secondary	8.3	10.7	71.9	9.1	0.0	100.0	4,171
Completed secondary or higher	4.5	4.5	53.9	37	0.1	100.0	3,615
Total	11.3	9.0	59.2	20.5	0.0	100.0	8,365
NEVER-MARRIED MEN							
Age							
15-19	19.2	8.7	58.2	13.8	0.1	100.0	6,802
20-24	25.4	5.9	48.3	20.3	0.1	100.0	4,119
Residence							
Urban	16.3	6.9	57.4	19.3	0.1	100.0	6,134
Rural	28.1	8.6	50.7	12.4	0.2	100.0	4,787
Education							
Less than primary	87.1	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	448
Completed primary	75.7	24.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,036
Some secondary	16.2	7.2	68.5	7.9	0.2	100.0	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	6.9	3.2	55.3	34.5	0.1	100.0	3,877
Total	21.4	7.7	54.5	16.3	0.1	100.0	10,921

4.6.2 Instruction about Birth Control Methods

The results in Table 4.17 indicate a majority of young women and young men in Indonesia do not learn about methods of birth control while they are in school. Only 30 percent of young women and 19 percent of young men reported being taught about birth control at school. Less than one percent of young women and men were taught about birth control in primary school. Young women were slightly more likely to have first received instruction about birth control in senior high school, an academy, or the university than in junior high school (16 percent and 13 percent, respectively). Among young men, the opposite pattern was observed.

Table 4.17 Instruction about birth control

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who have attended school by the level at school when they first received instruction about methods of birth control according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Never taught about human reproductive system	Primary	Junior high school	Senior high school, academy, university	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of respondents
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	73.8	1.0	13.6	11.6	0.0	100.0	5,987
20-24	61.8	0.4	10.9	26.8	0.1	100.0	2,378
Residence							
Urban	68.3	0.7	12.8	18.2	0.0	100.0	5,109
Rural	73.8	1.0	12.8	12.3	0.1	100.0	3,255
Education							
Less than primary	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	157
Completed primary	93.2	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	421
Some secondary	76.2	0.7	16.8	6.3	0.0	100.0	4,171
Completed secondary or higher	59.9	0.3	10.2	29.5	0.1	100.0	3,615
Total	70.5	0.8	12.8	15.9	0.0	100.0	8,365
NEVER-MARRIED MEN							
Age							
15-19	81.9	0.9	11.3	5.8	0.1	100.0	6,802
20-24	78.9	0.8	8.8	11.4	0.1	100.0	4,119
Residence							
Urban	78.1	0.9	10.8	10.2	0.0	100.0	6,134
Rural	84.3	0.8	9.8	4.9	0.2	100.0	4,787
Education							
Less than primary	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	448
Completed primary	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,036
Some secondary	81.7	0.5	14.0	3.6	0.2	100.0	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	73.2	0.4	9.1	17.2	0.1	100.0	3,877
Total	80.8	0.8	10.4	7.9	0.1	100.0	10,921

4.6.3 Instruction about HIV-AIDS

Table 4.18 shows that instruction about HIV-AIDS is common in Indonesian schools. Eighty percent of young women were taught about HIV-AIDS at school compared with 67 percent of young men. Adolescents are most likely to be taught first about HIV-AIDS while they are junior high school (46 percent of women and 41 percent of men).

Table 4.18 Instruction about HIV-AIDS

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who have attended school by the level at school when they first received instruction about HIV-AIDS according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Never taught about human reproductive system	Primary	Junior high school	Senior high school, academy, university	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of respondents
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	19.7	3.3	51.4	25.5	0.1	100.0	5,987
20-24	21.1	2.0	32.4	44.4	0.1	100.0	2,378
Residence							
Urban	15.3	3.3	47.6	33.8	0.0	100.0	5,109
Rural	27.9	2.3	43.5	26.2	0.1	100.0	3,255
Education							
Less than primary	94.7	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	157
Completed primary	85.9	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	421
Some secondary	20.1	3.0	60.5	16.3	0.1	100.0	4,171
Completed secondary or higher	9.3	1.4	36.6	52.6	0.1	100.0	3,615
Total	20.2	2.9	46.0	30.8	0.1	100.0	8,365
NEVER-MARRIED MEN							
Age							
15-19	29.3	2.9	46.8	20.9	0.1	100.0	6,802
20-24	35.4	2.4	31.1	30.8	0.3	100.0	4,119
Residence							
Urban	24.3	2.7	43.3	29.5	0.2	100.0	6,134
Rural	41.1	2.7	37.7	18.4	0.1	100.0	4,787
Education							
Less than primary	94.6	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	448
Completed primary	91.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,036
Some secondary	29.1	2.4	55.5	12.9	0.1	100.0	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	12.2	1.2	35.5	50.8	0.3	100.0	3,877
Total	31.6	2.7	40.9	24.6	0.2	100.0	10,921

4.6.4 Instruction in STIs

Table 4.19 shows that instruction about sexually transmitted infections (STIs) other than HIV-AIDs is not as common in Indonesian schools as instruction about HIV-AIDS. Nevertheless, 49 percent of young women and 46 percent of young men report they were taught about other STIs. The reported timing of the introduction of instruction about STIs is similar to that for birth control methods; girls are slightly more likely to first be taught about STIs in senior high school, an academy, or the university while boys are somewhat more likely to first be taught about STIs in junior high school.

Table 4.19 Instruction about STIs

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who have attended school by the level at school when they first received instruction about STI according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Never taught about human reproductive system	Primary	Junior high school	Senior high school, academy, university	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of respondents
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	51.7	1.2	26.9	20.1	0.1	100.0	5,987
20-24	50.8	0.6	12.6	35.8	0.2	100.0	2,378
Residence							
Urban	47.3	1.2	23.2	28.2	0.1	100.0	5,109
Rural	57.8	0.8	22.3	18.9	0.2	100.0	3,255
Education							
Less than primary	94.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	157
Completed primary	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	421
Some secondary	55.1	0.9	31.9	12.0	0.1	100.0	4,171
Completed secondary or higher	40.3	0.5	16.0	43.0	0.2	100.0	3,615
Total	51.5	1.0	22.8	24.6	0.1	100.0	8,365
NEVER-MARRIED MEN							
Age							
15-19	52.9	1.0	28.2	17.9	0.0	100.0	6,802
20-24	56.5	0.8	17.7	25.0	0.0	100.0	4,119
Residence							
Urban	48.0	0.9	26.2	24.9	0.0	100.0	6,134
Rural	62.5	0.9	21.7	14.9	0.0	100.0	4,787
Education							
Less than primary	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	448
Completed primary	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,036
Some secondary	54.7	0.6	33.2	11.5	0.0	100.0	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	37.6	0.5	20.6	41.3	0.0	100.0	3,877
Total	54.4	0.9	24.2	20.5	0.0	100.0	10,921

FAMILY PLANNING 5

Key Findings

- Knowledge of contraceptive methods is widespread among adolescents in Indonesia. More than 90 percent of adolescents know at least one modern method, and more than one-third of adolescents know at least one traditional method.
- The most commonly known modern methods among adolescents are the pill, injectables, and the condom.
- The proportion of adolescents intending to use any family planning method in the future is generally high (81 percent of women and 68 percent of men).
- There has been a sharp decline over the past five years in the percentage of young adults who think that family planning services should be available to adolescents.
- Adolescents who are older, live in urban areas, and are better educated are more likely to think family planning services should be available than those who are younger, live in rural areas, or have lower education.
- Men are more likely than women to agree that using a condom can help avoid a pregnancy (74 and 64 percent, respectively) and can prevent HIV-AIDS and STIs (66 and 50 percent, respectively).
- The proportions of adolescents who are aware that a condom can prevent pregnancy and protect from HIV-AIDS or STIs declined between the 2007 and 2012 surveys.

Since its inception, the Indonesian family planning program has incorporated an adolescent reproductive health component in its activities (BKKBN, 2012). The adolescent reproductive health program focuses on disseminating messages through mass media campaigns and the formal or informal education system with the goal being to postpone early marriage and to improve reproductive health knowledge. Adolescents' knowledge of family planning can increase their opportunities for a healthy start to their reproductive life. Provision to adolescents of information, education, and communication on family planning addresses a number of social, population, and health issues; it assists adolescents to have a later and healthier start to marriage and childbearing, space births, avoid unwanted pregnancies, and prevent STIs. Delaying marriage or spacing births after marriage allows adolescents to take advantage of opportunities to pursue higher education or to engage in economic activities.

This chapter presents information on knowledge among adolescents about various contraceptive methods. Also discussed is the intention to use contraceptive methods at any time in the future and attitudes with respect to the provision of various family planning services, such as information, counseling, and contraceptive methods. In addition, information is provided on knowledge of adolescents with regard to condom use. These topics are of practical use to policymakers in formulating effective adolescent reproductive health policies and programs.

5.1 KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Knowledge of contraceptive methods is an important precursor to their use. The ARH component of the 2012 IDHS collected information on knowledge of contraceptive methods by asking adolescents whether or not they have heard of ways to delay or avoid pregnancy. Descriptions were included in the

questionnaire for 10 modern methods: female and male sterilization, the pill, intrauterine devices (IUDs), injectables, implants, male condom, intravag/diaphragm, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and emergency contraception. Information was also collected on two traditional methods: rhythm (periodic abstinence) and withdrawal. Other traditional or folk methods mentioned by respondents, such as herbs (*jamu*) and abdominal massage (*pijat*), were recorded as well. The ability to recognize a family planning method when it is described is a simple test of a respondent's knowledge but does not necessarily indicate the extent of her or his knowledge.

Table 5.1 presents knowledge of contraceptive methods for never-married women and men age 15-24. The findings indicate that knowledge of contraceptive methods is widespread among never-married adolescents in Indonesia. Young women are slightly more likely to know about at least one contraceptive method than young men (95 percent compared with 93 percent). Overall, young women know 5.1 contraceptive methods on average, while young men know 3.9 methods.

Table 5.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who know specific contraceptive methods, by age, Indonesia 2012

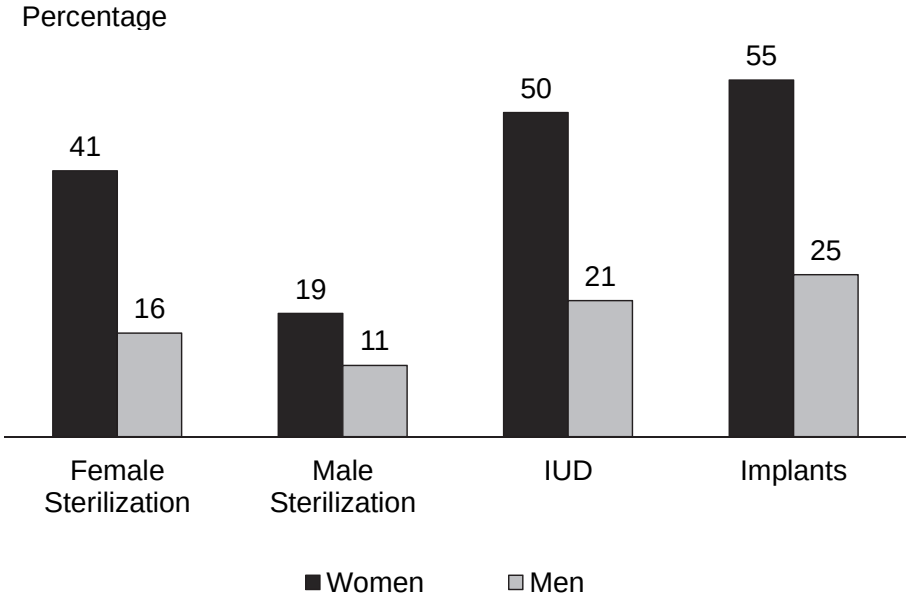
	Never-married women			Never-married men		
Contraceptive method	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Any method	94.4	97.0	95.2	91.8	96.1	93.4
Any modern method	94.3	97.0	95.1	91.6	95.9	93.3
Female sterilization	35.7	54.3	41.0	13.5	20.6	16.2
Male sterilization	14.1	29.5	18.5	8.5	13.9	10.6
Pill	87.7	93.9	89.5	78.5	88.1	82.1
IUD	41.9	70.8	50.1	16.2	29.7	21.3
Injectables	86.7	93.7	88.7	61.5	73.0	65.9
Implants	50.6	65.4	54.8	23.3	28.3	25.2
Condom	76.8	89.1	80.3	85.5	93.6	88.6
Diaphragm (Intravag)	10.3	16.5	12.1	6.8	8.2	7.3
LAM	11.0	23.7	14.6	15.5	19.1	16.8
Emergency contraception	8.8	16.3	10.9	8.0	13.1	9.9
Any traditional method	29.2	52.4	35.8	32.0	46.3	37.4
Rhythm	19.6	41.3	25.8	10.2	17.3	12.9
Withdrawal	15.8	35.1	21.3	27.8	42.6	33.4
Other	4.6	6.0	5.0	2.5	3.4	2.8
Number	6,018	2,401	8,419	6,835	4,145	10,980
Mean number of methods known	4.6	6.4	5.1	3.6	4.5	3.9

LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

Modern methods are more widely known than traditional methods; more than nine in ten never-married adolescents know at least one modern method while slightly more than one-third of adolescents know at least one traditional method.The most commonly known modern methods among never-married women age 15-24 are the pill and injectables (90 and 89 percent, respectively), followed by the condom (80 percent). Emergency contraception is known by a relatively small percentage of adolescent women (11 percent). As expected, the most widely known method among never-married men age 15-24 is the condom (89 percent). Knowledge of the pill is also widespread among men (82 percent), and around two-thirds of men know about injectables. The diaphragm is the least-known method among men (7 percent).

Figure 5.1 indicates that never-married adolescents, particularly men, are generally not very familiar with long-term family planning methods. Implants were cited by 55 percent of women and 25 percent of men, the IUD was mentioned by 50 percent of women and 21 percent of men, and female sterilization by 41 percent of women and 16 percent of men. The gender gap is less evident in the case of male sterilization; nevertheless, 19 percent of women knew about male sterilization compared with 11 percent of male respondents.

Figure 5.1
Adolescent knowledge of long-term contraceptive methods



2012 IDHS

With respect to traditional methods, women are more familiar with rhythm (26 percent) than withdrawal (21 percent). The pattern is reversed among men; withdrawal and rhythm are known by 33 and 13 percent of men, respectively.

High levels of knowledge of contraceptive methods are observed among adolescents in both the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups, with adolescents age 20-24 only slightly more likely than their younger counterparts to have heard of family planning methods. For example, knowledge of modern contraceptive methods among never-married women age 15-19 is 94 percent, compared with 97 percent for never-married women age 20-24 (Table 5.1).

The trend in knowledge of contraceptive methods among adolescents can be assessed by comparing data from the 2012 IDHS with data from the 2007 IYARHS (Figure 5.2.1 and Figure 5.2.2). There have been only minor changes in the knowledge of contraceptive methods among adolescents since 2007. The percentage knowing at least one contraceptive modern method among never-married women was 95 percent in 2012, virtually the same as the level in 2007 (96 percent). Knowledge of any method among men remained steady at 93 percent.

Considering specific contraceptive methods, Figure 5.2.1 shows slight declines in knowledge among women for almost all modern contraceptive methods over the past five years. The largest declines are observed with respect to IUD knowledge The percentage knowing about the IUD decreased among young women by 7 percentage points between 2007 and 2012 (57 percent and 50 percent, respectively).A similar pattern can be found in Figure 5.2.2 for men; IUD knowledge among men decreased from 30 percent to 21 percent over the past five years.

Figure 5.2.1
Trend in knowledge of modern contraceptive methods among adolescent women, 2007 and 2012

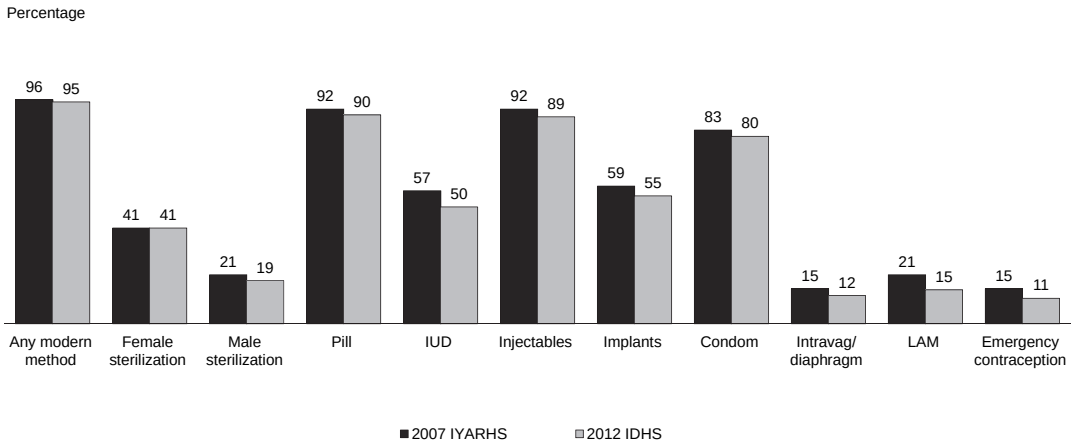
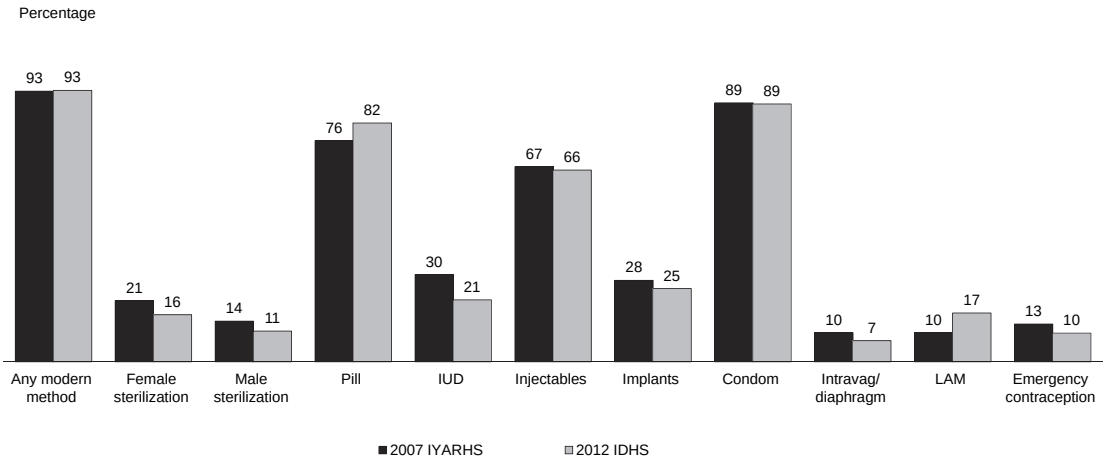


Figure 5.2.2
Trend in knowledge of modern contraceptive methods among adolescent men, 2007 and 2012



Appendix Table A-5.1 shows by province the differentials in knowledge of contraceptive methods.

5.2 INTENTION TO USE FAMILY PLANNING IN THE FUTURE

Information on intention to use contraception in the future provides some insight into the potential demand for family planning services. In the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS, never-married women age 15-24 who were not using any contraceptive method at the time of the survey were asked whether they intended to use a method at any time in the future. Never-married men age 15-24 who knew at least one contraception method were also asked about their intention to use family planning in the future. The results are presented in Table 5.2, according to background characteristics. In the table, the small number of adolescent women (less than 0.5 percent of all never-married women age 15-24) who reported they were using contraception are grouped with never-married women intending to use.

Table 5.2 Intention to use contraception in the future

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 by intention to use family planning in the future, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Intends to use[1]	Unsure/ Don't know	Does not intend to use	Does not know any method	Missing	Total	Number
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	74.4	15.3	4.2	5.6	0.5	100.0	6,018
20-24	83.7	9.0	3.7	3.0	0.5	100.0	2,401
Residence							
Urban	79.8	12.7	3.8	3.3	0.5	100.0	5,121
Rural	72.8	14.9	4.5	7.3	0.5	100.0	3,298
Education							
Less than primary	44.6	12.8	4.8	37.7	0.1	100.0	211
Completed primary	64.2	14.3	7.8	13.2	0.5	100.0	421
Some secondary	74.0	16.2	3.9	5.3	0.5	100.0	4,171
Completed secondary or higher	84.1	10.3	3.7	1.4	0.5	100.0	3,615
Total	77.1	13.5	4.0	4.8	0.5	100.0	8,419
NEVER-MARRIED MEN							
Age							
15-19	60.1	16.3	15.1	8.2	0.2	100.0	6,835
20-24	69.3	12.1	14.7	3.9	0.1	100.0	4,145
Residence							
Urban	70.0	13.9	12.5	3.5	0.1	100.0	6,154
Rural	55.4	15.7	18.1	10.5	0.2	100.0	4,826
Education							
Less than primary	36.9	13.3	21.0	28.3	0.4	100.0	507
Completed primary	51.2	16.6	17.9	14.3	0.0	100.0	1,036
Some secondary	60.3	17.0	15.5	7.0	0.2	100.0	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	75.2	11.1	12.6	1.0	0.1	100.0	3,877
Total	63.6	14.7	14.9	6.6	0.1	100.0	10,980

[1] Includes 51 never-married women who reported they were currently using contraception.

Overall, the proportions of never-married women and men age 15-24 intending to use family planning are generally high. Seventy-seven percent of women and 64 percent of men intend to use family planning in the future.Young men are more likely to say that they do not intend to use a method in the future than young women (15 percent and 4 percent, respectively), and 14 percent of young women and 15 percent of young men are unsure of their intentions.

Never-married adolescents age 20-24 are more likely to intend to use contraception in the future than their younger counterparts. For example, the proportion intending to use family planning among never-married women age 15-19 is 74 percent, compared with 84 percent for never-married women age 20-24. Adolescents in urban areas and better-educated adolescents are more likely than adolescents in rural area and those with lower education to say they will use contraception in the future. For example, 37 percent of men who did not complete primary school said they intend to use family planning methods, compared with 75 percent of men have who completed secondary education.

The proportion of never-married adolescents intending to use family planning in the future has increased over the past five years, especially among men. In 2007, 37 percent of men said that they intended to use family planning in the future compared with more than 64 percent in 2012. The increase among women was less marked, from 72 percent in 2007 to 77 percent in 2012.

Appendix Tables A-5.2.1 and A-5.2.2 show the differentials in intention to use contraception in the future by province, for never-married women and never-married men, respectively.

5.3 ATTITUDES ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE FOR UNMARRIED YOUTH

In the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS, never-married women and men age 15-24 were asked whether or not they think family planning information, counseling, and contraceptive methods should be available for unmarried youth. Currently, the only family planning services that are available to unmarried adolescents include information, education, and counseling. The provision of contraceptive methods to adolescents is not part of the national family planning program in Indonesia.

Table 5.3 shows the percentages of never-married women and men age 15-24 who think that various family planning services should be available for unmarried adolescents. Overall, while 80 percent of women think that at least one of the family planning services should be available to unmarried youth, the percentage is much lower among men (58 percent). The service that adolescents most often say should be provided is family planning information (76 percent of women and 54 percent of men). Counseling on family planning is seen as needed by 65 percent of women and 51 percent of men. Much lower percentages of women and men think that contraceptive methods should be available to never-married adolescents (36 and 34 percent, respectively).

Table 5.3 Attitudes toward provision of family planning services to unmarried youth

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who think that family planning services should be available to unmarried youth, by type of service and background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Information	Counseling	Contraceptive method	Any service	Total
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN					
Age					
15-19	74.2	62.2	35.4	77.8	6,018
20-24	81.4	71.4	38.7	84.0	2,401
Residence					
Urban	80.2	69.4	38.2	83.4	5,121
Rural	70.1	57.7	33.5	73.6	3,298
Education					
Less than primary	38.8	35.8	26.0	44.6	211
Completed primary	57.4	49.8	34.3	61.8	421
Some secondary	72.7	60.4	34.3	76.7	4,171
Completed secondary or higher	84.7	73.4	39.6	87.1	3,615
Total	76.3	64.8	36.3	79.6	8,419
NEVER-MARRIED MEN					
Age					
15-19	51.1	48.0	32.2	54.4	6,835
20-24	60.0	56.5	37.1	63.2	4,145
Residence					
Urban	60.7	57.7	38.0	64.2	6,154
Rural	46.5	42.9	29.1	49.4	4,826
Education					
Less than primary	26.9	25.1	17.7	29.2	507
Completed primary	39.7	38.7	24.8	43.5	1,036
Some secondary	50.8	48.2	32.0	54.5	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	67.2	62.3	41.7	69.9	3,877
Total	54.4	51.2	34.1	57.7	10,980

Older adolescents are more likely than their younger counterparts to think that at least one of the family planning services (information, counseling, or contraceptive methods) should be available to unmarried youth. For instance, 84 percent of never-married women age 20-24 want at least one of the family planning services to be available compared with 78 percent of never-married women age 15-19. For never-married men, the corresponding percentages are 63 and 54 percent, respectively.

Adolescents in urban areas and better-educated adolescents are more likely than adolescents in rural areas and those with lower education to want family planning services to be available to adolescents. For example, 29 percent of men who did not complete primary school think that at least one of the family planning services should be available to unmarried youth, compared with 70 percent of men who completed secondary education.

A comparison of the results of the 2012 IDHS with the findings from the 2007 survey indicates that adolescents are less positive toward provision of family planning services for unmarried youth now than they were five years ago (Figures 5.3.1 and 5.3.2). Overall, the percentage of women who think that at least one of the family planning services should be available to unmarried adolescents dropped from 90 percent in 2007 to 80 percent in 2012. Among men, the percentage who agreed that at least one of the family planning services should be available to adolescents decreased from 85 percent in 2007 to 58 percent in 2012. Further investigation is needed to understand the underlying causes behind the downward trend.

Figure 5.3.1
Trend in attitudes toward the provision of family planning services among adolescent women, 2007 and 2012

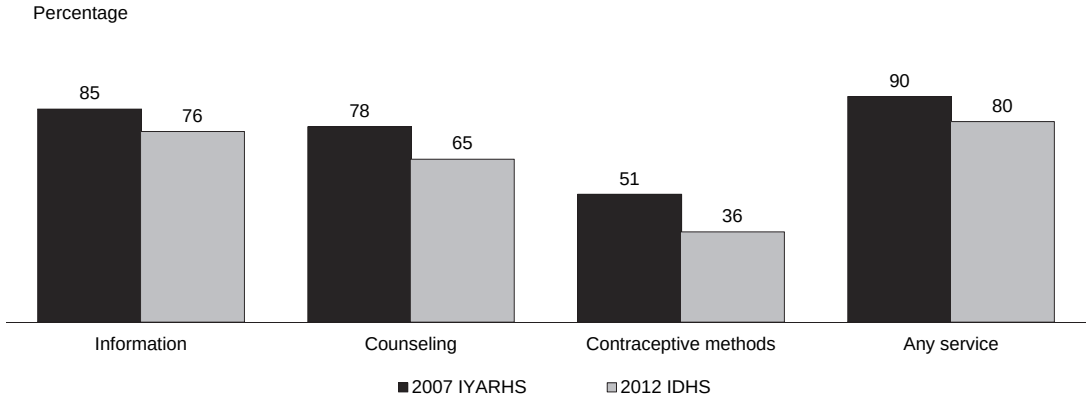
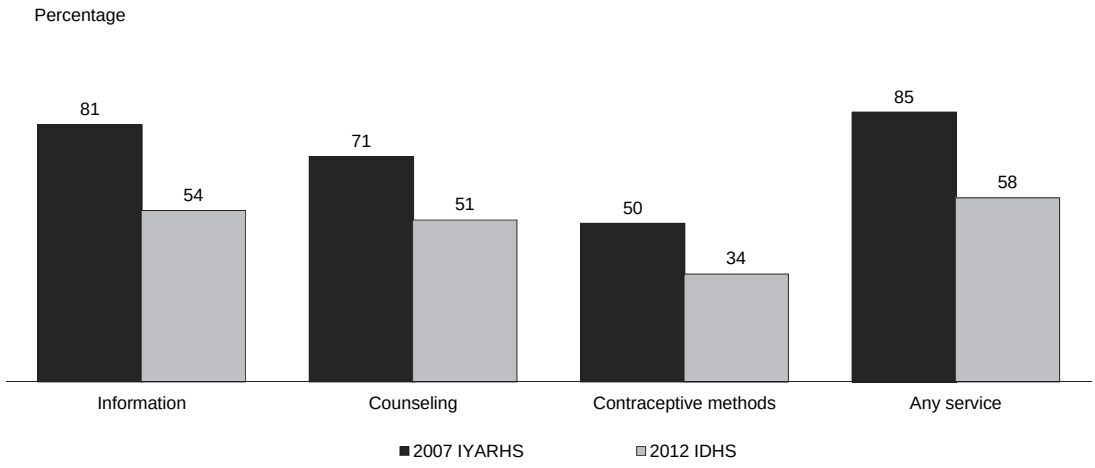


Figure 5.3.2
Trend in attitudes toward the provision of family planning services among adolescent men, 2007 and 2012



Appendix Tables A-5.3.1 and Table A-5.3.2 show the variation in attitudes toward the provision of family planning services by province for never-married adolescent women and men, respectively.

5.4 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CONDOM USE

Information was collected in the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS to assess respondents' knowledge about condoms. To obtain these data, statements were read to the respondents, and they were asked whether they agreed or disagreed. Two of the statements were correct (condoms can be used to prevent pregnancy and a condom can protect against getting HIV-AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections), while one of the statements was incorrect (a condom can be reused).

Table 5.4 shows the information on condom use knowledge. Overall, never-married adolescent men are more likely than never-married adolescent women to agree that using a condom can help avoid a pregnancy (74 and 64 percent, respectively) and can prevent HIV-AIDS (66 and 50 percent, respectively). Three percent of young women and two percent of young men agree that a condom can be reused.

Table 5.4 Attitudes toward condom use

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who agree with specific statements about condom use, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Condom can prevent pregnancy	Condom can prevent HIV/AIDS and STI	Condom can be reused	Total
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN				
Age				
15-19	59.6	46.0	2.9	6,018
20-24	73.6	60.7	2.7	2,401
Residence				
Urban	67.9	52.8	2.5	5,121
Rural	56.9	46.0	3.6	3,298
Education				
Less than primary	23.9	17.5	5.0	211
Completed primary	44.2	31.1	3.4	421
Some secondary	58.0	44.2	3.2	4,171
Completed secondary or higher	74.6	61.2	2.4	3,615
Total	63.6	50.2	2.9	8,419
NEVER-MARRIED MEN				
Age				
15-19	71.8	60.8	1.7	6,835
20-24	77.6	74.6	1.9	4,145
Residence				
Urban	79.0	71.1	1.5	6,154
Rural	67.6	59.6	2.2	4,826
Education				
Less than primary	48.9	43.2	2.9	507
Completed primary	61.7	53.8	3.1	1,036
Some secondary	71.7	62.2	1.5	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	84.0	77.7	1.7	3,877
Total	74.0	66.0	1.8	10,980

Older adolescents are more likely to agree that a condom can help them avoid pregnancy and can prevent HIV-AIDS than younger adolescents. For example, 74 percent of women age 20-24 agree with the statement that condoms can be used for avoiding pregnancy, compared with 60 percent of women age 15-19. Sixty-one percent of women age 20-24 agreed that a condom can prevent HIV-AIDS and other STIs compared with 46 percent of women age 15-19. Urban adolescents more often agree that condoms can prevent pregnancy or HIV-AIDS and STIs than rural adolescents. For example, 79 percent of young men from urban areas agreed that using condoms can help avoid pregnancy, compared with 68 percent of rural young men. An adolescent's education level has a positive association with the correct statements about condoms (i.e., a condom can avoid pregnancy or protect against HIV-AIDS and STIs). For example, women who did not complete primary school are less likely than women who completed secondary or higher education to agree that a condom can prevent pregnancy (24 and 75 percent, respectively).

Figures 5.4.1 and 5.4.2 present information on the trend in the proportion agreeing with various statements about condom use between 2007 and 2012 among never-married women and men, respectively. In general, condom use knowledge has not improved over the past five years. For example, the percentage agreeing with the statement that condoms can be used to prevent pregnancy declined by six percentage points among women and eight percentage points among men between 2007 and 2012. A similar pattern is observed with respect to knowledge that condoms can prevent HIV-AIDS and STI; the percentage agreeing with the statement dropped by 14 percentage points among women and 6 percentage points among men between 2007 and 2012.

Figure 5.4.1
Trend in knowledge and attitudes about condom use among adolescent women, 2007 and 2012

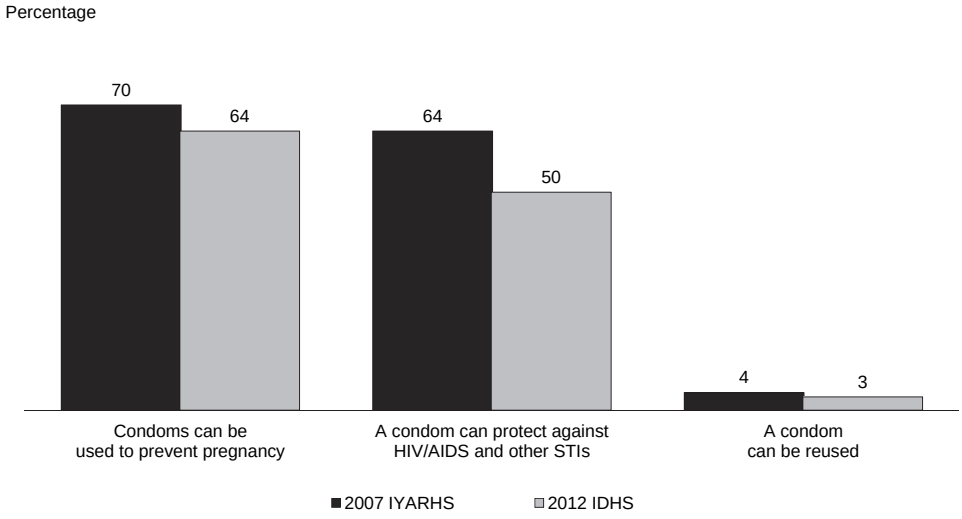
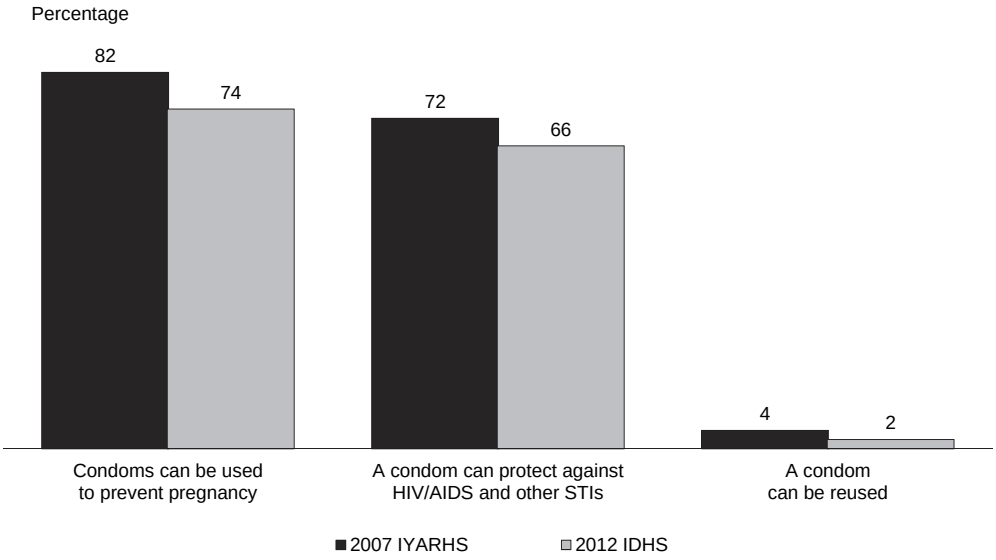


Figure 5.4.2
Trend in knowledge and attitudes about condom use among adolescent men, 2007 and 2012



MARRIAGE AND PREFERENCE FOR CHILDREN 6

Key Findings

- Among adolescent women, the median ideal age for a man to marry is more than two years older than the age they consider ideal for a woman to marry (25.9 years and 23.6 years). Adolescent men also believe that a man ideally should be older than a woman when he marries (25.6 years versus 22.6 years).
- Seven in 10 respondents (70 percent of women and 74 percent of men) say that they themselves will decide whom they will marry.
- Very few never-married adolescents think that a woman should begin childbearing before age 20 (1 percent of women and 2 percent of men) or that a man should begin childbearing before age 22 (2 percent of women and 2 percent of men).
- The ideal number of children is virtually identical among women and men (2.6 compared with 2.7 children).
- A large majority of adolescents believe that the husband and wife should both be involved in the decision about the number of children they are going to have (87 percent of men and 92 percent of women).

This chapter first reviews information obtained from adolescents with respect to the ages they believe women and men ideally should marry and who they think will choose the person they will marry. The chapter presents information on the age that adolescents think is ideal for a woman and for a man to have the first birth, the family size, and the number of children a couple should have. An understanding of the attitudes that adolescents have with respect to these marriage and childbearing issues is important in addressing their reproductive health needs.

6.1 ATTITUDES TOWARD MARRIAGE

In Indonesia, the legal age for girls to marry is 16 while for boys it is 19(GOI, 1974). Although the law allows for very early marriage, especially for girls, as early as 1970, the government initiated efforts to postpone early marriage through the national family planning program. Basically, the program seeks to educate parents as well as adolescents and youths to avoid marriage at a young age (BKKBN, 2012). The recommended age of the first marriage for girls within the program is 20 years old. The program is channeled through formal-informal education systems within the framework of population education and adolescent reproductive health initiatives to be implemented by both government and nongovernment organizations.

To obtain insights into the attitudes toward marriage, never-married adolescents were asked about the best ages for a woman and a man to marry. As Table 6.1.1 shows, relatively few never-married adolescents think that women should marry before age 20 (3 percent of women versus 8 percent of men). On the other hand, few adolescents think that women should delay marriage much beyond their 25th birthday; only around 5 percent of women and men say a woman should ideally marry at age 26 or later. Among female respondents, the ideal median age at first marriage for women is about 23.6 years, and for men, 22.6 years.

Table 6.1.1 Ideal age at first marriage for a woman

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24, by the ideal age at marriage for a woman, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Ideal age at first marriage for a woman								Total	Number	Median (years)
	<20	20-21	22-23	24-25	26-27	28-29	30+	Don't know/ missing			
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN											
Age											
15-19	3.7	29.9	22.9	34.0	3.0	0.8	0.7	5.0	100.0	6,018	23.3
20-24	1.6	18.5	23.6	48.2	4.1	0.7	0.4	3.0	100.0	2,401	24.5
Residence											
Urban	2.1	22.2	25.9	42.0	3.8	0.7	0.4	3.0	100.0	5,121	23.9
Rural	4.8	33.6	18.8	31.9	2.6	0.9	0.9	6.5	100.0	3,298	23.0
Education											
Less than primary	7.3	28.7	11.0	20.4	2.2	1.1	0.9	28.5	100.0	211	22.0
Completed primary	10.3	43.5	13.0	19.6	2.1	1.3	0.1	10.2	100.0	421	21.0
Some secondary	3.8	31.8	20.8	33.9	2.9	0.9	0.8	5.1	100.0	4,171	23.2
Completed secondary or higher	1.3	18.7	27.7	45.9	3.9	0.6	0.4	1.5	100.0	3,615	24.1
Total	3.1	26.7	23.1	38.0	3.3	0.8	0.6	4.4	100.0	8,419	23.6
NEVER-MARRIED MEN											
Age											
15-19	8.9	33.0	23.0	21.8	3.2	1.2	1.0	8.0	100.0	6,835	22.4
20-24	7.2	31.1	25.2	28.8	3.1	0.6	0.4	3.7	100.0	4,145	23.0
Residence											
Urban	5.3	28.2	27.2	29.1	3.6	1.1	0.8	4.8	100.0	6,154	23.2
Rural	12.1	37.5	19.5	18.5	2.5	0.8	0.6	8.5	100.0	4,826	21.6
Education											
Less than primary	15.9	38.0	13.4	10.8	3.4	1.6	0.9	16.0	100.0	507	21.0
Completed primary	17.7	47.4	12.3	11.8	0.2	0.8	0.6	9.1	100.0	1,036	20.7
Some secondary	8.9	35.0	22.3	20.7	3.3	1.0	1.0	7.7	100.0	5,560	22.2
Completed secondary or higher	3.7	23.6	30.3	34.9	3.7	0.9	0.3	2.5	100.0	3,877	23.5
Total	8.3	32.3	23.8	24.4	3.2	1.0	0.7	6.4	100.0	10,980	22.6

Table 6.1.2 Ideal age at first marriage for a man

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24, by ideal at first marriage for a man, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

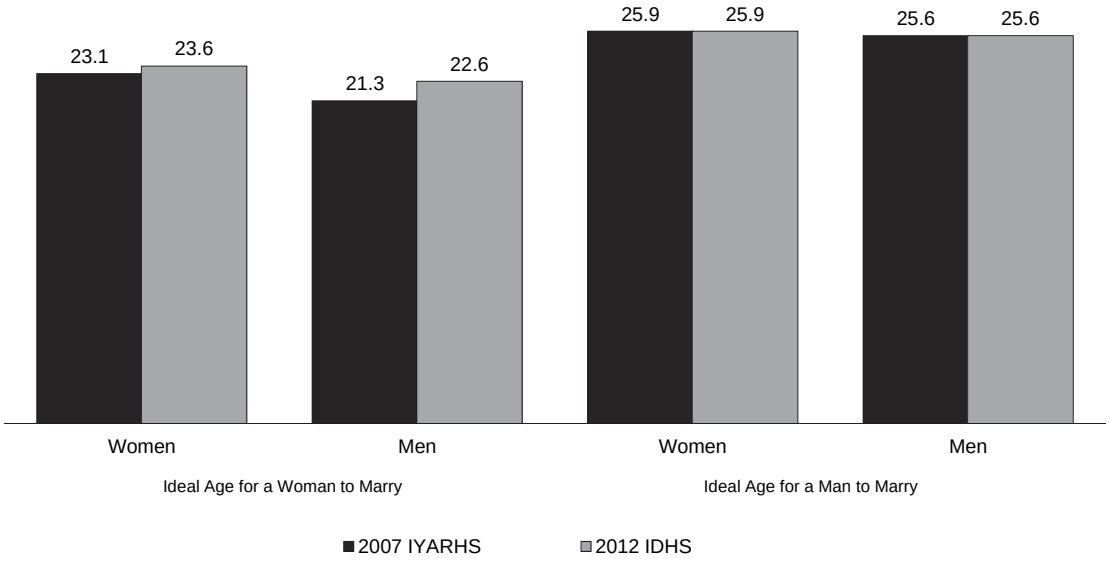
Background characteristic	Ideal age at first marriage for a man								Total	Number	Median (years)
	<20	20-21	22-23	24-25	26-27	28-29	30+	Don't know/ missing			
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN											
Age											
15-19	0.7	4.5	7.5	41.0	19.7	8.5	10.8	7.2	100.0	6,018	25.8
20-24	0.3	1.3	2.3	37.1	32.8	12.0	10.2	4.1	100.0	2,401	26.9
Residence											
Urban	0.4	2.4	5.3	38.7	27.0	10.1	11.3	4.8	100.0	5,121	26.1
Rural	0.8	5.4	7.2	41.7	18.0	8.5	9.7	8.7	100.0	3,298	25.8
Education											
Less than primary	3.6	6.8	11.6	23.6	9.8	5.1	8.0	31.5	100.0	211	25.5
Completed primary	1.4	10.1	12.7	37.2	13.0	3.6	7.2	14.9	100.0	421	25.5
Some secondary	0.6	4.7	8.2	42.0	18.6	8.1	10.5	7.3	100.0	4,171	25.8
Completed secondary or higher	0.3	1.4	2.4	38.7	31.1	12.0	11.4	2.8	100.0	3,615	26.7
Total	0.6	3.6	6.0	39.9	23.5	9.5	10.7	6.3	100.0	8,419	25.9
NEVER-MARRIED MEN											
Age											
15-19	0.8	6.5	9.2	49.0	14.9	5.8	6.7	7.1	100.0	6,835	25.6
20-24	0.4	2.4	4.4	52.6	23.6	8.0	5.8	2.8	100.0	4,145	25.8
Residence											
Urban	0.5	3.8	6.8	49.5	21.2	7.5	6.7	4.0	100.0	6,154	25.7
Rural	0.7	6.5	8.1	51.4	14.4	5.6	6.0	7.4	100.0	4,826	25.6
Education											
Less than primary	1.4	9.1	12.5	41.7	9.9	5.6	5.7	14.1	100.0	507	25.4
Completed primary	1.2	9.9	8.0	57.6	5.9	4.3	5.1	8.0	100.0	1,036	25.4
Some secondary	0.6	6.0	9.2	50.5	15.1	5.1	6.7	6.8	100.0	5,560	25.6
Completed secondary or higher	0.4	1.5	3.9	49.5	27.0	9.6	6.3	1.8	100.0	3,877	25.9
Total	0.6	4.9	7.4	50.4	18.2	6.7	6.4	5.5	100.0	10,980	25.6

Table 6.1.2 shows that most adolescents believe that men should delay marriage to a later age than women. Only 10 percent of women and 13 percent of men believe that a man should marry before he is at least age 24, and 44 percent of women, and 31 percent of men think a man should be at least age 26 before he marries. The median ideal age at marriage for a man, according to adolescent women, is 25.9 years, while the median ideal age at marriage for a woman, according to adolescent men, is 22.6 years.

In general, the median age at marriage for women as well as for men, according to both adolescent women and men, is higher for women or men who live in urban areas and have higher education. For instance, according to never-married women the median ideal age at first marriage for a woman is 23.9 years in urban areas compared with 23.0 years in rural areas. Similarly, according to never-married men, the median ideal age at marriage for a woman is higher in urban areas than rural areas (23.2 years and 21.6 years, respectively).

Figure 6.1 compares the median ideal ages at first marriage for a man and a woman reported in the 2007 IYARHS with those found in the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS. The results show that there has been no change in the median ideal age at first marriage for a man to marry over the past five years, according to both never-married women and never-married men. However, the median age at first marriage for a woman to marry over the past five years increased modestly from 23.1 years in 2007 to 23.6 years in 2012, according to never-married women, and increased from 21.3 years in 2007 to 22.6 years in 2012, according to never-married men.

Figure 6.1
Trend in the median ideal age at marriage for a woman or a man to marry among never-married adolescents, 2007 and 2012



Appendix Tables A-6.1.1 and A-6.1.2 show the differentials by province in the ideal age at first marriage for a woman, according to never-married women and never-married men, respectively. Information on the ideal age for a man to marry is presented by province, according to never-married women and never-married men, respectively, in Tables A-6.2.1 and A-6.2.2.

6.2 DECISION ABOUT THE PERSON TO MARRY

In the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS, respondents were asked who they think is going to choose the person they will marry—their parents, themselves, or both. The majority of never-married women (70 percent) and never-married men (74 percent) say that they will decide whom they will marry (Table 6.2). Among adolescents who indicate that parents will be involved in the choice of the person they will marry, most indicate that they will make the decision together with their parents. Overall, only 6 percent of never-married women and 5 percent of never-married men say their parents alone will choose the person they will marry without involving them. The percentage of never-married women and never-married men saying parents will make the decision on whom to marry is highest among adolescents with less than primary education (19 percent and 15 percent respectively) and lowest among adolescents who completed secondary or higher education.

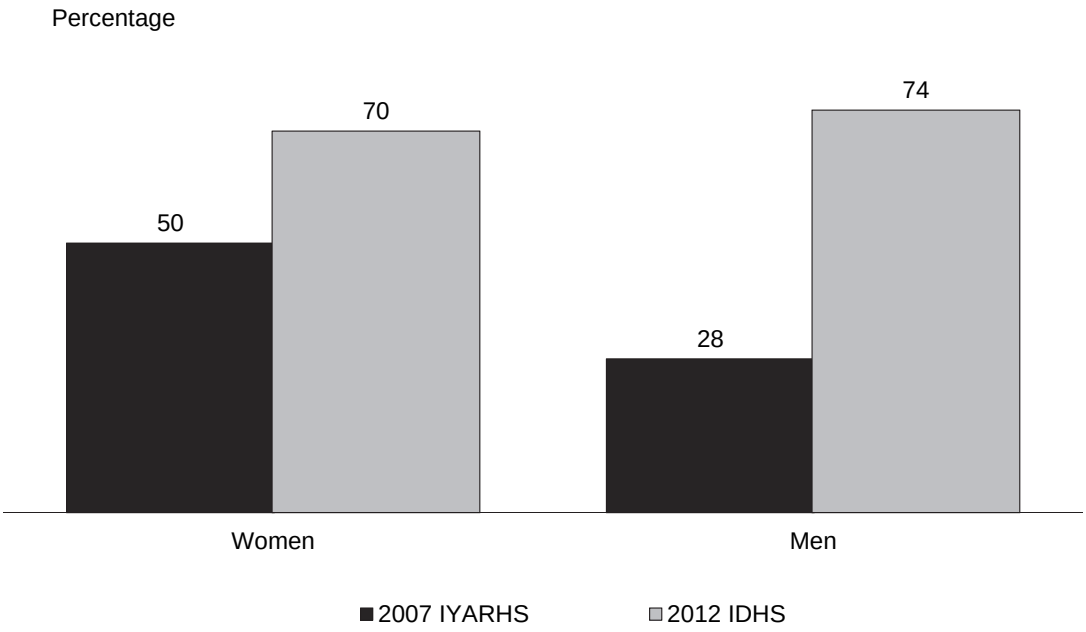
Table 6.2 Decision on whom to marry

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 by who makes the decision on whom to marry, by age and sex, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Decision maker on whom to marry					Total	Number
	Self	Parent	Relatives	Together	Missing		
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	68.2	6.4	0.5	24.7	0.2	100.0	6,018
20-24	75.1	4.8	0.4	19.5	0.3	100.0	2,401
Residence							
Urban	71.2	4.6	0.4	23.6	0.1	100.0	5,121
Rural	68.5	8.0	0.6	22.6	0.3	100.0	3,298
Education							
Less than primary	62.9	18.9	1.0	15.3	1.9	100.0	211
Completed primary	59.4	13.3	0.9	26.1	0.3	100.0	421
Some secondary	67.6	7.2	0.5	24.6	0.1	100.0	4,171
Completed secondary or higher	74.8	2.8	0.4	21.7	0.2	100.0	3,615
Total	70.2	5.9	0.5	23.2	0.2	100.0	8,419
NEVER-MARRIED MEN							
Age							
15-19	72.0	5.5	0.6	21.7	0.2	100.0	6,835
20-24	77.7	3.5	0.5	18.1	0.2	100.0	4,145
Residence							
Urban	74.3	4.2	0.4	20.9	0.2	100.0	6,154
Rural	73.8	5.5	0.7	19.7	0.2	100.0	4,826
Education							
Less than primary	67.2	14.8	1.1	16.5	0.3	100.0	507
Completed primary	69.9	5.4	0.3	24.1	0.3	100.0	1,036
Some secondary	71.8	5.4	0.8	21.9	0.2	100.0	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	79.5	2.4	0.3	17.6	0.2	100.0	3,877
Total	74.1	4.7	0.6	20.4	0.2	100.0	10,980

Figure 6.2 compares the percentage of adolescents in the 2007 IYARHS who said they will choose the person they will marry with the 2012 IDHS results. The percentage of never-married women saying they will decide on the person to marry increased from 50 percent in 2007 to 70 percent in 2012. The change was even more pronounced among never-married men; 74 percent in 2012 compared with only 28 percent in 2007.

Figure 6.2
Trend in adolescents citing self as the person making the decision about whom to marry, 2007 and 2012



6.3 CHILDBEARING PREFERENCES

6.3.1 Ideal Age at First Birth

In the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS, respondents were asked about the ideal age for a woman and a man to have their first child. The results in Tables 6.3.1 and 6.3.2 show that few never-married women think that a woman should begin childbearing before age 20 (1 percent of women and 2 percent of men) and for a man should begin childbearing before age 22 (2 percent of women and 2 percent of men). Most never-married adolescents also feel that a woman should have a first child before her 28th birthday; only 5 percent of women and 7 percent of men think that a woman ideally should wait until she is at least 28 years old before having her first child. In contrast, 31 percent of women and 27 percent of men believe that a man ideally will delay childbearing until at least his 28th birthday.

Among never-married women, the median ideal age of a woman to have her first birth is 25 years while among never-married men is 24.4 years. The median ideal age at first birth for a man is similar among both never-married women and men (27.1 years and 27 years, respectively) and much higher than the median ideal age for a woman.

Looking at the differentials in Tables 6.3.1 and 6.3.2, the median ideal ages at first birth for a woman and a man are slightly higher for adolescents age 20-24 than for adolescents age 15-19, and for urban adolescents than for rural adolescents. The median ideal ages at first birth also generally increase with the educational level of respondents.

Figure 6.3 compares the median ideal ages at first birth for a man and a woman reported in the 2007 IYARHS with those found in the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS. The changes between the two surveys were generally minor, except the median ideal age at first birth for a woman according to never-married men increased by more than one year, from 23.3 years in 2007 to 24.4 years in 2012.

Table 6.3.1 Ideal age at first birth for a woman

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 by ideal age at first birth for a woman, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

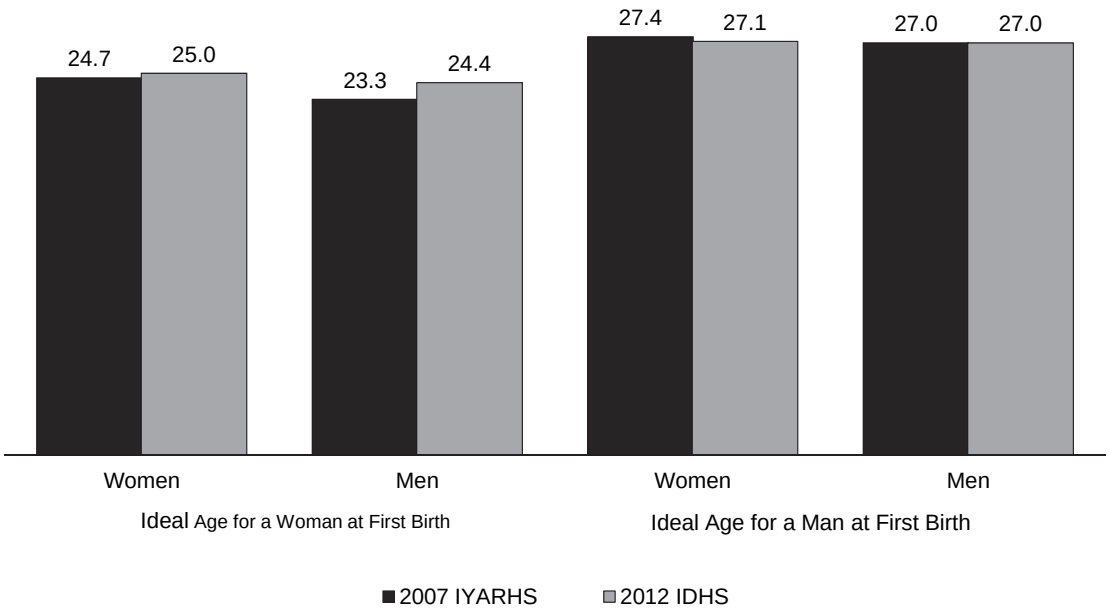
Background characteristic	Ideal age at birth of first child for a woman										
	<20	20-21	22-23	24-25	26-27	28-29	30+	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median (years)
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN											
Age											
15-19	1.2	14.7	20.3	27.6	19.4	3.5	1.8	11.5	100.0	6,018	24.8
20-24	0.7	8.1	19.4	39.8	23.5	2.5	0.4	5.6	100.0	2,401	25.2
Residence											
Urban	0.6	10.5	20.0	34.0	23.0	3.5	1.4	7.1	100.0	5,121	25.1
Rural	1.8	16.5	20.0	26.6	16.9	2.7	1.4	14.0	100.0	3,298	24.5
Education											
Less than primary	3.9	15.6	18.8	14.6	9.0	2.4	1.8	33.9	100.0	211	23.2
Completed primary	2.7	24.8	20.3	16.3	11.3	1.9	0.5	22.2	100.0	421	23.0
Some secondary	1.4	15.2	20.3	26.0	19.7	3.4	2.1	11.8	100.0	4,171	24.8
Completed secondary or higher	0.3	8.5	19.7	39.6	23.4	3.2	0.6	4.6	100.0	3,615	25.2
Total	1.1	12.8	20.0	31.1	20.6	3.2	1.4	9.8	100.0	8,419	25.0
NEVER-MARRIED MEN											
Age											
15-19	2.2	15.3	22.3	23.1	14.2	4.4	3.3	15.1	100.0	6,835	24.3
20-24	2.1	16.4	21.1	28.9	18.7	3.5	1.4	8.0	100.0	4,145	24.5
Residence											
Urban	0.9	12.1	21.2	29.3	18.9	4.6	2.7	10.4	100.0	6,154	24.8
Rural	3.8	20.2	22.8	20.1	12.2	3.3	2.6	15.0	100.0	4,826	23.6
Education											
Less than primary	5.0	20.8	19.4	12.2	9.2	3.4	1.8	28.2	100.0	507	22.8
Completed primary	5.4	28.9	19.9	15.6	6.2	2.1	1.8	20.0	100.0	1,036	22.5
Some secondary	2.2	16.1	23.1	22.0	14.2	4.3	3.8	14.4	100.0	5,560	24.2
Completed secondary or higher	0.9	10.9	21.0	34.1	21.9	4.3	1.3	5.5	100.0	3,877	25.0
Total	2.2	15.7	21.9	25.3	15.9	4.1	2.6	12.4	100.0	10,980	24.4

Table 6.3.2 Ideal age at first birth for a man

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 by ideal age at first birth for a man, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Ideal age at birth of first child for a man										
	<20	20-21	22-23	24-25	26-27	28-29	30+	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median (years)
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN											
Age											
15-19	0.3	2.2	4.8	18.9	30.4	15.6	13.3	14.4	100.0	6,018	27.0
20-24	0.1	0.9	1.7	19.5	35.8	21.7	13.3	7.0	100.0	2,401	27.4
Residence											
Urban	0.2	1.2	3.2	18.8	33.1	19.0	14.9	9.4	100.0	5,121	27.3
Rural	0.4	2.8	5.1	19.5	30.0	14.7	10.9	16.7	100.0	3,298	26.8
Education											
Less than primary	2.1	2.8	10.1	13.3	14.8	8.6	8.3	40.0	100.0	211	26.2
Completed primary	0.7	4.8	9.5	18.2	21.2	7.9	10.3	27.4	100.0	421	26.2
Some secondary	0.2	2.5	5.0	19.9	29.5	15.5	12.8	14.6	100.0	4,171	26.9
Completed secondary or higher	0.2	0.7	1.7	18.6	36.9	21.1	14.5	6.2	100.0	3,615	27.4
Total	0.3	1.9	3.9	19.1	31.9	17.3	13.3	12.3	100.0	8,419	27.1
NEVER-MARRIED MEN											
Age											
15-19	0.4	2.4	5.4	16.9	35.1	13.4	12.4	13.9	100.0	6,835	26.9
20-24	0.1	1.0	3.0	14.4	44.1	20.5	9.6	7.3	100.0	4,145	27.2
Residence											
Urban	0.1	1.5	3.6	15.8	39.2	18.6	11.7	9.6	100.0	6,154	27.2
Rural	0.5	2.4	5.6	16.2	37.6	13.0	10.9	13.8	100.0	4,826	26.9
Education											
Less than primary	0.6	5.4	6.8	20.1	24.3	10.6	6.1	26.0	100.0	507	26.3
Completed primary	0.3	4.5	7.6	17.5	35.2	6.9	10.0	18.0	100.0	1,036	26.5
Some secondary	0.3	1.9	5.5	16.7	36.3	13.5	12.4	13.4	100.0	5,560	26.9
Completed secondary or higher	0.1	0.8	1.9	13.9	44.5	23.1	10.8	4.9	100.0	3,877	27.4
Total	0.3	1.9	4.5	15.9	38.5	16.1	11.3	11.4	100.0	10,980	27.0

Figure 6.3
Trend in the median ideal age at first birth for a woman or a man to give birth among never-married adolescents, 2007 and 2012



Appendix Tables A-6.3.1 and A-6.3.2 show the variation in the ideal age at first birth for a woman by province, and Appendix Tables A-6.4.1 and A-6.4.2 show the differentials in the ideal age at first birth for a man by province.

6.3.2 Ideal Number of Children

In the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS, never-married women were asked about the number of children they would like to have if they could choose exactly the number of children they wanted over the course of their life. Table 6.4 shows the percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 by ideal number of children according to the respondent's background characteristics. The average ideal number of children that women and men wanted is 2.33 and 2.45 children, respectively. There are slight differences in the mean ideal number of children by age, residence, and education groups. Finally, a comparison of the 2007 IYARHS and 2012 IDHS results indicates that there have been changes in the average ideal family size according to never-married women and men. For never-married women, the preferred family size decreases from 2.5 to 2.33 children and for never-married men from 2.7 to 2.45 children.

Table 6.4 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of all never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 by ideal number of children and mean ideal number of children, according to age and sex, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Ideal number of children										Median ideal number of children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric responses	Total	Number	
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN											
Age											
15-19	0.3	3.4	68.9	12.9	5.0	0.9	0.5	8.0	100.0	6,018	2.27
20-24	0.4	1.8	62.2	18.7	8.8	2.2	1.0	5.0	100.0	2,401	2.47
Residence											
Urban	0.3	2.5	69.7	14.6	5.2	0.9	0.4	6.4	100.0	5,121	2.28
Rural	0.3	3.7	62.8	14.6	7.6	1.9	0.9	8.3	100.0	3,298	2.40
Education											
Less than primary	2.6	10.2	45.0	11.0	7.9	6.5	0.9	15.8	100.0	211	2.41
Completed primary	0.7	6.4	54.4	11.6	9.3	2.3	1.5	13.8	100.0	421	2.43
Some secondary	0.3	3.7	69.1	11.9	5.0	1.2	0.5	8.3	100.0	4,171	2.26
Completed secondary or higher	0.1	1.3	67.3	18.3	6.9	0.9	0.7	4.5	100.0	3,615	2.38
Total	0.3	3.0	67.0	14.6	6.1	1.3	0.6	7.1	100.0	8,419	2.33
NEVER-MARRIED MEN											
Age											
15-19	0.0	2.1	64.8	18.5	6.8	1.9	0.6	5.3	100.0	6,835	2.41
20-24	0.0	2.3	60.6	21.0	9.0	2.6	1.3	3.1	100.0	4,145	2.53
Residence											
Urban	0.1	1.9	65.0	20.2	6.9	1.2	0.7	3.9	100.0	6,154	2.41
Rural	0.0	2.5	61.0	18.5	8.6	3.3	1.1	5.1	100.0	4,826	2.52
Education											
Less than primary	0.0	4.9	49.5	17.5	11.5	6.1	2.6	7.9	100.0	507	2.72
Completed primary	0.0	2.9	53.5	22.4	10.2	3.0	1.2	6.7	100.0	1,036	2.60
Some secondary	0.1	2.3	65.2	17.9	6.9	1.8	0.6	5.1	100.0	5,560	2.40
Completed secondary or higher	0.0	1.4	64.8	21.2	7.4	1.8	0.9	2.4	100.0	3,877	2.46
Total	0.0	2.2	63.3	19.5	7.6	2.1	0.9	4.4	100.0	10,980	2.45

Variations in ideal number of children by province are shown in Appendix Tables A-6.5.1 and A-6.5.2.

6.4 DECISION ABOUT NUMBER OF CHILDREN

In the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS, respondents were asked their opinion about who should decide on how many children a couple should have. Overall, Table 6.5 shows that the vast majority of respondents said that both the husband and wife should be involved in making the decision about the number of children they are going to have (87 percent of men and 92 percent of women). There is little variation by background characteristics in the proportion saying that couples should decide jointly about the number of children they should have. The 2012 IDHS results are also almost identical to the results of the 2007 IYARHS; in the 2007 IDHS, 92 percent of never-married women and 88 percent of never-married men believed that the decision about the number of children to have should be made by the couple together.

Table 6.5 Decision on number of children

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 by who they think should make the decision on the number of children a couple should have, by age and sex, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Decision maker for the number of children					Total	Number
	Wife	Husband	Both	Don't know	Missing		
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	3.4	2.8	90.7	3.0	0.1	100.0	6,018
20-24	2.1	2.4	93.8	1.5	0.3	100.0	2,401
Residence							
Urban	2.6	2.6	92.8	1.8	0.2	100.0	5,121
Rural	3.6	2.8	89.8	3.7	0.2	100.0	3,298
Education							
Less than primary	7.1	4.5	70.9	16.8	0.6	100.0	211
Completed primary	4.7	3.4	85.7	5.9	0.3	100.0	421
Some secondary	3.5	3.0	90.4	2.9	0.1	100.0	4,171
Completed secondary or higher	1.9	2.1	94.9	0.9	0.2	100.0	3,615
Total	3.0	2.7	91.6	2.6	0.2	100.0	8,419
NEVER-MARRIED MEN							
Age							
15-19	2.9	7.5	86.5	3.0	0.2	100.0	6,835
20-24	2.6	7.6	87.8	1.9	0.2	100.0	4,145
Residence							
Urban	2.4	8.3	86.7	2.4	0.2	100.0	6,154
Rural	3.2	6.5	87.3	2.8	0.2	100.0	4,826
Education							
Less than primary	6.6	7.1	78.3	6.8	1.1	100.0	507
Completed primary	3.3	10.1	81.3	5.1	0.1	100.0	1,036
Some secondary	2.7	8.0	86.6	2.5	0.2	100.0	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	2.2	6.1	90.2	1.3	0.1	100.0	3,877
Total	2.8	7.5	87.0	2.6	0.2	100.0	10,980

SMOKING, DRINKING, AND USE OF DRUGS 7

Key Findings

- Eight in ten adolescent men and one in nine adolescent women have smoked cigarettes at some point in their lives. More than half of adolescent men are current smokers compared with less than 1 percent of adolescent women.
- Adolescent men also are much more likely than women to drink alcohol. Thirty-nine percent of adolescent men have consumed alcohol at some time compared with 5 percent of women.
- Among adolescent men who have ever consumed alcohol, 47 percent reported that they had been drunk at least once. Among women, only 11 percent reported ever getting drunk.
- Four percent of adolescent men and less than 1 percent of adolescent women have used drugs at least once.

The adolescent reproductive health (ARH) component of the 2012 IDHS investigated practices that can be considered high-risk behavior among young adults. These include smoking tobacco, drinking alcohol, and using drugs.

7.1 SMOKING

In Indonesia the Ministry of Health (MOH) programs in community empowerment and healthy behavior strive to reduce the prevalence of smoking and to create a healthy environment that is free of second-hand smoke at school, in the workplace, and in public areas (MOH, 2003). Smoking is associated with major health problems. Smoking behavior strongly relates to increased risks of noncommunicable diseases such as cardiovascular disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and cancer (WHO, 2012).

Previous surveys in Indonesia have documented that smoking is common, especially among Indonesian men. The 2004 National Social Economic Survey (NSES) showed that the prevalance of smoking among people age 15 and older, measured by the percentage who smoked in the month preceding the survey, was 35 percent. This study also found that men are much more likely to smoke than women; 63 percent of men compared with 5 percent of women smoked during the month prior to the survey (MOH and BPS, 2004). The 2011 Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) in Indonesia also found that the prevalence of smoking among the population age 15 and older was 35 percent (67 percent among men and 5 percent among women) (WHO and MOH, 2011).

7.1.1 Prevalence of Cigarette Smoking

The World Health Organization (Bonita et al., 2001) defines a current smoker, nonsmoker, and ex-smoker as follows:

- A current smoker is someone who, at the time of the survey, smokes any tobacco product either daily or occasionally. Current smokers are classified into two categories: (1) daily smokers, defined as persons who smoke any tobacco product at least once a day, and (2) non-daily smokers, defined as persons who smoke, but not every day.

- Nonsmokers are individuals who have never smoked at all.
- Ex-smokers are people who were former daily or occasional smokers but who have stopped smoking.

In the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS, a daily smoker is defined as someone who smoked at least one cigarette in the 24 hours preceding the survey. Using the WHO typology, Table 7.1 presents information from the 2012 IDHS on cigarette smoking behavior among never-married adolescents age 15-24. The data show that 89 percent of never-married adolescent women and 20 percent of never-married adolescent men have never smoked. Most women who smoked are ex-smokers; less than one percent of women are current smokers. Among men who smoked, 27 percent are ex-smokers and 53 percent are current smokers. Most of the men who are current smokers are daily smokers (52 percent), that is, they smoked at least one cigarette in the 24-hour period before they were interviewed. A comparison of the 2012 results with the 2007 IYARHS findings shows a slight decrease in the proportion of men who are current smokers from 57 percent in 2007 to 53 percent in 2012.

Table 7.1 Cigarette smoking

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 by smoking status, and percentage of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who smoked at least one cigarette within the past 24 hours, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Non-smokers	Ex-smoker	Current smoker	Missing	Total percent	Percentage who smoked at least one cigarette in the past 24 hours (daily smoker)	Number
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	90.5	9.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.3	6,018
20-24	84.2	14.0	1.5	0.3	100.0	0.9	2,401
Residence							
Urban	87.6	11.4	0.9	0.1	100.0	0.5	5,121
Rural	90.4	8.8	0.7	0.1	100.0	0.3	3,298
Education							
Less than primary	92.5	3.7	3.4	0.5	100.0	2.9	211
Completed primary	91.3	8.3	0.2	0.3	100.0	0.2	421
Some secondary	90.5	8.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.3	4,171
Completed secondary or higher	86.2	12.7	1.0	0.2	100.0	0.5	3,615
Total	88.7	10.3	0.9	0.1	100.0	0.4	8,419
NEVER-MARRIED MEN							
Age							
15-19	25.6	30.9	43.3	0.0	100.0	42.3	6,835
20-24	10.8	21.1	68.1	0.0	100.0	67.1	4,145
Residence							
Urban	20.5	27.5	51.9	0.0	100.0	50.9	6,154
Rural	19.4	26.8	53.7	0.0	100.0	52.6	4,826
Education							
Less than primary	15.4	13.3	71.4	0.0	100.0	70.1	507
Completed primary	8.6	14.7	76.8	0.0	100.0	76.5	1,036
Some secondary	24.9	29.3	45.8	0.0	100.0	44.7	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	16.8	29.4	53.8	0.1	100.0	52.5	3,877
Total	20.0	27.2	52.7	0.0	100.0	51.7	10,980

With regard to differences in smoking behavior by background characteristics, Table 7.1 shows that women age 20-24, urban residents, and women with completed secondary or higher education are most likely to have ever smoked (16 percent, 12 percent, and 14 percent, respectively). On the other hand, women with no education are most likely to be current smokers (3 percent). Looking at the patterns for men, those age 20-24 are more likely to be current smokers than younger adolescents (68 percent versus 43 percent). There is little difference in current smoking behavior between urban and rural men (52 percent and 54 percent, respectively). Education level is clearly related to smoking behavior among men; more than 7 in 10 men who have only a primary school or less education say they are current smokers compared with about half of men with completed secondary or higher education.

7.1.2 Number of Cigarettes Smoked

Table 7.2 shows the number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours among never-married adolescent male smokers by background characteristics. The results show that many of these young men are heavy smokers. Around 4 in 10 never-married adolescent male smokers reported smoking 10 or more cigarettes in the past 24 hours, 25 percent smoked six to nine cigarettes, 23 percent smoked three to five cigarettes, and 14 percent smoked one to two cigarettes.

Table 7.2 Number of cigarettes smoked

Percent distribution of never-married men age 15-24 who are current smokers, by number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Number of cigarettes smoked					Total	Number
	<3	3-5	6-9	10+	Missing		
Age							
15-19	20.3	28.0	22.3	29.1	0.2	100.0	2,964
20-24	7.5	16.9	27.6	47.7	0.4	100.0	2,823
Residence							
Urban	13.1	22.8	26.4	37.5	0.2	100.0	3,197
Rural	15.2	22.3	23.0	39.0	0.5	100.0	2,590
Education							
Less than primary	9.4	14.9	28.8	46.8	0.2	100.0	361
Completed primary	9.9	15.3	28.3	46.5	0.0	100.0	795
Some secondary	18.2	26.9	21.6	32.9	0.4	100.0	2,546
Completed secondary or higher	11.5	21.4	26.9	40.0	0.3	100.0	2,084
Total	14.1	22.6	24.9	38.2	0.3	100.0	5,787

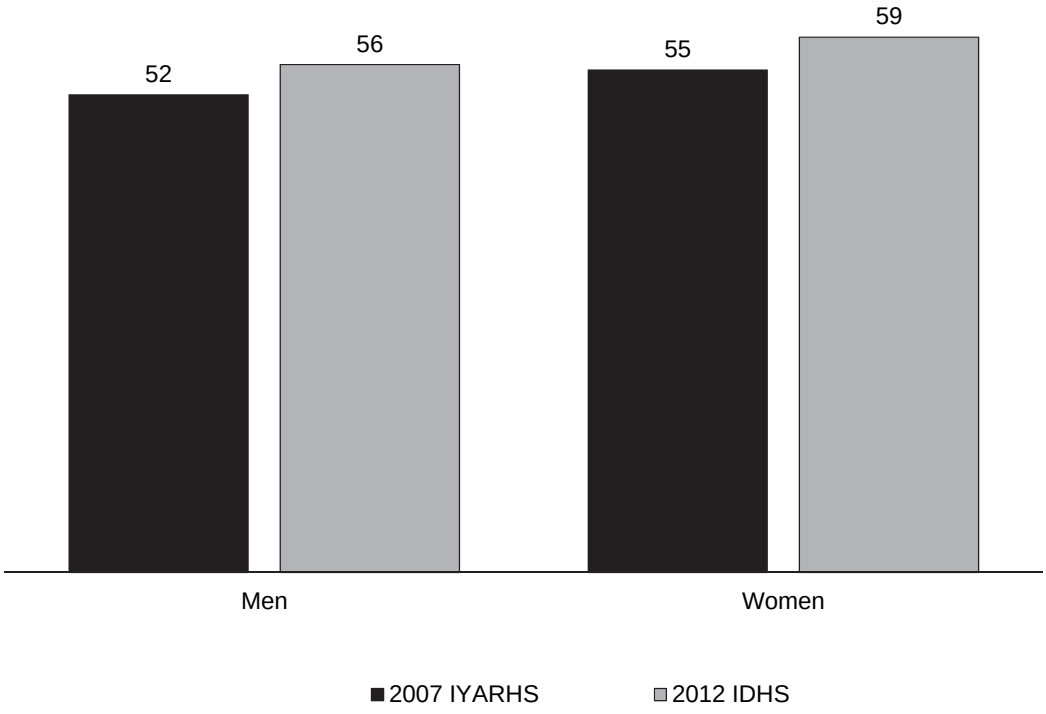
Residence and educational level were not strongly related to the number of cigarettes smoked in a day. However, men age 20-24 tended to smoke a greater number of cigarettes during a day than younger men; 48 percent of never-married men age 20-24 who are current smokers smoked ten or more cigarettes in the 24 hours before the interview compared with only 29 percent of never-married men age 15-19.

7.1.3 Initiation of Cigarette Smoking

The ARH component of the 2012 IDHS obtained information on the age at initiation of smoking. Because this information is not available for ever-married adolescents and because the information for never-married adolescents is censored, that is, some adolescents who have not yet smoked may begin smoking before their 25th birthday, the information cannot be used to draw general conclusions with respect to the age at which adolescents initiate smoking. The data for the 15-19 age group does provide some insights into the extent to which adolescents who ever smoked started smoking early, that is, before age 15. Similar information from the 2007 IYARHS can be used to assess if there has been any trend in the initiation of smoking at an early age.

Figure 7.1 shows the trend in early initiation of smoking between 2007 and 2012. There was a small increase in the percentage of never-married male smokers age 15-19 reporting they started smoking before age 15 (52 percent in 2007 and 56 percent in 2012). Among the small number of never-married adolescent women age 15-19 who ever smoked, the percentage reporting they started smoking before age 15 increased from 55 percent in 2007 to 59 percent.

Figure 7.1
Trend in percentage who smoked for the first time before age 15 among adolescents age 15-19 who ever smoked



7.2 ALCOHOL DRINKING

Patterns of alcohol drinking vary considerably across cultural settings. Some populations in Indonesia do not drink alcohol. In fact, in some communities, alcohol drinking is regarded as socially unacceptable.

In the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS, respondents were asked a series of questions about alcohol consumption, including whether they had ever consumed an alcoholic beverage and the age at which they drank alcohol for the first time. To get a measure of the regularity and intensity of drinking behavior, interviewers asked respondents who had ever consumed alcohol how many times they drank alcohol in the past three months and whether they had ever been drunk.

7.2.1 Prevalence of Drinking

The responses to questions on drinking behavior are used to classify never-married adolescents:

- Nondrinkers or lifetime abstainers are those who have never consumed any type of alcohol.
- Ex-drinkers are those who have consumed alcohol at some time but did not consume any alcoholic drinks during the three months preceding the survey.
- Current drinkers are those who consumed one or more alcohol-containing drinks in the three months preceding the survey. Current drinkers are classified into two categories: (1) daily drinkers who drink alcohol at least once a day, and (2) occasional drinkers who drink, but do not drink everyday.

Table 7.3 shows that drinking is not very widespread among never-married adolescents in Indonesia, particularly among women. Overall, 95 percent of women reported that they had never consumed alcohol, 4 percent had ever consumed alcohol but did not drink in the past three months, and 1 percent had consumed alcohol occasionally during the three months prior to the survey.

Table 7.3 Alcohol drinking

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 by alcohol drinking status, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Non-drinker	Ex-drinker	Current drinker (occasional)	Current drinker (daily)	Missing	Total	Number
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	96.5	2.7	0.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,018
20-24	92.6	5.5	1.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,401
Residence							
Urban	94.8	4.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,121
Rural	96.3	2.6	1.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,298
Education							
Less than primary	96.4	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.3	100.0	211
Completed primary	95.1	4.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	421
Some secondary	96.9	2.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,171
Secondary +	93.6	4.9	1.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,615
Total	95.4	3.5	1.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	8,419
NEVER-MARRIED MEN							
Age							
15-19	69.8	16.2	13.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,835
20-24	47.0	34.0	18.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	4,145
Residence							
Urban	59.4	25.0	15.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	6,154
Rural	63.4	20.3	16.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	4,826
Education							
Less than primary	57.1	19.2	23.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	507
Completed primary	58.7	21.8	18.8	0.2	0.4	100.0	1,036
Some secondary	68.0	17.0	14.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	52.6	32.2	15.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,877
Total	61.2	22.9	15.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	10,980

Men are much more likely than women to drink alcohol. Overall, around 4 in 10 men had ever consumed alcohol—23 percent of men are ex-drinkers, 16 percent consume alcohol occasionally, and less than 1 percent drink alcohol on a daily basis. Men age 20-24 and men with secondary or higher education are more likely than other men to have ever drunk alcohol.

A comparison of information on alcohol consumption from the 2007 IYARHS with the 2012 survey results indicates that there has been little change in adolescent drinking behavior in Indonesia in the past five years. The percentages of young women who have ever consumed alcohol were virtually the same in the two surveys (6 percent in 2007 and 5 percent in 2012). Among young men, drinking behavior was also stable, with just under 40 percent of men reporting they had ever drunk alcohol in both the 2007 and 2012 surveys.

7.2.2 Drinking Behavior

Table 7.4 shows for never-married women and men who have ever consumed alcohol whether they drank alcohol in the past three months and whether they have ever been drunk. Among the small number of never-married adolescent women who ever consumed alcohol, 22 percent had had at least one alcoholic drink in the three months before the survey, and 11 percent had ever been drunk. Among never-married adolescent men who ever consumed alcohol, these percentages are higher; 41 percent of men had had at least one alcoholic drink in the three months before the survey, and 47 percent had ever been drunk. There are small differences in drunkenness among men according to background characteristics. For example, older adolescents are more likely to have been drunk than younger ones (51 percent and 43 percent, respectively).

Table 7.4 Drinking behavior

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who have ever consumed alcohol, and, among those who ever consumed alcohol, the percentage who drank in the 3 months preceding the survey and the percentage who have ever been drunk, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

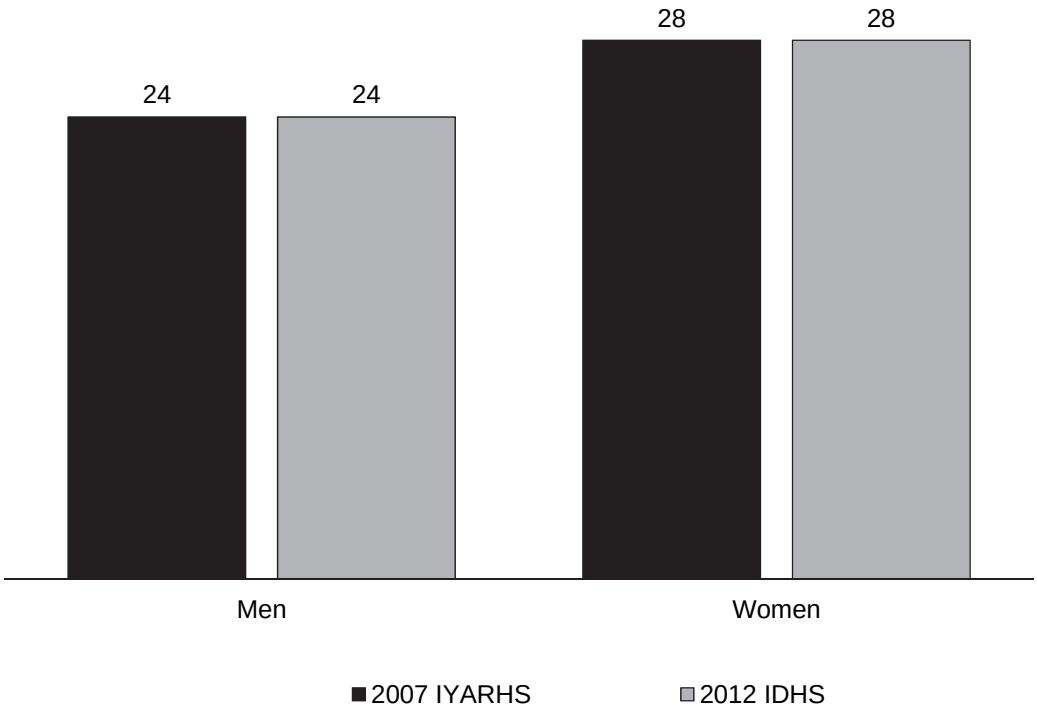
Background characteristic	Ever consumed alcohol	Number	Drank alcohol in past 3 months	Ever been drunk	Number
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN					
Age					
15-19	3.5	6,018	22.5	12.1	212
20-24	7.1	2,401	22.3	8.4	172
Residence					
Urban	5.2	5,121	20.6	9.1	264
Rural	3.6	3,298	26.6	13.4	119
Education					
Less than primary	3.3	211	59.1	51.5	7
Completed primary	4.6	421	6.0	3.2	19
Some secondary	3.1	4,171	25.3	13.3	128
Completed secondary or higher	6.3	3,615	21.1	8.2	229
Total	4.6	8,419	22.4	10.5	383
NEVER-MARRIED MEN					
Age					
15-19	30.2	6,835	46.1	43.4	2,062
20-24	52.9	4,145	35.6	51.0	2,194
Residence					
Urban	40.5	6,154	38.0	47.2	2,492
Rural	36.5	4,826	44.5	47.5	1,764
Education					
Less than primary	42.8	507	55.0	54.6	217
Completed primary	41.3	1,036	46.1	50.1	428
Some secondary	31.9	5,560	46.6	47.6	1,776
Completed secondary or higher	47.3	3,877	32.0	45.6	1,836
Total	38.8	10,980	40.7	47.3	4,256

7.2.3 Initiation of Drinking

The ARH component of the 2012 IDHS obtained information on the age at which never-married adolescents had their first alcoholic drink. Like the information on the age at initiation of smoking, this is not available for ever-married adolescents and it is censored, that is, some adolescents who have not yet begun drinking may begin drinking before their 25th birthday. Thus, it not possible to use the ARH data to draw general conclusions with respect to the age at which adolescents initiate drinking. However, it is possible to look at the information from the data for the 15-19 age group to obtain some insight into the extent to which adolescents who ever drank started drinking early, that is., before age 15. Similar information from the 2007 IYARHS can be used to assess if there has been any trend in the initiation of drinking at an early age.

Figure 7.2 shows that 24 percent of never-married men age 15-19 who ever drank alcohol had their first drink before their 15th birthday. An identical percentage of never-married men age 15-19 who said they had ever drunk in the 2007 IYARHS survey reported that they started drinking before age 15. Among the small number of never-married women age 15-19 who reported ever drinking alcohol, 28 percent had their first drink before age 15. Again this is the same as the proportion of women in the 2007 IYARHS survey saying they ever drank alcohol and who began drinking before age 15.

Figure 7.2
Trends in percentage who had their first drink before age 15 among adolescents age 15-19 who ever drank alcohol



7.3 DRUG USE

The topic of drug use was introduced by asking respondents if they know someone who takes drugs, such as *ganja*, *putau*, or *shabu-shabu*, that people can use for fun or to get high. Before the data collection, field teams were encouraged to learn local terms for drugs and the state of being "high," in addition to those already in the questionnaire. Regardless of the response to the question about knowing someone who takes drugs, respondents were asked whether they themselves had used drugs. If they said they used drugs, they were asked about how they used them. Recognizing that, as well as being hazardous to their health, the use of drugs is not socially acceptable and is classified as a criminal act, respondents' wishes not to report drug use were honored.

Less than 1 percent of never-married adolescent women had ever used drugs (data not shown). Males were more likely to report drug use than females. Four percent of never-married men age 15-24 reported having used drugs (Table 7.5). Among those adolescent men who had ever used drugs, the majority reported that they smoked the drug.

Table 7.5 Use of drugs: Men

Percentage of never-married men age 15-24 who have never used drugs and percentage reporting various methods of drug use, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background Characteristic	Percentage who never used drugs	Percentage reporting various methods of drug use:				
		Smoked	Inhaled	Injected	Drank/ swallowed	Number
Age						
15-19	97.2	1.6	0.3	0.1	1.4	6,835
20-24	93.3	5.1	1.1	0.2	2.2	4,145
Residence						
Urban	94.6	4.0	0.8	0.2	2.2	6,154
Rural	97.2	1.6	0.4	0.1	1.1	4,826
Education						
Less than primary	97.4	2.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	507
Completed primary	96.5	2.3	0.4	0.4	1.3	1,036
Some secondary	96.8	1.9	0.3	0.0	1.6	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	93.8	4.7	1.2	0.2	2.1	3,877
Total	95.7	3.0	0.6	0.1	1.7	10,980

HIV- AND AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOR

8

Key Findings

- Never-married women have slightly higher awareness than never-married men about HIV-AIDS (89 and 85 percent, respectively).
- Less-educated never-married men have higher awareness of HIV-AIDS than less educated never-married women.
- Television and school/teachers are the most often cited sources of information on HIV-AIDS (60 percent and 64 percent, respectively, among women and (63 percent and 65 percent, respectively, among men).
- Six in ten women and 64 percent of men believe that the HIV status of their family members should be kept secret.
- There has been a significant increase in adolescents' comprehensive knowledge of HIV-AIDS since 2007, from 3 percent to 13 percent among women and from 1 percent to 12 percent among men.

8.1 KNOWLEDGE OF AIDS AND SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Respondents to the adolescent reproductive health (ARH) component of the 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) were asked whether they have ever heard of HIV-AIDS. The results are presented in Table 8.1, which shows that in general, never-married women have higher awareness about AIDS than their male counterparts and older adolescents have higher awareness than younger ones. In general, the respondent's education has a positive relationship with his or her awareness of HIV-AIDS. Respondents with a higher educational level are more aware of HIV-AIDS. One should note that awareness of AIDS among less educated women is lower than that of less educated men. However, women with secondary or higher education are as aware of HIV-AIDS as men with the same education.

Table 8.1 Knowledge of HIV-AIDS

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who have heard of HIV-AIDS, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

	Never-married women		Never-married men	
Background characteristic	Have heard of AIDS	Number	Have heard of AIDS	Number
Age				
15-19	87.6	6,018	82.9	6,835
20-24	92.7	2,401	87.8	4,145
Residence				
Urban	94.1	5,121	90.6	6,154
Rural	81.1	3,298	77.2	4,826
Education				
Less than primary	27.4	211	40.1	507
Completed primary	47.4	421	55.8	1,036
Some secondary	88.4	4,171	84.9	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	98.2	3,615	98.1	3,877
Total	89.0	8,419	84.7	10,980

Table 8.2 Source of information on HIV-AIDS

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who have heard of HIV-AIDS by source of information and media type, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	Poster	Health professional	Religious institution	School/ teacher	Community meeting	Friends/ relatives	Workplace	Internet	Other	Missing	Number
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN														
Age														
15-19	11.3	53.8	23.9	5.5	6.3	0.6	73.6	2.5	21.0	1.5	9.4	2.6	0.1	5,269
20-24	21.6	74.8	38.0	9.9	8.2	0.5	41.8	4.3	29.0	7.8	15.1	4.9	0.0	2,225
Residence														
Urban	15.9	64.6	30.8	7.8	6.6	0.5	61.8	3.2	23.9	4.5	13.4	3.9	0.0	4,819
Rural	11.6	51.8	23.1	4.9	7.3	0.7	68.4	2.7	22.3	1.4	6.9	2.1	0.3	2,675
Education														
Less than primary	6.0	46.0	10.3	1.4	0.5	0.0	11.1	0.8	44.1	4.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	58
Completed primary	16.0	71.3	13.0	1.4	2.4	0.4	4.7	0.3	34.0	3.2	1.9	0.7	0.2	199
Some secondary	10.8	51.3	22.0	4.3	5.9	0.4	71.9	1.5	19.8	2.1	7.1	2.1	0.2	3,686
Completed secondary or higher	18.1	68.7	35.5	9.8	8.2	0.7	60.3	4.8	26.1	4.7	15.9	4.7	0.0	3,550
Total	14.4	60.1	28.1	6.8	6.8	0.5	64.1	3.1	23.4	3.4	11.1	3.3	0.1	7,494
NEVER-MARRIED MEN														
Age														
15-19	11.4	56.6	19.6	6.8	5.8	0.9	74.0	2.3	33.6	0.8	10.8	3.7	0.2	5,666
20-24	17.4	72.1	30.4	8.3	7.5	1.7	51.2	3.6	41.1	2.4	14.3	3.9	0.2	3,639
Residence														
Urban	14.8	67.2	29.4	9.3	6.7	1.5	67.4	3.3	37.4	1.9	16.1	4.1	0.1	5,579
Rural	12.1	55.9	15.5	4.4	6.0	0.8	61.6	2.1	35.3	0.7	6.4	3.4	0.3	3,726
Education														
Less than primary	14.1	47.2	11.8	6.9	2.4	0.8	6.2	1.8	65.5	3.9	0.9	2.9	0.3	203
Completed primary	15.7	62.5	9.1	4.3	5.4	0.1	5.8	1.1	48.3	3.1	3.1	1.4	0.1	578
Some secondary	11.6	56.3	17.7	6.1	5.4	0.9	70.5	2.2	34.1	0.7	8.0	3.5	0.2	4,719
Completed secondary or higher	16.1	71.4	34.3	9.4	8.1	1.8	70.4	3.9	36.3	1.9	19.5	4.6	0.2	3,805
Total	13.7	62.7	23.9	7.4	6.4	1.2	65.1	2.8	36.6	1.4	12.2	3.8	0.2	9,305

Respondents who reported having heard of HIV-AIDS were asked where they accessed the information, and the result is shown in Table 8.2. Television (TV), school/teacher, and friends/relatives are the most frequently mentioned sources for HIV-AIDS information. Less-educated women and men rely less on TV and school/teachers and more on friends/relatives for information about HIV-AIDS. Special attention should be given to men with limited education, because the proportion obtaining knowledge about HIV-AIDS from friends/relatives is quite high (66 percent). Only 1 in 15 never-married women and men mentioned getting information from a health professional.

8.2 KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

The transmission of HIV from an HIV-positive mother to her child during pregnancy, labor, delivery, or breastfeeding is called mother-to-child transmission (MTCT). In the absence of any interventions, transmission rates range from 15 to 45 percent (World Health Organization, 2013). Therefore, increasing the level of general knowledge about transmission of HIV from mother to child and reducing the risk of transmission using antiretroviral drugs has become an urgent solution in reducing MTCT of HIV. In assessing MTCT knowledge, respondents were asked if HIV can be transmitted from a mother to a child through breastfeeding, during pregnancy, and during delivery.

Table 8.3 shows, by background characteristics, the percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who say that HIV-AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child during delivery, pregnancy, and breastfeeding. The results show that knowledge of HIV transmission among women is higher than that among men. For example, 74 percent of never-married women say that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy compared with 61 percent of never-married men. Knowledge that HIV can be transmitted during delivery is the least recognized mode of MTCT (64 percent for women and 53 percent for men).

Table 8.3 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery, and breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Percentage who say HIV-AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child: During pregnancy	During delivery	During breastfeeding	Number
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN				
Age				
15-19	72.5	61.2	72.0	6,018
20-24	78.7	70.0	77.8	2,401
Residence				
Urban	80.0	69.9	79.2	5,121
Rural	65.3	54.1	65.1	3,298
Education				
Less than primary	15.3	11.7	15.1	211
Completed primary	33.4	26.3	33.9	421
Some secondary	71.0	59.5	71.0	4,171
Completed secondary or higher	86.2	75.9	84.8	3,615
Total	74.3	63.7	73.7	8,419
NEVER-MARRIED MEN				
Age				
15-19	59.0	50.6	58.8	6,835
20-24	64.3	55.5	64.9	4,145
Residence				
Urban	67.6	58.9	67.0	6,154
Rural	52.5	44.2	53.6	4,826
Education				
Less than primary	22.0	18.1	24.8	507
Completed primary	30.9	25.9	31.9	1,036
Some secondary	58.2	50.0	58.3	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	78.1	67.6	77.8	3,877
Total	61.0	52.5	61.1	10,980

8.3 KNOWLEDGE OF VOLUNTARY HIV COUNSELING AND TESTING (VCT)

Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV-negative individuals make specific decisions to reduce risk and increase safer sex practices so they can remain disease free. For those who are HIV-positive, knowledge of their status allows them to take action to protect their sexual partners, to access treatment, and to plan for the future.

To assess the awareness of HIV testing services, respondents of the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS who have heard of AIDS were asked whether they knew about counseling before HIV testing and the location of voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) services. The findings are presented in Table 8.4, which shows that only 11 percent of never-married women and 6 percent of never-married men know about the existence of voluntary HIV testing. The percentage is even lower for knowledge about access to the service; 8 percent of women and 3 percent of men know where to get VCT services. Older respondents, those who live in urban areas, and those with a higher level of education are more likely to know of a place for VCT.

Table 8.4 Knowledge of VCT and source for VCT

Among never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who have heard of HIV-AIDS, percentage who know of a test for HIV, and percentage who know a source for the test, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

	Never-married women			Never-married men		
Background Characteristic	Percentage who know about voluntary HIV testing preceded by counseling	Percentage who know where to get consultation and HIV test or VCT	Number	Percentage who know about voluntary HIV testing preceded by counseling	Percentage who know where to get consultation and HIV test or VCT	Number
Age						
15-19	8.5	5.6	5,269	4.9	2.6	5,666
20-24	16.9	12.0	2,225	8.5	3.9	3,639
Residence						
Urban	12.4	8.5	4,819	7.6	3.7	5,579
Rural	8.5	5.7	2,675	4.3	2.2	3,726
Education						
Less than primary	0.0	0.0	58	6.9	5.2	203
Completed primary	3.3	1.2	199	1.5	0.2	578
Some secondary	7.7	5.0	3,686	4.3	2.4	4,719
Completed secondary or higher	15.0	10.6	3,550	9.5	4.4	3,805
Total	11.0	7.5	7,494	6.3	3.1	9,305

8.4 SOCIAL ASPECTS OF HIV-AIDS

Widespread stigma and discrimination can adversely affect people's willingness to be tested and their adherence to antiretroviral therapy. Reduction of stigma and discrimination is thus an important indicator of the success of programs targeting HIV-AIDS prevention and control. To assess the level of stigma, respondents of the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS who had heard of AIDS were asked if they would be willing to care for a relative who is infected with AIDS in their own household and if they think the HIV status of family members should be kept secret.

Table 8.5 illustrates that more than half of respondents, regardless of their gender, believe that the HIV status of family members with HIV-AIDS should not be exposed to the public (59 percent for women and 64 percent for men). However, positive attitudes towards HIV-positive family members are common. Only 20 percent of women and 17 percent of men are not willing to take care of their HIV-positive family members. The percentage of respondents who refuse to care for an HIV-positive family member is higher among younger respondents, those living in rural areas, and those with less education.

Table 8.5 Social aspects of HIV-AIDS

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who have heard of HIV-AIDS and can provide specific responses to questions on various social aspects of HIV-AIDS according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Never-married women			Never-married men		
	Believes that HIV status of family members should be kept secret	Not willing to care for family member with HIV-AIDS at home	Number	Believes that HIV status of family members should be kept secret	Not willing to care for family member with HIV-AIDS at home	Number
Age						
15-19	58.0	21.6	5,269	64.2	18.4	5,666
20-24	60.0	17.3	2,225	64.2	14.7	3,639
Residence						
Urban	62.2	19.9	4,819	65.3	15.6	5,579
Rural	52.2	21.2	2,675	62.6	19.1	3,726
Education						
Less than primary	60.1	26.0	58	52.2	19.0	203
Completed primary	62.7	20.0	199	57.8	19.2	578
Some secondary	55.8	22.7	3,686	64.0	18.6	4,719
Completed secondary or higher	61.3	17.8	3,550	66.1	14.5	3,805
Total	58.6	20.3	7,494	64.2	17.0	9,305

8.5 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV PREVENTION METHODS

HIV is mainly transmitted through heterosexual contact between an infected partner and an uninfected partner. Consequently, HIV prevention programs focus their messages and efforts on three important aspects of behavior: use of condoms, limiting the number of sexual partners or staying faithful to one partner, and delaying sexual debut for young persons (abstinence). To ascertain whether the programs have effectively communicated these messages, ARH respondents were asked specific questions about whether it is possible to reduce the chances of getting HIV by using a condom at every sexual encounter, limiting sexual intercourse to one partner, and abstaining from sex.

Table 8.6 shows the level of knowledge on various HIV prevention methods by background characteristics. Two in three women (67 percent) and 63 percent of men know that using condoms can reduce the risk of the spread of HIV. This knowledge is higher for older respondents, respondents in urban areas, and those with higher education.

Table 8.6 also shows that 46 percent of women and 59 percent of men know that limiting sexual intercourse to one partner can reduce the risk of contracting HIV. This knowledge is higher for older respondents, respondents in urban areas, and those with higher education.

Table 8.6 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 by knowledge of HIV prevention methods, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Using condoms	Limiting sexual intercourse to one partner	Total
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN			
Age			
15-19	63.4	41.2	6,018
20-24	74.3	57.8	2,401
Residence			
Urban	72.8	50.5	5,121
Rural	56.7	38.9	3,298
Education			
Less than primary	10.3	7.3	211
Completed primary	30.9	15.2	421
Some secondary	61.7	38.6	4,171
Completed secondary or higher	79.4	60.2	3,615
Total	66.5	45.9	8,419
NEVER-MARRIED MEN			
Age			
15-19	60.1	55.3	6,835
20-24	68.0	64.7	4,145
Residence			
Urban	70.9	65.2	6,154
Rural	53.0	50.7	4,826
Education			
Less than primary	26.6	25.0	507
Completed primary	32.4	34.1	1,036
Some secondary	60.4	55.4	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	79.9	74.8	3,877
Total	63.1	58.8	10,980

8.6 REJECTION OF MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT HIV-AIDS

Stigma and discrimination are constraints in the prevention of HIV-AIDS. Stigma and discrimination usually arise from misconceptions about HIV-AIDS. Therefore, correction of misconceptions in the community is very important to program efforts. Common misconceptions about HIV and AIDS include the idea that all HIV-positive people appear ill and the belief that the virus can be transmitted through mosquito or other insect bites, by sharing food with someone who is HIV-positive, or by witchcraft or other supernatural means. Respondents were asked about these misconceptions, and the findings are presented in Table 8.7.

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV is defined in the IDHS as knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV[1], knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission or prevention: that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with a person who has HIV or AIDS.

Table 8.7 indicates that the vast majority of Indonesian never-married youth is aware that an HIV-positive person does not necessarily show signs of infection. This knowledge is maintained by 74 percent of never-married women age 15-24 and 68 percent of never-married men age 15-24. While there has been an increase in knowledge of HIV transmission modes since 2007, a sizable proportion of adolescents have misconceptions about ways to prevent HIV transmission. For example, among women, 46 percent say that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites and 39 percent say that sharing food with a person who has AIDS increases the risk of contracting the disease. This means that more than half of never-married women 15-24 either believe that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bites and sharing food or are not sure if these are modes through which HIV can be transmitted. Knowledge among men is not much better than that for women.

In summary, only 13 percent of women and 12 percent of men have comprehensive knowledge of HIV-AIDS. The proportion with comprehensive knowledge of HIV-AIDS varies by background characteristics, with the most significant variation observed by educational attainment. Women with completed secondary or higher education are around ten times more likely than women with less than primary education to have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS. Men with completed secondary or higher education are around six times more likely than men with less than primary education to have a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS. Even among highly educated never-married youth, only 1 in 5 women and 1 in 6 men have comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS.

[1] In the 2012 IDHS this indicator is defined as having sexual intercourse with one partner, regardless of the partner's HIV status.

Table 8.7 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS

Percentages of never-married women and men age 15-24 who say that a healthy-looking person can have the HIV-AIDS virus and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about HIV-AIDS transmission or prevention, and the percentages with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	A healthy looking person can have HIV-AIDS	HIV-AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV-AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	HIV-AIDS cannot be transmitted by sharing food	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	Total
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN						
Age						
15-19	71.4	43.8	68.4	35.6	9.9	6,018
20-24	80.5	51.2	79.6	48.6	20.7	2,401
Residence						
Urban	80.9	50.7	77.5	44.1	15.3	5,121
Rural	63.4	38.5	62.4	31.9	9.5	3,298
Education						
Less than primary	14.5	8.9	17.0	6.4	2.2	211
Completed primary	33.5	14.8	32.5	15.6	2.4	421
Some secondary	70.6	43.7	66.9	33.2	8.5	4,171
Completed secondary or higher	86.2	54.3	84.7	51.1	20.1	3,615
Total	74.0	45.9	71.6	39.3	13.0	8,419
NEVER-MARRIED MEN						
Age						
15-19	65.1	37.5	65.0	32.1	10.6	6,835
20-24	71.4	37.6	72.9	39.1	13.3	4,145
Residence						
Urban	74.9	41.4	73.8	38.9	13.7	6,154
Rural	58.0	32.5	60.6	29.5	9.0	4,826
Education						
Less than primary	28.4	14.6	26.0	10.9	2.6	507
Completed primary	35.4	20.2	36.9	19.2	2.6	1,036
Some secondary	65.7	37.4	66.0	31.8	9.7	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	83.7	45.2	84.7	46.3	17.9	3,877
Total	67.5	37.5	68.0	34.8	11.6	10,980

Notes: Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention. Two most common local misconceptions: the AIDS virus can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with a person who has the AIDS virus.

8.7. KNOWLEDGE OF OTHER STIS AND SOURCE OF INFORMATION

STIs are one of the important predisposing factors that increase HIV transmission. Thus, appropriate interventions to combat STIs are a key factor in the effort to reduce HIV transmission. The main strategy to control STIs is through increasing knowledge on the symptoms of the diseases, how to prevent them, and where to seek adequate information when needed. In the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS respondents were asked whether they have ever heard of STIs, what kind of infection they know, and where they obtained the information on STIs.

Table 8.8 shows the percentage of never-married women and men 15-24 who have ever heard of STIs and are able to identify the STI by name, according to background characteristics. Overall, 79 percent of women and 92 percent of men know about syphilis, and 35 percent of women and 19 percent of men know about gonorrhea. Knowledge of genital herpes is much lower (14 percent of women and 4 percent of men). Additionally, knowledge about condylomata, chancroid, chlamydia, candida, and others is very low (less than 1 percent). Knowledge of STIs is higher among respondents age 20-24, those who live in urban areas, and those with higher education.

Table 8.8 Knowledge of other STIs

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have heard of other STIs, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Condy-lomata	Chancroid	Chlamydia	Candida	Genital herpes	Other	Missing	Number
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN										
Age										
15-19	77.5	36.0	0.6	0.5	2.4	1.1	12.9	10.5	0.1	1,488
20-24	82.4	34.5	4.1	1.4	2.3	3.3	16.5	8.4	0.0	876
Residence										
Urban	81.1	36.6	2.4	1.1	2.7	2.0	16.1	8.4	0.1	1,720
Rural	74.4	32.3	0.6	0.0	1.3	1.6	9.3	13.2	0.0	644
Education										
Less than primary	83.5	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.0	5
Completed primary	39.1	62.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	7.5	0.0	13
Some secondary	73.4	37.4	0.1	0.3	1.9	0.8	12.1	10.9	0.2	889
Completed secondary or higher	83.3	34.1	3.0	1.1	2.6	2.6	15.7	9.0	0.0	1,457
Total	79.3	35.4	1.9	0.8	2.3	1.9	14.3	9.7	0.1	2,364
NEVER-MARRIED MEN										
Age										
15-19	88.5	20.2	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	2.6	10.2	0.0	1,593
20-24	94.8	16.7	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	5.2	4.0	0.0	1,470
Residence										
Urban	91.9	20.6	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.5	4.6	7.0	0.0	2,089
Rural	90.6	14.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	2.2	7.5	0.0	975
Education										
Less than primary	89.8	5.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	41
Completed primary	79.6	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.9	0.0	108
Some secondary	87.3	18.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.6	10.6	0.0	1,251
Completed secondary or higher	95.5	18.3	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.8	5.9	4.0	0.0	1,664
Total	91.5	18.5	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.5	3.8	7.2	0.0	3,063

When asked where they obtained information about STIs, the most cited source for women is school/teacher (65 percent), followed by television (23 percent), and friends/relatives (22 percent). Among men, the most common source of information is friends/relatives (51 percent), followed by school/teacher (48 percent).

It is of interest to note that the internet is beginning to emerge as a source for information about STIs, mentioned by 13 percent of women and 15 percent of men.

Table 8.9 Source of information on STIs

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have heard of other STIs by source of information and media type, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background Characteristic	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	Poster	Health professional	Religious institution	School/ teacher	Community meeting	Friends/ relatives	Work place	Internet	Other	Missing	Number
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN														
Age														
15-19	2.7	20.4	14.1	2.1	4.2	0.1	75.2	2.2	17.6	0.3	10.6	6.0	0.0	1,488
20-24	3.7	27.0	18.6	5.1	9.8	0.2	47.1	2.5	29.7	7.5	16.4	8.5	0.1	876
Residence														
Urban	2.6	23.5	15.9	3.8	6.0	0.2	63.7	2.4	23.3	3.1	13.9	7.3	0.0	1,720
Rural	4.4	21.0	15.2	1.7	7.0	0.0	67.7	2.2	18.9	2.7	9.6	5.9	0.1	644
Education														
Less than primary	8.2	38.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.2	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5
Completed primary	6.7	20.3	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	13
Some secondary	3.2	18.4	13.4	1.2	3.5	0.1	75.7	1.5	16.8	1.0	7.9	6.7	0.1	889
Completed secondary or higher	2.9	25.5	17.3	4.5	8.1	0.2	59.0	2.9	24.8	4.2	15.9	7.1	0.0	1,457
Total	3.1	22.8	15.7	3.2	6.3	0.1	64.8	2.3	22.1	3.0	12.8	6.9	0.1	2,364
NEVER-MARRIED MEN														
Age														
15-19	3.5	17.8	10.7	1.6	6.0	0.2	62.0	1.7	43.5	1.0	12.4	5.2	0.0	1,593
20-24	7.7	26.3	19.1	3.9	7.6	0.6	31.9	2.7	59.2	3.4	16.8	3.6	0.0	1,470
Residence														
Urban	5.3	23.1	16.7	3.4	7.4	0.3	50.0	2.6	48.9	2.7	18.7	4.5	0.0	2,089
Rural	5.9	19.2	10.4	1.3	5.4	0.4	42.4	1.2	55.8	0.9	5.4	4.4	0.1	975
Education														
Less than primary	10.9	18.5	0.0	1.0	2.8	0.0	0.4	1.9	91.2	0.8	1.6	1.6	0.5	41
Completed primary	7.7	24.8	2.9	1.3	7.8	0.0	4.5	0.6	82.9	4.1	0.7	4.0	0.0	108
Some secondary	4.1	17.9	9.2	1.1	5.7	0.2	55.9	1.5	44.7	1.1	9.2	5.2	0.0	1,251
Completed secondary or higher	6.3	24.8	20.0	4.1	7.6	0.5	45.3	2.8	52.8	2.9	19.7	4.0	0.0	1,664
Total	5.5	21.9	14.7	2.7	6.8	0.4	47.6	2.2	51.1	2.1	14.5	4.5	0.0	3,063

8.8 KNOWLEDGE OF SYMPTOMS OF STIS

Knowledge of the symptoms of STIs is a precondition for health seeking behavior among those who become infected. Such knowledge will enhance early detection and prompt treatment, which are two key components for measurement of program success. Respondents of the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS were asked whether they knew any of the symptoms associated with STIs (other than HIV-AIDS) in women and in men. The results show that more than seven in ten women and men (72 percent each) have no knowledge of symptoms of STIs (Table 8.10). Knowledge of symptoms of STIs is lower among younger women and men, those who live in rural areas, and those with low education.

The results also show generally minor differences between women and men in the number of symptoms of STIs in a man they are able to identify. For example, 11 percent of men cited two or more STI symptoms in a man. Similarly, 10 percent of women were able to name two or more STI symptoms in a man. Older women and men, those who live in urban areas, and those with a higher level of education are more likely to know symptoms of STIs.

Table 8.10 Knowledge of symptoms of STIs

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 with knowledge of symptoms associated with STIs in a man and in a woman, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	No knowledge of STI symptoms	Knowledge of symptoms of STIs in a man			Knowledge of symptoms of STIs in a woman			Number
		None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more	
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN								
Age								
15-19	75.2	8.8	8.2	7.6	9.4	8.0	7.3	6,018
20-24	63.3	12.4	9.8	14.4	12.9	9.6	14.0	2,401
Residence								
Urban	66.2	10.8	10.5	12.2	11.5	10.4	11.7	5,121
Rural	80.5	8.4	5.8	5.4	8.6	5.5	5.4	3,298
Education								
Less than primary	97.7	1.4	0.4	0.5	1.9	0.4	0.0	211
Completed primary	97.0	1.6	0.7	0.7	2.3	0.4	0.4	421
Some secondary	78.5	8.0	7.6	5.7	8.5	7.3	5.4	4,171
Completed secondary or higher	59.5	13.4	11.4	15.6	14.0	11.2	15.2	3,615
Total	71.8	9.8	8.7	9.6	10.4	8.5	9.2	8,419
NEVER-MARRIED MEN								
Age								
15-19	76.5	6.9	8.8	7.6	17.2	3.5	2.6	6,835
20-24	64.5	7.1	12.4	16.0	25.5	5.3	4.6	4,145
Residence								
Urban	65.9	8.4	11.2	14.3	23.9	5.1	4.9	6,154
Rural	79.8	5.2	8.8	6.2	15.7	3.0	1.5	4,826
Education								
Less than primary	91.9	2.6	3.7	1.8	7.4	0.6	0.2	507
Completed primary	89.2	2.8	6.1	1.5	9.1	1.1	0.2	1,036
Some secondary	77.4	7.0	8.6	6.8	17.1	3.0	2.4	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	57.1	8.7	14.2	20.0	29.6	7.2	6.1	3,877
Total	72.0	7.0	10.1	10.8	20.3	4.2	3.4	10,980

8.9 TREND OF AIDS AND STI-RELATED KNOWLEDGE

There has been a quite significant change from 2007 to 2012 regarding where female and male respondents receive information about sexually-transmitted infections (STIs). Figures 8.1.1, 8.1.2, 8.2.1, and 8.2.2 reflect that adolescents have become more rational and selective in choosing their source of information about HIV-AIDS and STIs. As shown, school and teachers have increasingly been more popular sources in the past five years. At the same time, the use of the radio, television, and friends or relatives has declined significantly in the past five years.

On the other hand, the Internet has become increasingly an important source of information about HIV-AIDS, increasing from 1 to 2 percent in 2007 to 11 to 12 percent in 2012 (Figures 8.1.1 and 8.1.2). For STIs, the use of the Internet increased from 2 to 3 percent in 2007 to 13 to 15 percent in 2012 (Figures 8.2.1 and 8.2.2).This is not surprising as the use of the Internet has increased in recent years. Policy makers should note this fact, especially when it comes to online information about HIV-AIDS. Maintaining strict content control to avoid misconceptions is essential. On the other hand, the Internet can be utilized as an effective tool to promote health awareness among adolescents.

Figure 8.1.1
Source of information on AIDS: Women

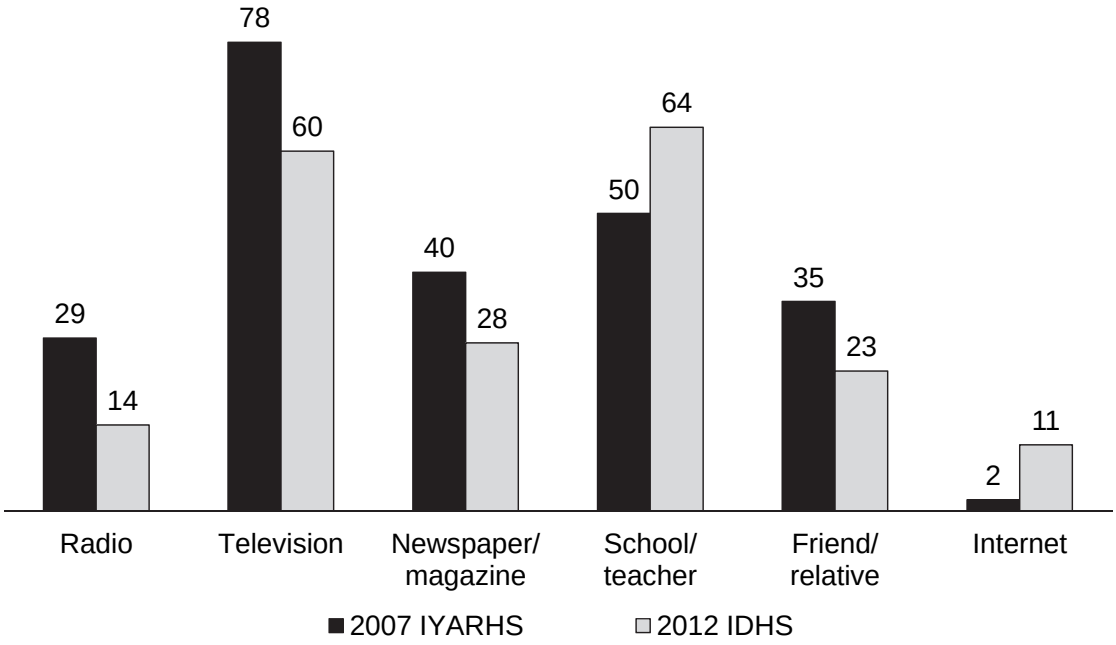


Figure 8.1.2
Source of information on AIDS: Men

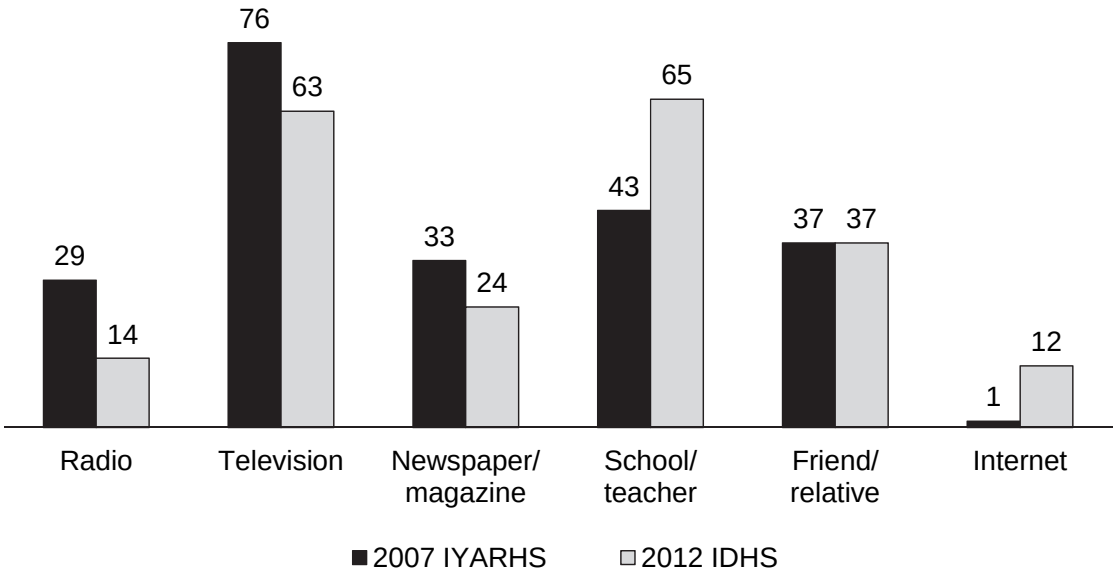


Figure 8.2.1
Source of information on STIs: Women

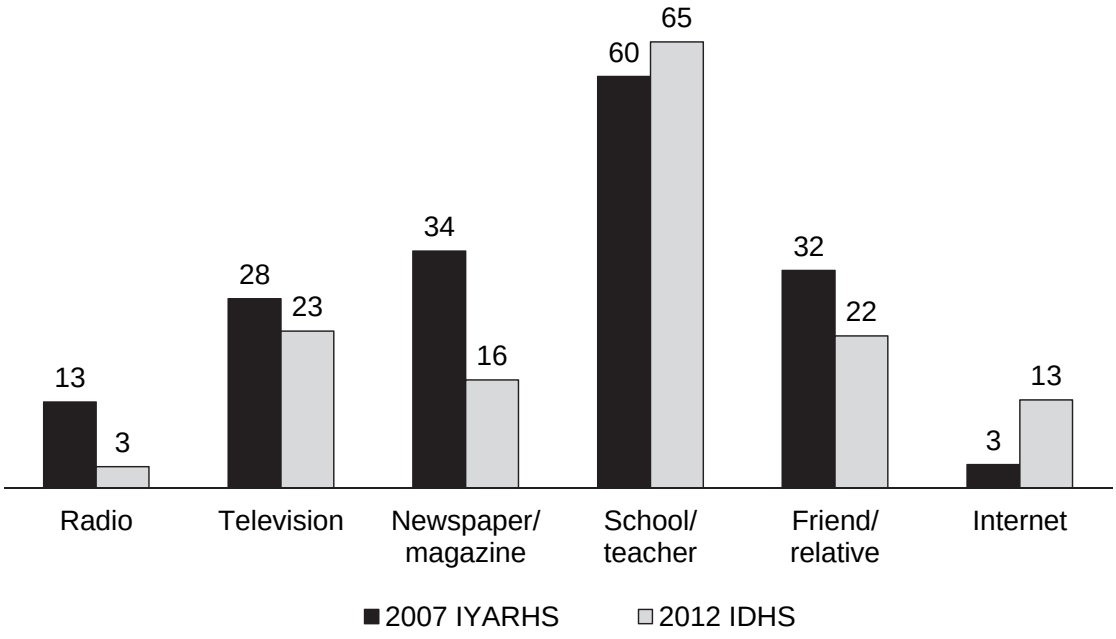
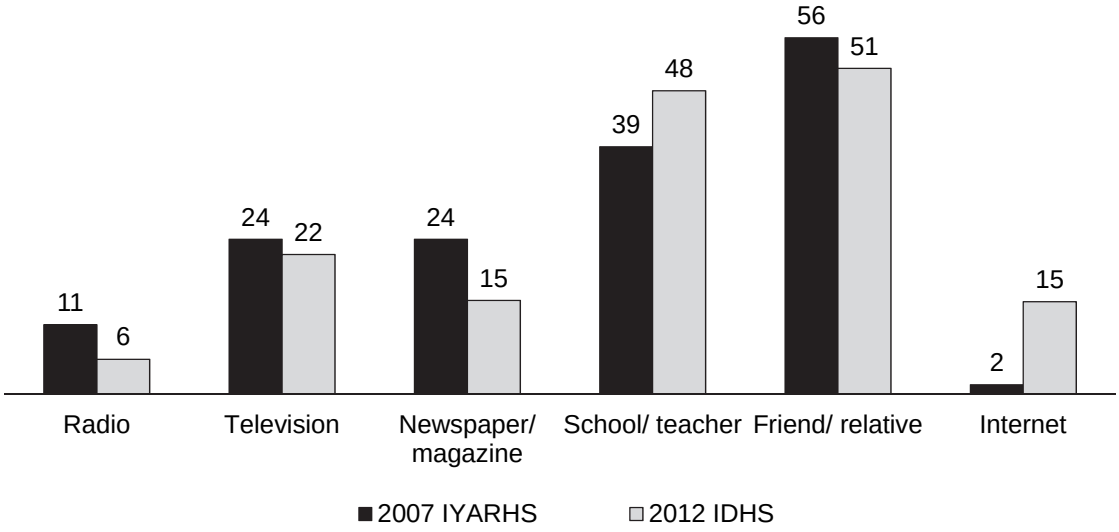


Figure 8.2.2
Source of information on STIs: Men



Figures 8.3.1 and 8.3.2 show that never-married women and men have become more enlightened about how HIV-AIDS can be transmitted. Misconceptions about the spread of the disease decreased significantly from 2007 to 2012. This especially applies to the myth that AIDS can be transmitted through supernatural means and mosquito bites. This phenomenon reflects that effective socialization of AIDS has been fruitful. These figures show a gradual shift in knowledge of how HIV-AIDS can be prevented.

Given the increasing awareness about HIV-AIDS, it is important to identify both female and male adolescent behavior in preventing the spread of HIV-AIDS. Figure 8.4 shows that knowing the use of condoms can reduce the risk of contracting HIV has increased among women from 55 percent of never-married women 15-24 in 2007 to 67 percent in 2012. However, the proportion of women who think that HIV can be prevented by limiting sexual intercourse to one partner has declined considerably, from 59 percent in 2007 to 46 percent in 2012. Men are more conscious of how to prevent HIV by limiting sexual partners in 2012 compared with their knowledge in 2007; awareness has increased from 50 to 59 percent.

Despite the positive trends in STI and HIV-AIDS awareness, for most adolescents, HIV status of family members is considered private. Among women this attitude has declined slightly, from 61 percent in 2007 to 59 percent in 2012, but it shows that the vast majority of women still do not feel comfortable letting others know about the HIV status of their family members (Figure 8.5). At the same time, men show the reverse trend. The percentage of men who want to keep the HIV status of their family members' secret has increased in the past five years (from 59 to 64 percent). Further, an unwillingness to provide care for HIV-AIDS-positive family members has increased in the last five years for both women and men.

Figure 8.3.1
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS: Women

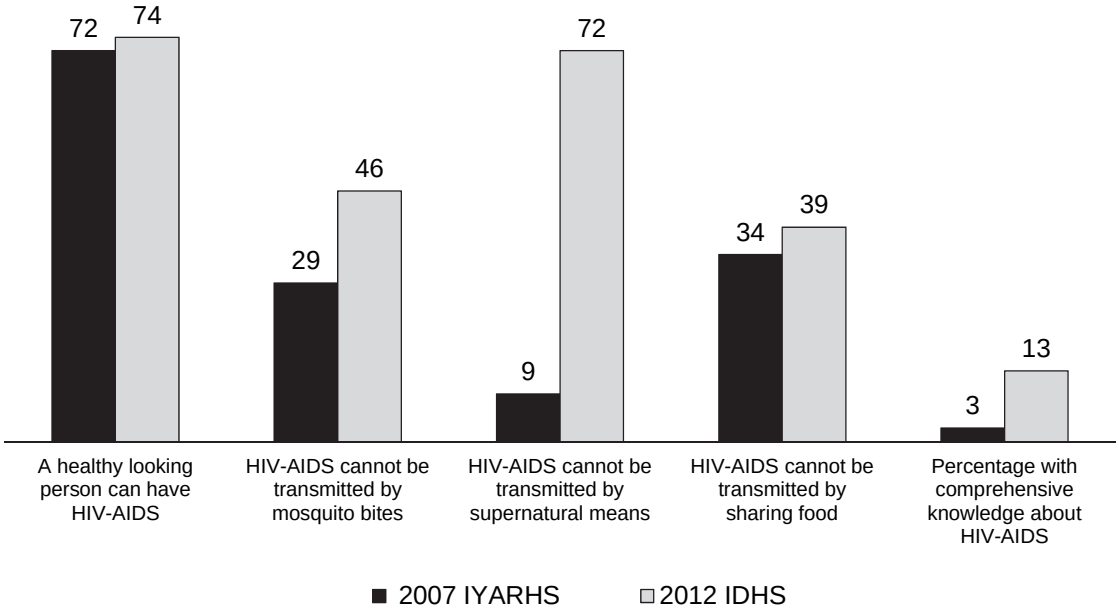


Figure 8.3.2
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS: Men

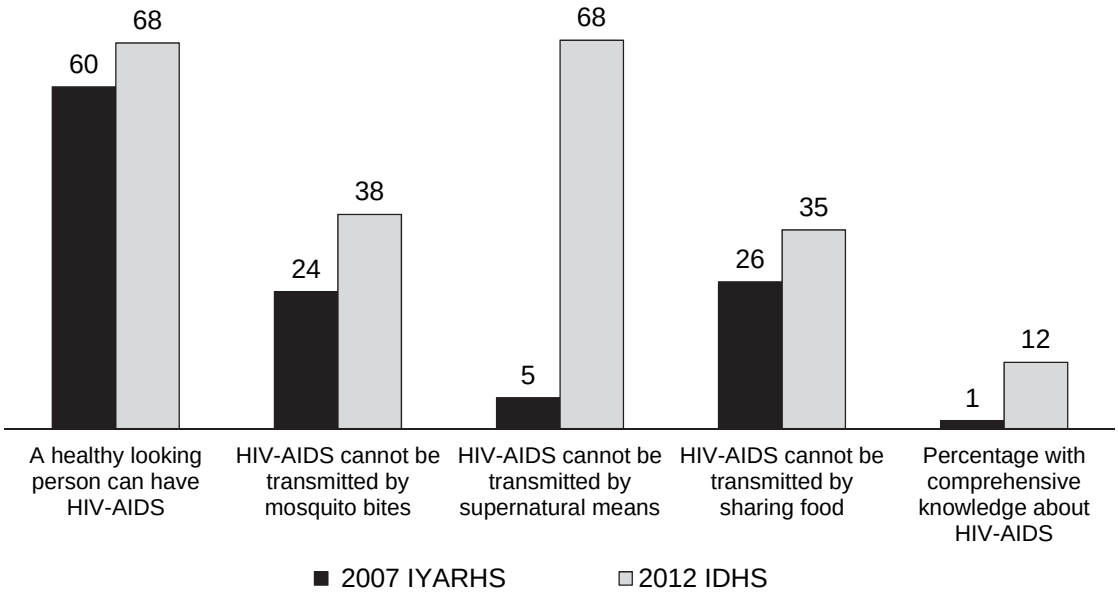


Figure 8.4
Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

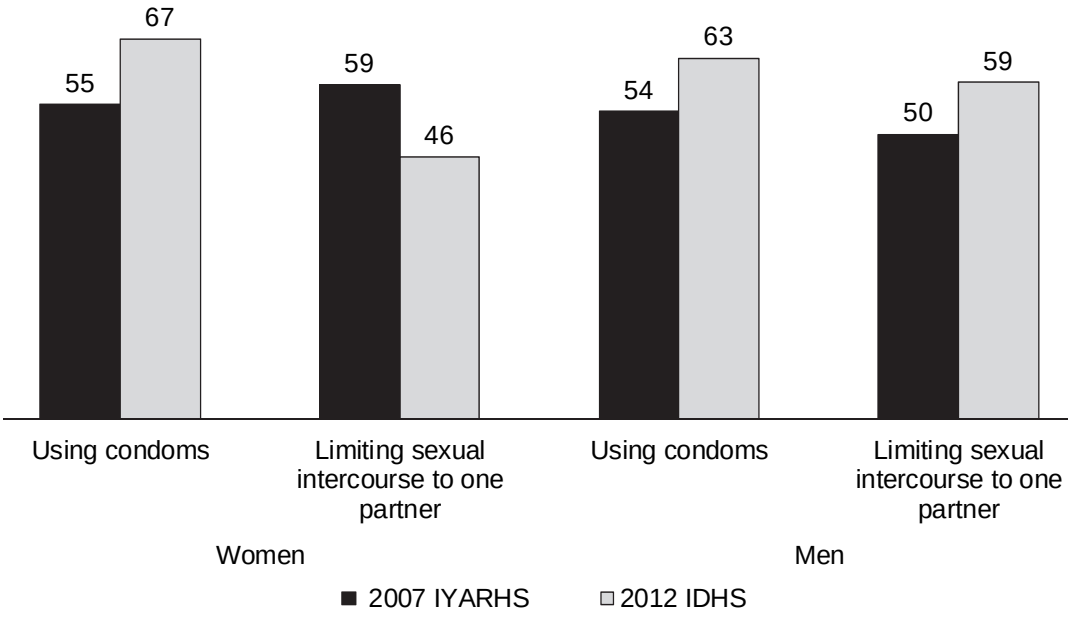
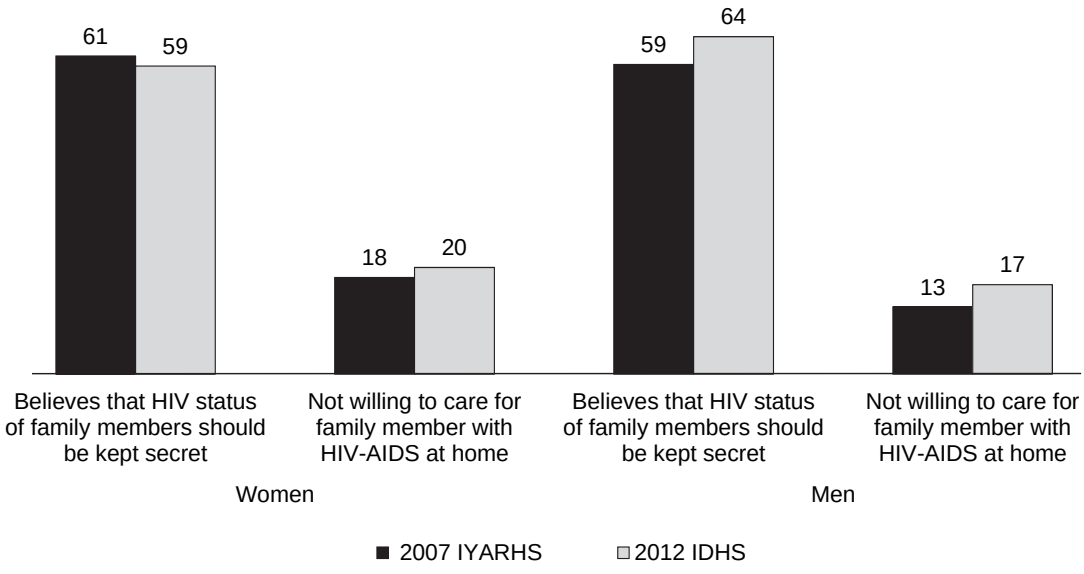


Figure 8.5
Social aspects of HIV/AIDS



DATING AND SEXUAL EXPERIENCE 9

Key Findings

- The percentage of never-married women and never-married men age 15-24 who report having a girlfriend or boyfriend is higher in the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS than in the 2007 IYARHS: 85 percent versus 72 percent for men and 85 percent versus 77 percent for women.
- Almost half of never-married women and never-married men age 15-24 had their first date at age 15 to 17 (47 percent for women and 45 percent for men).
- Most adolescents report holding hands as the most common experience during dating (72 percent for women and 80 percent for men).
- In 2012, women and men are less likely than in 2007 to think that women must maintain their virginity.
- Men are more likely than women to report having had a sexual experience (8 percent of men and less than 1 percent of women).
- Never-married women who did not complete primary education are four times more likely to have had sex than never-married women with secondary or higher education.
- Eighteen percent of women say that they used a condom at first and last sex, while 25 percent of men used a condom at first sex and 27 percent used a condom at last sex.
- Three in ten women and 18 percent of men had asked their friends not to end an unwanted pregnancy.

Dating and adolescent sexual behavior are closely related to each other. Sexual experience among adolescents typically occurs within the context of a dating relationship because dating provides young people with the opportunity to experience and express their developing sexuality (Miller and Benson, 1999; Brooks-Gunn and Paikoff, 1997). In Indonesia, dating and sexual experience among adolescents are becoming emerging issues due to shifting attitudes and knowledge among adolescents.

9.1 DATING

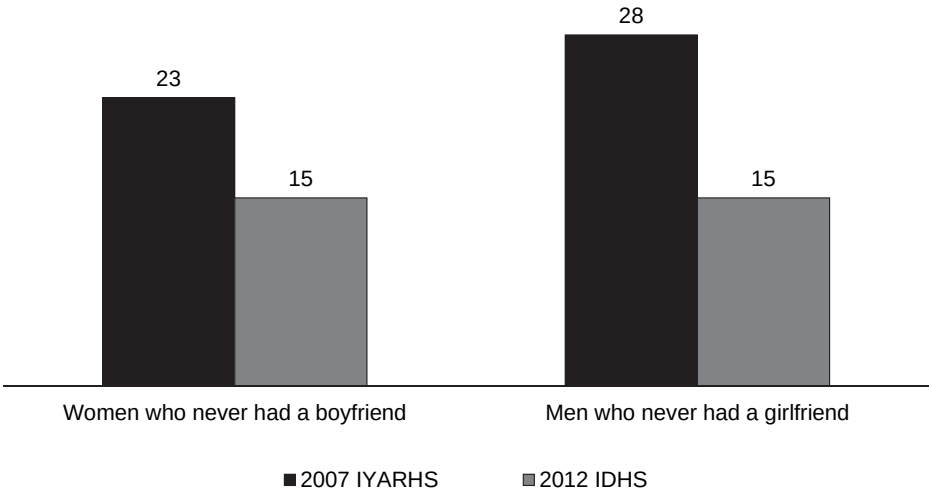
In the adolescent reproductive health (ARH) component of the 2012 IDHS, respondents were asked whether they had ever had a girlfriend or boyfriend. Table 9.1 shows that 15 percent each of men and women say that they never have had a girlfriend or boyfriend. This represents a significant decline from the 2007 IYARHS (Statistics Indonesia, et al., 2008), which found that 28 percent of men and 23 percent of women have never been in a romantic relationship (Figure 9.1). The practice of dating, or being in a romantic relationship, typically involves the process of finding a special person who provides companionship and of selecting a marriage partner. For adolescents, the first date is usually remembered as an important event in which she or he has attracted the attention of the opposite sex. Dating starts most often for adolescents when they are age 15 to 17, with a slightly higher proportion of women than men (47 percent and 45 percent, respectively) saying they were in this age range when they had their first date. Twenty-seven percent of women and 28 percent of men say that they started dating before reaching age 15, compared with only 19 percent of men and 24 percent of women in the 2007 IYARHS. There are also significant differences in the starting age of dating among adolescents age 12-14 in the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS compared with the starting age in the 2007 IYARHS.

Table 9.1 Age at first date

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who had never have a boyfriend or girlfriend, by specific age at first date, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Age at first date							Total	Number
	Never had a boyfriend/ girlfriend	<12	12-14	15-17	18-19	20+	Don't know/ missing		
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN									
Age									
15-19	18.1	1.2	30.9	47.0	2.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	6,018
20-24	7.7	0.6	13.9	46.8	19.3	11.0	0.6	100.0	2,401
Residence									
Urban	12.5	1.3	26.0	48.5	8.2	3.3	0.3	100.0	5,121
Rural	19.3	0.7	26.1	44.6	5.8	2.9	0.5	100.0	3,298
Education									
Less than primary	34.8	1.1	15.5	31.9	7.4	4.5	4.7	100.0	211
Completed primary	19.2	1.4	21.5	44.5	7.4	5.5	0.4	100.0	421
Some secondary	20.0	1.4	34.7	40.2	2.6	0.9	0.3	100.0	4,171
Completed secondary or higher	8.0	0.6	17.3	55.9	12.6	5.4	0.2	100.0	3,615
Total	15.2	1.0	26.1	47.0	7.3	3.1	0.4	100.0	8,419
NEVER-MARRIED MEN									
Age									
15-19	20.0	2.4	32.1	42.7	2.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	6,835
20-24	6.1	1.5	14.4	49.5	18.3	9.5	0.7	100.0	4,145
Residence									
Urban	10.9	2.3	27.4	46.4	8.8	3.8	0.4	100.0	6,154
Rural	19.8	1.8	22.8	43.8	8.0	3.4	0.5	100.0	4,826
Education									
Less than primary	27.4	2.0	11.7	37.8	13.2	7.2	0.7	100.0	507
Completed primary	18.1	1.5	16.7	40.7	15.5	6.9	0.6	100.0	1,036
Some secondary	19.9	2.3	33.1	37.8	4.4	2.0	0.5	100.0	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	4.9	1.8	18.5	58.1	11.7	4.6	0.3	100.0	3,877
Total	14.8	2.1	25.4	45.3	8.4	3.6	0.4	100.0	10,980

Figure 9.1
Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have never had a boyfriend or girlfriend



2012 IDHS

In the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS, respondents were also asked the type of activities they practiced when dating, including holding hands, kissing, and petting. Table 9.2 shows that holding hands is the most common practice (72 percent of women and 80 percent of men). Men are more likely than women to report more intimate actions, such as kissing (48 percent of men and 29 percent of women) and petting (30 percent and 6 percent, respectively).

Table 9.2 Dating experience

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 and men age 15-24 by dating experience, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Never-married women				Never-married men			
	Holding hands	Kissing	Petting	Total	Holding hands	Kissing	Petting	Total
Age								
15-19	66.7	23.6	4.3	6,018	72.8	37.3	21.6	6,835
20-24	84.0	43.7	10.9	2,401	90.9	65.9	42.5	4,145
Residence								
Urban	76.3	33.3	6.7	5,121	84.2	51.8	32.2	6,154
Rural	64.3	23.1	5.3	3,298	73.8	43.3	26.0	4,826
Education								
Less than primary	42.1	17.4	7.5	211	65.0	41.9	22.6	507
Completed primary	63.1	25.9	7.5	421	77.7	50.9	32.4	1,036
Some secondary	63.6	21.4	3.8	4,171	72.6	37.1	22.1	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	83.6	39.6	8.7	3,615	92.2	64.0	40.1	3,877
Total	71.6	29.3	6.2	8,419	79.6	48.1	29.5	10,980

9.2 SEXUAL EXPERIENCE

Because premarital sex is not commonly accepted in Indonesia, respondents were asked in the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS about their own sexual experience before they were asked about their attitudes toward premarital sex in order not to bias their response to the question. In presenting the results below, the information on respondents' attitudes is presented first.

9.2.1 Attitudes about Premarital Sex

Table 9.3 presents findings on attitudes toward premarital sex among never-married women and never-married men age 15-24. As expected, acceptance of premarital sex is low. In general, men are much more likely than women to accept premarital sex. Only 1 percent of women approve premarital sex for women compared with 4 percent of men. The percentage of respondents who approve of premarital sex for men is slightly higher: 2 percent of women and 7 percent of men.

Table 9.3 Attitude about premarital sex

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 and men age 15-24 who approve premarital sex, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Never-married women			Never-married men		
	Women	Men	Number	Women	Men	Number
Age						
15-19	1.0	1.4	6,018	3.3	6.4	6,835
20-24	1.6	2.2	2,401	4.8	9.1	4,145
Residence						
Urban	1.1	1.7	5,121	4.0	7.0	6,154
Rural	1.4	1.6	3,298	3.7	8.0	4,826
Education						
Less than primary	2.6	3.2	211	4.9	11.3	507
Completed primary	1.6	3.8	421	4.8	7.3	1,036
Some secondary	0.9	1.4	4,171	3.2	6.2	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	1.4	1.6	3,615	4.5	8.8	3,877
Total	1.2	1.7	8,419	3.9	7.4	10,980

There are no significant differences in acceptance of sex before marriage among women by background characteristics. There are only minor differences in men's acceptance of sex before marriage by age or urban-rural residence. Men with less education are most likely to accept premarital sex for men (Table 9.3).

In the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS, respondents who said that they think premarital sex is acceptable were asked about the reason for their attitude. Table 9.4 presents the findings for men; no results are presented for women in the table because of the very small number of women who approved of premarital sex.. Overall, men think that having sex before marriage is quite acceptable for all of the reasons asked in the survey. In general, the respondent's background characteristic does not make much difference in their attitude about premarital sex.

Table 9.4 Men's attitudes about premarital sex

Percentage of never-married men age 15-24 who approve premarital sex and reason for approving premarital sex, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

	Reason for approving premarital sex					
Background characteristic	Like to have sex	Love each other	Plan to marry	Know conse-quences	Show love	Number
Age						
15-19	86.3	86.5	78.9	68.8	70.8	454
20-24	85.7	83.7	78.1	70.8	72.7	385
Residence						
Urban	84.1	84.5	78.8	72.5	72.7	443
Rural	88.1	86.1	78.2	66.5	70.5	396
Education						
Less than primary	91.6	85.4	81.3	73.9	82.6	58
Completed primary	84.8	85.6	81.6	61.1	77.9	84
Some secondary	88.1	87.2	80.7	71.5	70.9	351
Completed secondary or higher	83.3	83.1	75.0	69.2	69.1	347
Total	86.0	85.2	78.5	69.7	71.7	839

9.2.2 Attitudes toward Virginity

Virginity is still considered important among both women and men. Table 9.5 shows that three out of four women and two out of three men say that it is important for a woman to maintain her virginity (77 and 66 percent, respectively). These figures are much lower than those expressed in the 2007 IYARHS (99 and 98 percent, respectively), signifying that ARH respondents in 2012 are more likely than in 2007 to accept women who do not maintain their virginity. This perception does not vary much by age or residence. However, better educated men and women are more likely than those with less education to agree that women have to maintain their virginity.

The ARH respondents were also asked whether men valued their future wife's virginity. Overall, 76 percent of women and 89 percent of men said that men valued their wife's virginity (Table 9.5). Slight variations are found across subgroups of respondents. Compared with the 2007 IYARHS, there is a decline in the percentage of female respondents who believe that men value virginity in their future wife but no change in the percentage of men holding this attitude (89 percent of men and 73 percent of women).

Table 9.5 Attitude toward virginity

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 and men age 15-24 by attitude about women maintaining virginity and opinion about men's attitude toward future wife's virginity, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Never-married women			Never-married men		
	Agrees women should maintain virginity	Thinks men value future wife's virginity	Number	Agrees women should maintain virginity	Thinks men value future wife's virginity	Number
Age						
15-19	76.4	75.3	6,018	63.7	89.1	6,835
20-24	78.4	75.9	2,401	70.0	89.3	4,145
Residence						
Urban	80.2	75.5	5,121	70.0	88.8	6,154
Rural	72.1	75.5	3,298	61.1	89.7	4,826
Education						
Less than primary	47.7	57.3	211	44.5	84.0	507
Completed primary	61.0	74.4	421	57.2	87.9	1,036
Some secondary	76.0	74.7	4,171	63.6	89.8	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	81.8	77.6	3,615	74.8	89.3	3,877
Total	77.0	75.5	8,419	66.1	89.2	10,980

9.2.3 Sexual Experience

The ARH respondents were asked about their own sexual experience. It should be noted that because respondents in the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS are never-married women and men, data in the table do not represent all women and men age 15-24, some of whom have already married. Married women and men may have had different premarital sexual experience than their never-married individuals. Further, older respondents are intrinsically more likely than younger respondents to have had sexual intercourse simply because they have lived longer and have more chances of carrying out various activities, including having sexual intercourse.

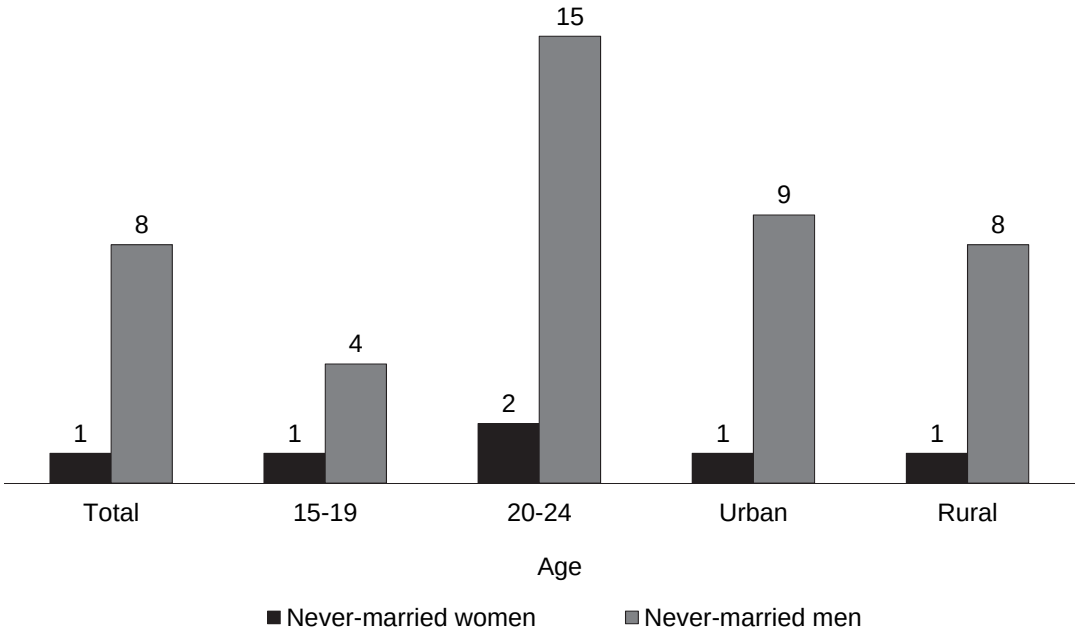
Overall, very few female respondents reported having had sex (less than 1 percent). Men are much more likely than women to report having had a sexual experience (8 percent) (Table 9.6 and Figure 9.2). There are slight differences in sexual experience among women across age and residence. However, never-married women who did not complete primary education are four times more likely to have had sex than never-married women with higher education. Older men tend to be more experienced in sex than younger men, but there is little difference in sexual experience by residence. Men with secondary or higher education are the most likely to have had sex (12 percent compared with 10 percent or lower).

Table 9.6 Sexual experience

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 and men age 15-24 who have ever had sex, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Never-married women		Never-married men	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Age				
15-19	0.7	6,018	4.5	6,835
20-24	1.6	2,401	14.6	4,145
Residence				
Urban	0.9	5,121	8.7	6,154
Rural	1.0	3,298	7.8	4,826
Education				
Less than primary	4.2	211	9.5	507
Completed primary	1.4	421	7.8	1,036
Some secondary	0.6	4,171	5.6	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	1.0	3,615	12.2	3,877
Total	0.9	8,419	8.3	10,980

Figure 9.2
Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have ever had sex



2012 IDHS

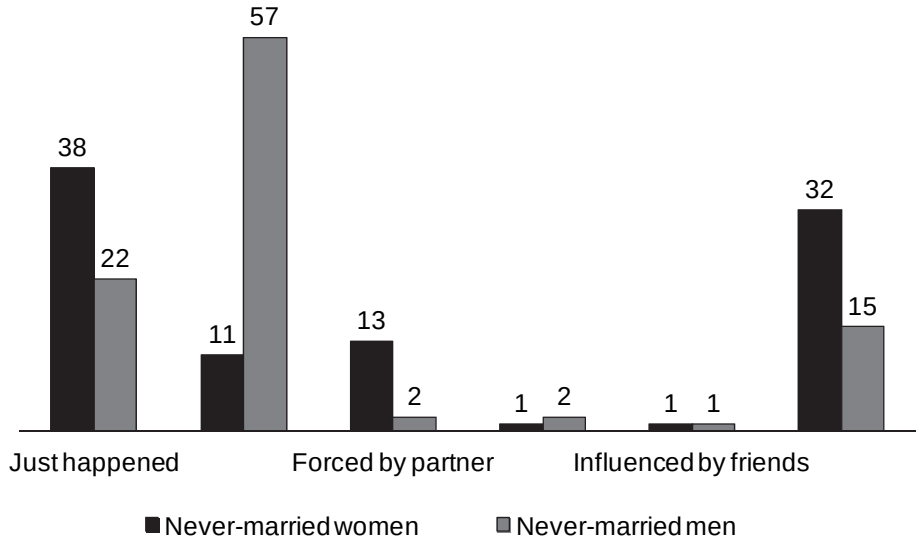
The ARH respondents were asked the reason for having their first sexual intercourse. Overall, curiosity seems to be the main reason for having sex (54 percent). Men are much more likely than women to mention this reason (58 and 11 percent, respectively). The next most often cited reason is that it just happened (38 percent of women and 22 percent of men). Women are almost as likely as men to say that they have sex because they want to marry (1 to 2 percent). Data in Table 9.7 and Figure 9.3 show that women are more likely to say that they were forced by their partner than men; 13 percent of female respondents say that they felt pressured by their partner the first time they had sex (Figure 9.3).

Table 9.7 Reason for having first sex

Among never-married women age 15-24 and men age 15-24 who have ever had sex, percent distribution by reason for having first sex, by respondent's sex, Indonesia 2012

Sex	Just happened	Curious/ anxious to know	Forced by partner	Wish to marry	Influenced by friends	Other	Don't remember	Missing	Total	Number
Never-married women	38.0	11.3	12.6	1.4	1.2	31.6	1.6	2.3	100.0	79
Never-married men	22.3	57.5	1.7	1.9	1.2	14.7	0.6	0.2	100.0	913
Total	23.6	53.8	2.6	1.8	1.2	16.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	992

Figure 9.3
Reason for having first sex among never-married women and men age 15-24



2012 IDHS

Table 9.8 presents data on sexual experience among men. Data for women are not shown because of the small numbers. There are slight variations by urban-rural residence, but there is no clear pattern by the level of education.

Table 9.8 Age at first sex

Percentage of never-married men age 15-24 by age at first sex, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Age at first sex									
	≤15	16	17	18	19	20+	Don't know/ missing	Never had sex/don't know	Total	Number
Age										
15-19	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	95.5	100.0	6,835
20-24	1.1	1.1	2.2	2.8	2.4	4.7	0.2	85.4	100.0	4,145
Residence										
Urban	0.9	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.0	1.8	0.1	91.3	100.0	6,154
Rural	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.2	0.8	1.7	0.1	92.2	100.0	4,826
Education										
Less than primary	1.4	1.1	1.8	0.8	1.6	2.3	0.3	90.5	100.0	507
Completed primary	0.9	0.9	2.4	1.8	0.5	1.4	0.0	92.2	100.0	1,036
Some secondary	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.1	94.4	100.0	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	0.8	1.7	2.6	2.4	1.6	3.0	0.1	87.8	100.0	3,877
Total	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.5	0.9	1.8	0.1	91.7	100.0	10,980

9.3 USE OF CONDOMS

In the ARH component of IDHS 2012, never-married respondents who had ever had sex were asked whether they used a condom during their first and last sex. Table 9.9 shows that women are less likely than men to report using a condom at their first sexual intercourse. Seventeen percent of women say that they used a condom at first sex compared with 25 percent of men. Moreover, the proportion of men to use a condom at last sex is 27 percent and of women is 18 percent.

Older women are more likely than younger women to report condom use at first sex. Urban women report a slightly higher condom use at first sex than rural women (19 and 16 percent, respectively).

Men show a different pattern; younger men are less likely than older men to report condom use at first and last sex. Urban men are much more likely than rural men to use a condom at first and last sex. The general pattern is that condom use is higher amongmore educated men; men who complete secondary education are the most likely to use a condom at first and last sex.

Table 9.9 Condom use

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 and men age 15-24 who have ever had sex, by use of condom at first and last sex, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

	Never-married women			Never-married men		
	At first sex	At last sex	Number	At first sex	At last sex	Number
Age						
15-19	16.0	20.0	40	22.5	23.5	308
20-24	19.0	17.9	39	25.8	29.5	606
Residence						
Urban	18.5	17.0	47	26.1	29.9	535
Rural	16.0	18.8	32	22.7	23.9	378
Education						
Less than primary	*	44.4	9	13.8	23.2	48
Completed primary	*	16.7	6	23.5	17.3	81
Some secondary	(3.8)	3.8	26	23.1	23.9	311
Completed secondary or higher	22.2	21.1	38	27.1	31.9	473
Total	17.5	18.4	79	24.7	27.4	913

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

9.4 UNWANTED PREGNANCY

Increasing teenage pregnancy rates have prompted government institutions to provide reproductive health information and services. In the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS, female respondents were asked if they have had an unwanted pregnancy, and male respondents were asked if any of their sexual partners have had an unwanted pregnancy. Several questions followed, including what had been done regarding the pregnancy; if the pregnancy was carried to term, what happened to the baby; and if the pregnancy was terminated, who assisted in the pregnancy termination.

Data in the ARH component of IDHS 2012 show that very few female respondents had an unwanted pregnancy (data not shown). Around 6 in 10 ARH male respondents who reported that they had a partner who had an unwanted pregnancy said the unwanted pregnancies were aborted (either induced or spontaneous abortion). Around 3 in 10 pregnancies were carried to term, including some in which there was an attempt to abort the pregnancy that failed. The proportion reporting an unwanted pregnancy is similar to the level at the time of the 2007 IYARHS (data not shown).

9.4.1 Abortion Experience among Friends

In Indonesia, pregnancy among never-married women and men is socially unacceptable. If a young never-married woman gets pregnant, the pregnancy is often terminated to avoid embarrassment and scorn by the community. In addition to being asked whether the respondents have had an unwanted pregnancy, they were asked whether they personally knew someone who tried to abort or had aborted her pregnancy. Respondents were also asked if they had ever advised or influenced a friend about an abortion.

One out of four women (24 percent) and 19 percent of men personally know someone who had an aborted pregnancy (Table 9.10). This proportion is three times higher than that reported in the 2007 IYARHS (8 percent and 6 percent, respectively). Overall, 30 percent of women and 18 percent of men had asked their friends not to terminate the pregnancy. Older women and men, those living in urban areas, and better educated respondents are more likely than other respondents to have advised their friends not to abort an unwanted pregnancy.

Table 9.10 Experience of unwanted pregnancy among friends

Percentage of never married women age 15-24 and men age 15-24 who know someone who has ever aborted a pregnancy, the percentage who advised/influenced a friend or someone to abort a pregnancy, and the percentage who advised/influenced a friend or someone not to abort a pregnancy, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristics	Never married women				Never married men			
	Knows someone who has ever aborted a pregnancy	Advised/ influenced someone to abort a pregnancy	Advised/ influenced someone not to abort a pregnancy	Total	Knows someone who has ever aborted a pregnancy	Advised/ influenced someone to abort a pregnancy	Advised/ influenced someone not to abort a pregnancy	Total
Age								
15-19	23.1	1.3	28.3	6,018	15.6	1.0	13.7	6,835
20-24	27.6	1.2	35.2	2,401	24.7	2.1	24.2	4,145
Residence								
Urban	26.7	1.2	33.2	5,121	22.6	1.6	20.2	6,154
Rural	20.7	1.2	25.8	3,298	14.5	1.2	14.5	4,826
Education								
Less than primary	11.3	0.4	11.0	211	11.2	2.4	13.1	507
Completed primary	14.0	2.0	22.3	421	10.3	0.8	11.6	1,036
Some secondary	21.0	1.0	26.0	4,171	15.2	1.1	14.6	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	30.2	1.4	37.2	3,615	27.9	2.0	24.3	3,877
Total	24.4	1.2	30.3	8,419	19.0	1.4	17.7	10,980

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PROVINCIAL TABLES

APPENDIX A

Table A-3.1.1 Exposure to mass media

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 who usually read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, listen to the radio at least once a week, and watch TV at least once a week, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Reads newspaper/ magazine at least once a week	Listens to a radio at least once a week	Watches TV at least once a week	All three media	No media	Number
Sumatera						
Aceh	20.8	24.5	87.8	6.4	6.4	217
North Sumatera	19.3	30.3	88.4	7.3	7.9	618
West Sumatera	15.5	25.7	85.7	5.1	9.1	192
Riau	34.0	31.9	93.6	14.1	3.6	185
Jambi	22.4	22.4	93.3	4.8	3.7	87
South Sumatera	25.4	30.7	93.3	13.9	5.0	226
Bengkulu	32.0	33.6	89.7	12.5	6.4	57
Lampung	19.7	30.9	88.4	6.4	7.6	256
Bangka Belitung	28.5	33.7	94.7	14.2	2.7	46
Riau Islands	26.7	22.0	89.2	9.1	5.4	61
Java						
Jakarta	22.1	32.1	89.5	10.3	7.3	426
West Java	18.2	25.4	91.3	7.2	6.3	1,426
Central Java	16.8	32.0	87.3	7.1	7.5	1,184
Yogyakarta	39.3	38.1	86.1	17.2	6.4	142
East Java	24.4	32.4	87.3	9.1	6.1	1,080
Banten	15.6	24.8	90.6	7.5	5.5	442
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	22.0	37.9	86.2	14.6	10.4	139
West Nusa Tenggara	8.3	15.6	72.7	3.3	24.5	173
East Nusa Tenggara	19.9	27.2	67.2	9.8	25.5	204
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	10.7	16.6	89.3	2.7	6.4	109
Central Kalimantan	23.8	28.7	95.5	12.0	2.4	57
South Kalimantan	17.9	20.7	93.6	5.6	3.8	120
East Kalimantan	14.1	20.4	92.1	5.1	5.7	121
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	20.6	13.2	87.6	4.1	10.5	76
Central Sulawesi	13.3	20.6	88.0	3.0	10.1	81
South Sulawesi	21.4	30.4	91.4	8.1	6.6	333
Southeast Sulawesi	21.9	30.6	91.2	11.1	6.7	69
Gorontalo	19.9	35.1	87.9	10.7	8.9	40
West Sulawesi	9.5	13.4	88.0	2.5	12.0	36
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	15.4	13.2	81.2	3.5	16.7	64
North Maluku	19.3	15.4	80.8	9.1	17.5	42
West Papua	12.3	18.5	71.5	2.8	21.6	25
Papua	12.9	15.3	51.9	6.2	45.6	86
Total	19.9	28.2	87.9	8.1	8.1	8,419

Table A-3.1.2 Exposure to mass media

Percentage of never-married men age 15-24 who usually read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, listen to the radio at least once a week, and watch TV at least once a week, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Reads newspaper/ magazine at least once a week	Listens to a radio at least once a week	Watches TV at least once a week	All three media	No media	Number
Sumatera						
Aceh	46.9	42.4	95.8	24.3	3.6	222
North Sumatera	24.5	27.8	93.6	8.4	3.8	641
West Sumatera	19.0	23.9	94.0	6.5	4.7	229
Riau	11.2	18.4	91.0	3.5	8.4	281
Jambi	11.6	15.9	82.0	5.4	17.5	160
South Sumatera	32.4	35.9	92.8	17.8	6.7	322
Bengkulu	18.1	35.9	86.4	6.8	7.8	81
Lampung	13.7	25.2	76.4	8.6	21.6	383
Bangka Belitung	21.9	39.6	90.2	8.9	5.2	66
Riau Islands	15.9	18.3	90.2	3.7	9.1	68
Java						
Jakarta	18.1	22.5	87.1	7.9	9.0	472
West Java	11.6	23.5	87.6	2.9	8.9	2,034
Central Java	29.2	45.1	85.9	16.6	8.0	1,322
Yogyakarta	39.3	28.7	81.7	11.6	10.8	180
East Java	22.9	40.3	86.4	12.9	8.5	1,625
Banten	11.3	21.5	89.0	4.7	9.3	553
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	19.5	33.2	88.7	8.3	7.3	206
West Nusa Tenggara	4.7	13.7	48.5	2.4	48.6	232
East Nusa Tenggara	7.5	18.0	43.6	3.9	54.0	240
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	12.8	22.7	86.3	3.7	9.6	180
Central Kalimantan	13.9	31.0	89.4	4.9	7.6	99
South Kalimantan	20.0	31.3	95.5	5.2	3.4	176
East Kalimantan	20.3	25.8	93.3	6.6	5.1	162
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	22.6	17.9	87.8	6.7	10.8	101
Central Sulawesi	13.7	30.6	61.5	1.0	21.1	111
South Sulawesi	19.9	24.1	82.0	7.4	15.0	368
Southeast Sulawesi	15.5	28.7	94.5	8.9	3.8	91
Gorontalo	18.9	39.2	79.8	10.8	14.2	47
West Sulawesi	17.5	18.9	85.2	5.9	13.2	44
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	6.2	8.5	84.9	1.3	14.5	75
North Maluku	11.3	10.3	83.2	3.9	15.5	50
West Papua	7.3	13.8	77.3	2.8	20.7	32
Papua	4.5	12.8	38.9	0.7	56.2	128
Total	19.1	29.4	85.0	8.5	11.4	10,980

Table A-3.2.1 Messages on printed media

Among never-married women age 15-24 who read printed media, the percentage who read specific messages on newspaper/magazine in the six months preceding the interview, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Printed message					Number
	Prevent pregnancy	Condom advertisement	Postpone marriage	HIV/AIDS	STI	
Sumatera						
Aceh	18.3	17.2	13.3	31.5	11.4	139
North Sumatera	16.6	24.0	13.9	37.8	15.9	456
West Sumatera	30.8	24.4	21.5	49.1	17.7	136
Riau	35.1	29.0	22.8	53.4	23.3	120
Jambi	27.2	15.6	18.1	40.5	11.9	63
South Sumatera	18.4	17.4	14.3	33.2	13.8	160
Bengkulu	27.8	24.8	19.7	45.4	23.1	45
Lampung	25.8	19.3	21.7	41.2	15.9	163
Bangka Belitung	24.1	25.8	13.5	46.1	13.1	38
Riau Islands	22.5	35.4	23.3	55.2	20.0	44
Java						
Jakarta	31.9	52.9	30.3	59.2	20.6	321
West Java	25.3	36.0	16.4	46.3	15.1	1,039
Central Java	30.9	34.1	22.2	55.0	28.3	914
Yogyakarta	25.4	30.0	17.8	47.7	23.5	132
East Java	29.8	37.0	24.1	51.3	21.0	677
Banten	29.4	25.1	20.2	40.3	13.6	348
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	31.7	41.9	24.0	61.6	34.7	84
West Nusa Tenggara	13.8	13.2	9.0	37.1	11.9	102
East Nusa Tenggara	25.0	23.6	13.2	51.6	17.8	129
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	15.6	15.4	10.3	36.2	14.7	67
Central Kalimantan	30.9	26.2	17.8	37.3	19.5	39
South Kalimantan	16.0	13.1	12.9	28.0	10.9	86
East Kalimantan	24.3	17.9	12.5	35.5	17.5	101
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	17.8	31.9	7.9	48.0	18.6	52
Central Sulawesi	21.5	19.6	12.4	32.2	12.1	59
South Sulawesi	27.8	24.4	17.1	50.6	16.6	196
Southeast Sulawesi	30.7	26.2	20.2	41.0	20.6	52
Gorontalo	19.6	21.5	10.7	43.2	18.0	31
West Sulawesi	19.7	16.8	13.5	39.4	12.0	20
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	17.4	17.5	7.1	31.8	13.4	40
North Maluku	22.0	17.0	9.9	41.4	15.8	30
West Papua	23.0	44.3	22.6	56.4	22.1	10
Papua	25.7	39.5	20.5	51.4	27.0	24
Total	26.2	30.3	18.9	46.7	18.9	5,918

Table A-3.2.2 Messages on printed media

Among never-married men age 15-24 who read printed media, the percentage who read specific messages on newspaper/magazine in the six months preceding the interview, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Printed message					Number
	Prevent pregnancy	Condom advertisement	Postpone marriage	HIV/AIDS	STI	
Sumatera						
Aceh	19.9	23.7	10.5	42.3	25.9	184
North Sumatera	16.5	26.1	3.3	40.2	21.8	428
West Sumatera	24.8	29.1	12.9	44.1	32.7	154
Riau	18.7	32.3	8.3	42.2	25.8	122
Jambi	11.2	24.2	4.3	29.6	15.3	70
South Sumatera	20.7	32.3	15.4	43.3	25.4	193
Bengkulu	30.6	32.5	8.2	42.6	34.5	54
Lampung	16.5	19.8	15.1	29.8	20.2	217
Bangka Belitung	19.7	29.9	14.1	45.4	30.5	44
Riau Islands	19.6	49.2	1.8	64.5	42.2	34
Java						
Jakarta	18.9	45.7	7.5	51.0	27.0	303
West Java	20.5	32.3	9.0	43.9	23.7	1,211
Central Java	15.1	28.2	7.8	45.6	21.9	929
Yogyakarta	33.5	36.7	18.0	58.0	41.6	160
East Java	23.2	27.1	14.7	51.1	29.9	950
Banten	27.4	36.2	5.4	43.0	13.6	326
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	25.7	48.0	11.0	64.7	39.0	103
West Nusa Tenggara	15.3	17.3	3.6	32.7	13.4	72
East Nusa Tenggara	21.9	31.2	7.8	55.6	39.7	119
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	28.2	16.8	9.7	50.5	31.7	106
Central Kalimantan	21.9	23.3	20.5	47.0	31.7	58
South Kalimantan	11.0	18.2	5.7	25.4	13.8	156
East Kalimantan	15.8	30.3	5.8	32.3	18.9	112
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	31.3	52.8	8.1	52.4	42.9	71
Central Sulawesi	12.9	21.2	3.7	36.1	21.3	65
South Sulawesi	13.0	20.1	7.9	42.7	14.2	185
Southeast Sulawesi	14.8	28.9	7.9	31.4	23.0	70
Gorontalo	16.1	25.2	7.4	37.2	17.1	33
West Sulawesi	21.6	21.7	11.0	35.0	23.1	29
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	23.6	30.0	16.4	49.0	28.1	20
North Maluku	24.3	32.0	10.4	64.6	20.0	30
West Papua	16.1	57.8	11.0	70.1	40.8	12
Papua	22.2	48.3	14.1	70.4	31.5	45
Total	20.0	29.9	9.6	45.0	24.9	6,664

Table A-3.3.1 Messages on the radio

Among never-married women age 15-24 who listened to the radio, the percentage who heard specific messages on the radio in the six months preceding the interview, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Radio message					
	Prevent pregnancy	Condom advertisement	Postpone marriage	HIV/AIDS	STI	Number
Sumatera						
Aceh	11.7	10.7	8.8	24.0	4.8	148
North Sumatera	13.7	18.6	9.8	28.7	7.1	454
West Sumatera	19.3	14.1	14.0	30.4	11.4	121
Riau	22.0	17.5	10.1	34.8	11.2	124
Jambi	12.1	13.3	9.9	26.5	4.3	49
South Sumatera	18.3	12.2	10.1	29.4	8.7	160
Bengkulu	15.1	14.5	12.8	30.7	7.4	41
Lampung	20.1	12.2	16.5	32.2	11.9	157
Bangka Belitung	18.3	22.9	8.4	34.2	5.6	37
Riau Islands	15.7	18.9	14.4	37.3	10.7	35
Java						
Jakarta	22.1	36.7	21.2	44.4	13.5	293
West Java	20.1	22.3	11.9	32.6	10.8	1,062
Central Java	15.2	18.6	11.5	35.7	13.7	953
Yogyakarta	11.0	9.1	8.8	22.4	7.6	124
East Java	19.7	25.6	12.0	38.4	14.6	730
Banten	15.7	9.4	7.4	30.4	5.9	359
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	27.0	36.0	21.1	56.1	24.7	98
West Nusa Tenggara	8.9	9.8	5.9	26.2	4.9	122
East Nusa Tenggara	15.1	14.1	7.5	36.7	8.7	136
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	10.0	10.5	4.6	21.8	9.2	53
Central Kalimantan	16.3	11.2	14.1	15.3	3.5	38
South Kalimantan	7.6	5.6	9.6	20.7	4.2	96
East Kalimantan	10.7	5.1	5.1	17.9	3.2	93
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	12.7	13.7	6.0	30.6	10.4	44
Central Sulawesi	13.7	14.6	4.8	16.8	8.2	55
South Sulawesi	15.2	13.7	12.3	28.8	9.5	213
Southeast Sulawesi	16.0	17.7	12.3	29.1	11.3	51
Gorontalo	18.5	15.6	10.6	33.7	12.8	33
West Sulawesi	9.6	5.2	9.4	16.6	7.1	18
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	12.1	4.0	6.4	20.4	7.6	35
North Maluku	13.2	9.4	5.4	29.0	6.4	23
West Papua	18.7	40.2	17.5	53.8	15.2	12
Papua	20.3	40.7	21.6	51.5	23.4	26
Total	16.9	18.7	11.4	32.8	10.7	5,990

Table A-3.3.2 Messages on the radio

Among never-married men age 15-24 who listened to the radio, the percentage who heard specific messages on the radio in the six months preceding the interview, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Radio message					
	Prevent pregnancy	Condom advertisement	Postpone marriage	HIV/AIDS	STI	Number
Sumatera						
Aceh	9.2	7.8	8.0	18.5	9.1	174
North Sumatera	11.1	10.1	4.4	19.8	13.1	415
West Sumatera	21.7	11.9	10.0	24.9	18.2	157
Riau	15.1	18.0	7.2	33.3	15.0	113
Jambi	5.1	12.6	5.1	18.2	8.8	68
South Sumatera	14.8	23.4	14.5	36.5	16.5	204
Bengkulu	20.5	16.1	11.0	22.4	18.8	58
Lampung	12.6	12.7	9.1	25.9	16.1	237
Bangka Belitung	15.5	13.9	10.8	34.0	19.3	51
Riau Islands	10.0	19.6	2.0	33.3	12.6	35
Java						
Jakarta	16.5	39.2	10.6	42.1	20.4	280
West Java	16.2	21.0	6.8	30.7	18.2	1,359
Central Java	14.4	22.4	8.1	34.7	15.0	1,097
Yogyakarta	21.3	22.5	13.9	39.9	19.5	142
East Java	16.2	13.8	8.5	31.0	17.1	1,240
Banten	21.0	26.1	5.3	37.0	11.2	384
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	18.5	32.1	12.3	51.5	29.6	140
West Nusa Tenggara	17.1	19.2	6.7	27.6	14.1	122
East Nusa Tenggara	10.1	16.8	12.3	40.0	16.0	158
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	27.2	18.7	7.8	38.3	20.9	123
Central Kalimantan	8.2	7.2	3.6	20.1	10.9	61
South Kalimantan	8.8	10.5	3.7	14.6	6.4	158
East Kalimantan	12.3	10.9	4.6	19.7	14.0	106
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	15.6	25.4	6.3	38.4	23.1	57
Central Sulawesi	9.6	14.7	5.5	21.4	14.0	83
South Sulawesi	14.8	9.4	8.1	27.6	12.0	188
Southeast Sulawesi	10.1	14.0	3.8	18.9	12.3	77
Gorontalo	10.5	11.9	6.3	24.2	6.5	39
West Sulawesi	10.7	13.2	9.1	18.0	13.1	29
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	11.4	16.4	10.2	35.3	12.8	20
North Maluku	8.3	14.1	11.4	51.2	14.5	27
West Papua	13.6	44.2	7.1	54.7	31.0	16
Papua	13.5	43.1	11.3	59.9	19.4	62
Total	15.2	18.8	7.9	31.3	16.0	7,479

Table A-3.4.1 Messages on television

Among never-married women age 15-24 who watched television, the percentage who saw specific programs in the six months preceding the interview, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Television					
	Prevent pregnancy	Condom advertisement	Postpone marriage	HIV/AIDS	STI	Number
Sumatera						
Aceh	36.0	35.0	18.1	39.4	7.0	211
North Sumatera	23.9	41.5	16.5	42.9	10.7	607
West Sumatera	53.1	34.4	34.7	51.9	16.9	187
Riau	56.1	51.6	31.5	55.2	20.9	183
Jambi	41.4	28.5	22.0	48.5	12.0	86
South Sumatera	38.8	35.1	21.1	47.1	16.9	224
Bengkulu	41.0	35.7	23.3	52.4	15.8	56
Lampung	44.3	33.3	27.4	43.9	10.9	252
Bangka Belitung	34.2	42.0	20.8	54.2	5.9	46
Riau Islands	33.0	64.8	40.3	53.5	17.0	60
Java						
Jakarta	51.6	74.3	45.5	68.4	16.9	420
West Java	47.7	54.6	31.8	56.7	15.1	1,414
Central Java	36.3	45.5	27.1	54.3	19.5	1,184
Yogyakarta	27.7	47.9	21.0	46.2	11.6	142
East Java	38.3	48.3	21.7	54.4	17.6	1,066
Banten	52.0	55.6	27.7	54.3	12.6	439
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	40.1	64.3	35.0	71.8	27.2	136
West Nusa Tenggara	26.7	30.2	15.4	49.0	7.0	171
East Nusa Tenggara	28.0	23.8	14.8	41.7	10.6	183
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	22.0	36.8	15.3	40.6	14.3	108
Central Kalimantan	36.3	32.1	22.1	45.2	12.4	55
South Kalimantan	30.2	40.1	28.7	51.6	12.7	120
East Kalimantan	45.2	33.6	26.4	53.1	15.1	121
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	27.9	46.4	17.0	56.7	17.8	74
Central Sulawesi	40.8	33.0	23.3	47.5	14.7	81
South Sulawesi	47.6	38.1	27.1	56.6	14.8	328
Southeast Sulawesi	41.6	39.3	25.4	52.2	18.8	68
Gorontalo	42.5	31.2	29.4	50.5	17.0	40
West Sulawesi	33.9	21.1	19.6	40.5	8.1	35
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	29.8	23.7	16.6	34.1	9.4	63
North Maluku	24.8	23.7	12.9	40.2	8.4	42
West Papua	29.8	44.7	18.1	53.6	16.7	22
Papua	23.9	40.0	13.9	47.4	14.8	55
Total	40.0	46.1	26.2	52.7	15.2	8,278

Table A-3.4.2 Messages on television

Among never-married men age 15-24 who watched television, the percentage who saw specific programs in the six months preceding the interview, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Television					
	Prevent pregnancy	Condom advertisement	Postpone marriage	HIV/AIDS	STI	Number
Sumatera						
Aceh	32.3	54.1	22.1	38.6	22.6	220
North Sumatera	41.5	57.0	10.3	58.5	21.3	638
West Sumatera	47.1	39.3	24.3	49.3	32.2	228
Riau	42.2	48.7	16.4	55.0	26.4	271
Jambi	16.1	51.1	8.8	35.1	13.4	158
South Sumatera	21.4	43.9	21.9	48.5	29.6	320
Bengkulu	35.2	36.2	20.7	47.6	30.2	80
Lampung	36.8	45.6	25.5	47.8	27.1	366
Bangka Belitung	28.3	46.5	21.9	46.4	25.3	65
Riau Islands	27.1	77.8	14.2	54.7	24.6	66
Java						
Jakarta	47.9	82.7	18.1	72.7	34.2	468
West Java	45.5	67.8	19.0	65.7	29.6	1,981
Central Java	27.2	57.8	17.0	58.2	26.2	1,300
Yogyakarta	44.3	58.9	33.5	66.1	36.9	179
East Java	34.9	45.1	21.4	57.4	33.3	1,591
Banten	49.5	71.7	14.3	67.8	17.2	539
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	38.9	68.6	23.3	72.1	40.5	204
West Nusa Tenggara	17.6	29.5	10.3	32.2	12.8	211
East Nusa Tenggara	23.8	43.2	21.1	57.5	33.3	210
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	42.8	50.5	21.3	56.5	29.8	173
Central Kalimantan	32.3	24.7	21.7	40.7	22.7	97
South Kalimantan	48.0	53.9	20.2	52.4	25.5	175
East Kalimantan	40.7	60.5	17.9	55.2	35.3	157
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	54.6	58.9	32.1	63.7	40.0	99
Central Sulawesi	17.2	28.8	14.9	35.0	23.0	110
South Sulawesi	24.9	38.5	14.1	47.3	17.5	358
Southeast Sulawesi	34.8	42.6	26.8	45.6	27.9	90
Gorontalo	36.7	40.9	16.8	48.4	19.6	47
West Sulawesi	23.6	24.2	15.6	36.7	20.3	44
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	18.2	24.6	12.1	38.5	16.0	73
North Maluku	25.6	29.7	20.5	60.3	16.3	48
West Papua	17.1	63.3	12.1	57.2	27.1	30
Papua	23.0	56.0	20.5	61.5	25.8	82
Total	36.7	55.1	18.8	57.4	27.6	10,680

Table A-4.1 Knowledge of a woman's fertile period

Percent distribution of never married women 15-24 and never married men 15-24 who know that there are certain days in a woman's menstrual cycle when she is more likely to become pregnant, by province, Indonesia 2012

	Never-married women		Never-married men	
Province	Halfway between periods	Number	Halfway between periods	Number
Sumatera				
Aceh	36.4	75	30.1	99
North Sumatera	14.9	316	9.3	249
West Sumatera	26.9	107	16.9	123
Riau	27.0	97	7.0	151
Jambi	41.6	44	13.8	55
South Sumatera	28.7	101	12.2	152
Bengkulu	34.4	24	23.2	43
Lampung	24.7	116	4.8	157
Bangka Belitung	34.4	15	14.0	32
Riau Islands	30.0	19	30.7	36
Java				
Jakarta	44.1	240	23.1	212
West Java	26.6	811	17.5	1,122
Central Java	29.8	756	25.3	790
Yogyakarta	56.9	124	28.8	130
East Java	35.9	570	23.3	778
Banten	21.8	234	8.5	304
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	53.1	93	35.8	112
West Nusa Tenggara	43.5	87	8.8	94
East Nusa Tenggara	36.7	115	23.1	117
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	32.1	38	7.9	98
Central Kalimantan	21.8	20	18.6	55
South Kalimantan	38.4	60	13.2	76
East Kalimantan	24.6	58	7.9	77
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	32.0	34	15.8	58
Central Sulawesi	38.2	32	11.2	59
South Sulawesi	27.0	102	28.3	146
Southeast Sulawesi	51.6	33	18.4	46
Gorontalo	20.8	13	7.4	25
West Sulawesi	33.5	11	33.4	12
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	35.9	37	25.3	47
North Maluku	33.4	15	27.0	21
West Papua	18.8	10	19.4	12
Papua	36.0	25	3.0	29
Total	31.2	4,432	18.8	5,520

Table A-4.2 Knowledge of risk of pregnancy

Percentage of never-married women 15-24 and never-married men 15-24 who think that a woman can become pregnant after one instance of sexual intercourse, by province, Indonesia 2012

Province	Never-married women		Never-married men	
	Can become pregnant	Number	Can become pregnant	Number
Sumatera				
Aceh	50.0	217	67.8	222
North Sumatera	51.8	618	57.5	641
West Sumatera	47.2	192	49.9	229
Riau	47.6	185	44.8	281
Jambi	56.7	87	47.8	160
South Sumatera	52.9	226	33.4	322
Bengkulu	35.3	57	39.4	81
Lampung	55.8	256	55.2	383
Bangka Belitung	61.0	46	42.0	66
Riau Islands	55.8	61	66.8	68
Java				
Jakarta	61.1	426	70.3	472
West Java	49.9	1,426	54.5	2,034
Central Java	56.9	1,184	59.0	1,322
Yogyakarta	74.3	142	53.8	180
East Java	50.1	1,080	47.7	1,625
Banten	56.1	442	51.1	553
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	58.6	139	51.3	206
West Nusa Tenggara	51.5	173	40.4	232
East Nusa Tenggara	54.0	204	42.8	240
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	45.5	109	45.4	180
Central Kalimantan	44.2	57	37.2	99
South Kalimantan	56.2	120	46.4	176
East Kalimantan	59.7	121	42.3	162
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	41.2	76	50.8	101
Central Sulawesi	43.8	81	30.7	111
South Sulawesi	37.2	333	42.8	368
Southeast Sulawesi	50.3	69	44.3	91
Gorontalo	35.8	40	37.3	47
West Sulawesi	38.2	36	37.7	44
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	50.4	64	50.0	75
North Maluku	31.8	42	28.1	50
West Papua	47.6	25	43.7	32
Papua	35.2	86	30.2	128
Total	52.0	8,419	51.3	10,980

Table A-4.3 Knowledge of anemia

Among never married women 15-24 and never married men 15-24 who have heard of anemia, percentage who have specific perceptions of what anemia is, by province, Indonesia 2012

Province	Never-married women			Never-married men		
	Low hemoglobin (Hb)	Iron deficiency	Number	Low hemoglobin (Hb)	Iron deficiency	Number
Sumatera						
Aceh	2.6	4.6	145	2.7	1.8	108
North Sumatera	4.1	5.8	441	1.8	3.0	313
West Sumatera	2.1	2.0	162	0.7	1.0	180
Riau	4.4	5.4	130	0.4	1.5	161
Jambi	0.6	1.6	58	0.9	2.5	81
South Sumatera	1.4	1.3	147	0.7	4.6	136
Bengkulu	1.3	1.8	39	2.8	0.0	46
Lampung	1.9	2.3	191	1.5	0.5	137
Bangka Belitung	6.4	8.3	34	0.0	1.9	35
Riau Islands	6.3	4.8	50	5.1	4.5	47
Java						
Jakarta	8.0	12.0	373	2.6	1.3	352
West Java	4.5	7.0	1,122	1.5	1.2	1,237
Central Java	2.9	6.2	1,047	1.0	1.9	1,082
Yogyakarta	7.9	8.4	138	2.9	3.5	147
East Java	4.6	6.5	876	0.8	3.3	931
Banten	1.0	3.1	348	1.9	1.9	320
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	9.6	16.6	120	3.8	3.2	142
West Nusa Tenggara	8.6	16.3	119	3.6	4.7	98
East Nusa Tenggara	2.6	1.5	120	15.0	6.5	73
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	2.9	0.7	66	0.0	0.6	90
Central Kalimantan	4.3	8.6	39	0.0	2.2	47
South Kalimantan	3.8	4.2	94	1.7	0.5	105
East Kalimantan	0.7	1.9	94	0.6	3.5	87
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	10.4	12.3	53	1.0	0.0	46
Central Sulawesi	4.7	5.5	59	0.0	0.0	34
South Sulawesi	4.2	2.3	218	7.4	8.0	191
Southeast Sulawesi	11.0	11.2	49	2.2	0.0	52
Gorontalo	3.4	6.4	24	1.1	0.0	15
West Sulawesi	2.0	6.7	20	7.9	0.0	16
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	1.4	0.7	40	0.9	4.3	24
North Maluku	6.4	2.4	21	17.6	4.4	20
West Papua	9.1	8.5	12	0.7	1.9	14
Papua	29.6	5.9	26	4.4	10.7	24
Total	4.2	6.2	6,475	1.8	2.3	6,389

Table A-4.4.1 Discussion of reproductive health

Percentage of never-married women 15-24 by person with whom they talked about or discussed reproductive health, by province, Indonesia 2012

Province	Discussion of reproductive health									Number of respondents
	Friends	Mother	Father	Siblings	Relative	Teacher	Health service provider	Religious leader	No one	
Sumatera										
Aceh	46.1	23.8	2.1	19.5	19.4	42.5	15.6	8.8	36.1	217
North Sumatera	55.5	41.6	3.5	24.3	15.8	40.6	8.7	1.9	27.1	618
West Sumatera	63.1	38.2	3.6	31.2	30.0	53.7	23.0	5.7	20.6	192
Riau	61.5	47.1	4.9	35.7	30.2	53.4	22.2	6.5	17.2	185
Jambi	56.3	32.7	5.3	22.3	20.8	52.7	15.2	3.1	21.8	87
South Sumatera	45.5	36.8	3.2	19.3	20.8	39.2	11.3	2.7	32.1	226
Bengkulu	62.2	43.4	4.3	38.7	25.7	59.5	19.8	2.6	16.2	57
Lampung	57.2	42.0	2.9	29.9	30.1	37.6	18.1	6.6	25.2	256
Bangka Belitung	72.5	45.3	7.9	34.4	32.7	45.3	17.5	3.1	15.7	46
Riau Islands	53.6	35.7	2.6	21.7	15.5	46.2	9.4	2.9	26.4	61
Java										
Jakarta	59.8	52.8	2.9	25.5	22.3	35.6	12.6	3.7	18.2	426
West Java	62.8	43.9	5.7	27.3	24.6	42.4	15.0	9.3	20.6	1,426
Central Java	70.3	59.4	6.2	32.4	32.6	43.6	19.2	4.6	14.2	1,184
Yogyakarta	84.5	69.5	6.9	32.9	42.9	61.1	35.3	7.3	4.5	142
East Java	59.0	44.3	4.3	21.5	24.4	43.0	17.8	5.2	20.9	1,080
Banten	59.1	43.2	4.5	26.7	21.8	37.4	10.6	5.0	22.9	442
Bali and Nusa Tenggara										
Bali	70.6	53.1	5.6	29.6	25.1	49.9	26.7	1.0	14.7	139
West Nusa Tenggara	50.1	13.4	1.8	13.3	8.0	53.7	9.0	2.8	28.8	173
East Nusa Tenggara	64.7	42.5	6.6	29.5	28.7	54.2	21.3	2.6	26.3	204
Kalimantan										
West Kalimantan	45.8	33.1	3.6	18.2	15.4	30.8	14.3	3.2	38.0	109
Central Kalimantan	50.2	37.2	4.7	28.0	27.6	33.3	21.8	2.9	34.6	57
South Kalimantan	61.1	41.3	1.7	20.1	21.1	52.5	13.7	2.5	18.5	120
East Kalimantan	64.7	46.7	5.2	32.7	27.7	49.3	17.3	6.0	16.8	121
Sulawesi										
North Sulawesi	49.6	37.5	4.5	19.1	23.8	43.4	18.4	6.3	24.5	76
Central Sulawesi	67.9	38.6	7.0	28.7	33.7	46.3	16.2	2.0	20.2	81
South Sulawesi	52.2	33.5	3.2	21.6	19.4	38.7	11.6	3.6	29.8	333
Southeast Sulawesi	63.7	40.6	4.3	33.9	29.7	51.6	25.7	6.1	19.5	69
Gorontalo	59.6	31.2	8.0	24.1	25.5	51.4	19.2	4.4	24.4	40
West Sulawesi	42.7	22.0	4.5	14.7	15.6	34.3	12.1	0.9	37.6	36
Maluku and Papua										
Maluku	51.4	27.8	2.4	18.6	19.8	37.6	9.7	1.9	32.4	64
North Maluku	48.2	24.9	4.3	17.8	18.5	37.8	13.7	4.8	31.4	42
West Papua	48.8	40.8	6.2	28.5	20.1	41.3	15.3	4.5	19.8	25
Papua	36.7	21.0	1.6	10.9	11.1	23.9	11.1	0.5	46.8	86
Total	60.2	44.0	4.6	26.1	24.5	43.2	16.0	5.1	22.0	8,419

Table A-4.4.2 Discussion of reproductive health

Percentage of never-married men 15-24, by person with whom they talked about or discussed reproductive health, by province, Indonesia 2012

Province	Discussion of reproductive health									Number of respondents
	Friends	Mother	Father	Siblings	Relative	Teacher	Health service provider	Religious leader	No one	
Sumatera										
Aceh	50.3	6.1	6.2	8.4	4.9	40.4	19.4	25.4	33.2	222
North Sumatera	63.5	5.1	4.3	15.1	11.1	39.4	9.1	6.3	18.7	641
West Sumatera	70.5	10.5	8.7	17.2	15.9	49.8	20.1	13.8	16.7	229
Riau	61.9	17.1	14.4	12.0	11.2	49.3	18.6	12.6	25.5	281
Jambi	39.3	8.7	8.6	8.1	9.6	24.4	9.1	6.0	49.5	160
South Sumatera	43.3	15.5	14.5	12.6	15.9	36.4	17.3	9.7	41.9	322
Bengkulu	52.7	15.1	13.4	18.5	16.6	36.3	27.1	10.2	30.9	81
Lampung	57.9	3.8	2.5	8.0	9.6	28.0	8.0	8.2	31.7	383
Bangka Belitung	42.4	15.0	10.7	15.5	17.0	30.2	17.7	13.3	44.5	66
Riau Islands	80.7	8.3	6.9	9.2	16.3	63.0	8.2	1.7	7.1	68
Java										
Jakarta	37.8	8.7	6.4	8.0	5.2	34.0	9.0	8.4	39.0	472
West Java	70.8	11.1	9.0	14.8	15.3	35.6	14.1	14.6	21.2	2,034
Central Java	60.0	9.2	8.1	9.1	11.6	38.8	29.2	9.3	26.5	1,322
Yogyakarta	72.4	18.0	13.6	19.6	25.8	61.5	28.8	22.5	13.6	180
East Java	56.6	12.7	9.8	10.9	10.5	37.7	21.2	14.5	27.3	1,625
Banten	40.6	4.2	2.5	4.8	4.0	23.8	3.9	4.2	46.9	553
Bali and Nusa Tenggara										
Bali	57.6	15.3	11.9	13.8	17.9	43.2	20.7	3.9	25.7	206
West Nusa Tenggara	61.8	1.8	1.7	4.6	6.7	50.0	14.8	12.2	15.2	232
East Nusa Tenggara	69.1	9.1	11.3	16.9	19.1	51.8	31.2	5.4	23.6	240
Kalimantan										
West Kalimantan	58.7	9.2	12.2	15.3	16.7	30.9	12.3	8.4	26.8	180
Central Kalimantan	57.9	11.6	7.9	14.0	22.0	43.3	19.5	15.7	26.3	99
South Kalimantan	65.9	16.4	13.9	15.0	16.3	39.4	12.4	8.8	19.3	176
East Kalimantan	64.5	7.5	5.6	9.9	15.5	54.9	11.4	8.8	23.4	162
Sulawesi										
North Sulawesi	67.3	21.4	16.2	19.7	28.3	55.9	35.5	27.6	19.6	101
Central Sulawesi	52.8	12.9	11.2	16.4	24.1	35.5	18.2	6.8	34.1	111
South Sulawesi	46.6	4.5	2.7	6.2	10.9	46.5	9.3	7.0	30.4	368
Southeast Sulawesi	52.5	9.1	11.8	17.3	21.1	48.0	21.5	10.1	31.2	91
Gorontalo	58.9	12.8	7.7	12.0	27.1	29.8	22.1	12.1	30.7	47
West Sulawesi	39.4	2.5	4.4	9.7	18.3	37.8	10.9	7.7	39.8	44
Maluku and Papua										
Maluku	70.0	8.1	6.7	12.9	14.9	49.4	11.0	4.7	14.5	75
North Maluku	49.5	15.2	17.1	12.6	22.1	40.5	13.9	5.3	34.8	50
West Papua	40.2	4.3	3.4	10.9	11.9	62.3	25.0	4.4	29.1	32
Papua	42.5	2.9	2.7	6.8	15.3	31.6	11.6	5.5	43.0	128
Total	58.6	9.9	8.2	11.7	12.8	38.7	17.0	11.1	27.4	10,980

Table A-4.6.1 Knowledge of source of information on adolescent reproductive health

Percentage of never-married women 15-24 who know a place that provides information and consultation on adolescent reproductive health, and percentage of different sources of information, by province, Indonesia 2012

Province	Percentage who know a place for information and consultation on adolescent reproductive health	Number	Among unmarried women age 15-24 who know a source of information on adolescent reproductive health, percentage of information source						Number
			PIK-KRR	PKRR-PIKER	Youth center	Other	Don't know/don't remember	Missing	
Sumatera									
Aceh	8.8	217	8.1	5.2	0.0	13.9	72.7	0.0	19
North Sumatera	1.5	618	0.0	0.0	15.4	31.2	53.4	0.0	9
West Sumatera	14.3	192	7.0	3.8	1.8	38.0	49.4	0.0	27
Riau	12.0	185	21.9	0.0	0.0	24.2	53.9	0.0	22
Jambi	6.7	87	30.2	0.0	0.0	32.5	37.3	0.0	6
South Sumatera	3.5	226	24.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.6	0.0	8
Bengkulu	23.3	57	18.8	2.5	0.0	21.7	56.9	0.0	13
Lampung	9.6	256	7.8	0.0	8.1	29.2	54.9	0.0	25
Bangka Belitung	8.6	46	11.6	0.0	0.0	16.6	71.8	0.0	4
Riau Islands	9.3	61	14.8	0.0	0.0	32.1	53.0	0.0	6
Java									
Jakarta	6.5	426	5.9	5.8	3.6	15.2	67.3	2.3	28
West Java	6.6	1,426	8.8	4.7	9.0	29.0	57.8	0.0	94
Central Java	10.1	1,184	15.8	0.0	2.1	41.5	40.6	0.0	120
Yogyakarta	15.1	142	19.1	5.7	12.4	44.8	18.8	2.1	21
East Java	12.7	1,080	2.6	0.0	0.0	29.4	68.1	0.0	137
Banten	5.1	442	5.2	4.9	5.0	22.3	62.4	0.0	23
Bali and Nusa Tenggara									
Bali	14.7	139	17.5	7.1	6.5	41.3	27.6	0.0	20
West Nusa Tenggara	3.6	173	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.5	0.0	6
East Nusa Tenggara	6.7	204	16.2	4.6	0.0	62.2	17.1	0.0	14
Kalimantan									
West Kalimantan	5.0	109	8.6	0.0	0.0	17.4	74.0	0.0	5
Central Kalimantan	12.2	57	5.1	19.2	0.0	61.7	14.1	0.0	7
South Kalimantan	7.7	120	24.8	3.2	0.0	24.1	47.9	0.0	9
East Kalimantan	14.0	121	8.7	0.0	0.0	41.3	50.0	0.0	17
Sulawesi									
North Sulawesi	2.9	76	0.0	28.4	0.0	37.5	34.1	0.0	2
Central Sulawesi	8.5	81	21.5	15.6	0.0	16.3	46.6	0.0	7
South Sulawesi	6.0	333	4.1	0.0	0.0	18.2	77.7	0.0	20
Southeast Sulawesi	8.8	69	38.2	0.0	0.0	24.0	37.8	0.0	6
Gorontalo	6.2	40	31.6	7.7	6.1	6.5	48.1	0.0	2
West Sulawesi	5.2	36	12.8	0.0	0.0	19.5	74.6	0.0	2
Maluku and Papua									
Maluku	1.8	64	0.0	19.3	0.0	43.2	37.5	0.0	1
North Maluku	7.8	42	0.0	4.3	0.0	30.1	65.6	0.0	3
West Papua	5.4	25	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.3	0.0	1
Papua	3.6	86	50.0	0.0	30.1	0.0	34.9	0.0	3
Total	8.2	8,419	10.8	2.4	3.2	30.8	54.1	0.2	689

Table A-4.6.2 Knowledge of source of information on adolescent reproductive health

Percentage of never-married men 15-24 who know a place that provides information and consultation on adolescent reproductive health, and percentage of different sources of information, by province, Indonesia 2012

Province	Percentage who know a place for information and consultation on adolescent reproductive health	Number	Among unmarried men age 15-24 who know a source of information on adolescent reproductive health, percentage of information source						Number
			PIK-KRR	PKRR-PIKER	Youth center	Other	Don't know/don't remember	Missing	
Sumatera									
Aceh	6.0	222	16.4	0.0	0.0	32.6	45.3	5.7	13
North Sumatera	1.1	641	41.0	0.0	21.0	20.9	17.1	0.0	7
West Sumatera	10.3	229	16.3	0.0	2.5	36.4	42.8	2.0	24
Riau	8.5	281	10.9	3.4	0.0	16.3	69.4	0.0	24
Jambi	1.8	160	0.0	0.0	17.7	30.5	51.8	0.0	3
South Sumatera	7.0	322	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.7	61.3	0.0	23
Bengkulu	6.6	81	28.1	0.0	0.0	24.0	54.5	0.0	5
Lampung	2.1	383	0.0	0.0	9.4	20.0	70.6	0.0	8
Bangka Belitung	5.8	66	11.3	12.8	0.0	26.4	43.5	6.1	4
Riau Islands	4.4	68	13.2	0.0	0.0	34.1	39.2	13.6	3
Java									
Jakarta	8.8	472	8.7	0.0	0.0	28.1	63.2	0.0	42
West Java	5.2	2,034	4.2	0.0	0.0	22.8	69.4	3.6	105
Central Java	6.0	1,322	18.2	7.8	3.1	56.9	14.0	0.0	80
Yogyakarta	17.8	180	13.9	0.0	2.8	27.5	57.3	0.0	32
East Java	7.8	1,625	8.6	0.0	2.5	25.8	63.1	0.0	127
Banten	3.9	553	5.5	5.4	5.3	10.8	78.3	0.0	22
Bali and Nusa Tenggara									
Bali	12.6	206	3.5	0.0	1.8	53.3	39.4	2.1	26
West Nusa Tenggara	5.0	232	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	80.8	0.0	12
East Nusa Tenggara	6.5	240	14.8	57.6	0.0	18.5	14.3	0.0	16
Kalimantan									
West Kalimantan	3.7	180	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	63.9	18.3	7
Central Kalimantan	4.8	99	11.1	6.0	0.0	27.3	55.6	0.0	5
South Kalimantan	3.7	176	16.4	0.0	0.0	72.0	11.6	0.0	6
East Kalimantan	5.9	162	7.1	0.0	0.0	58.7	34.2	0.0	10
Sulawesi									
North Sulawesi	10.7	101	17.4	0.0	0.0	40.6	41.9	0.0	11
Central Sulawesi	2.9	111	69.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.2	0.0	3
South Sulawesi	1.6	368	29.6	16.2	0.0	38.0	16.2	0.0	6
Southeast Sulawesi	12.8	91	5.5	0.0	3.8	45.1	43.0	2.6	12
Gorontalo	3.1	47	9.2	0.0	0.0	56.5	34.3	0.0	1
West Sulawesi	3.6	44	27.2	0.0	0.0	41.1	31.7	0.0	2
Maluku and Papua									
Maluku	1.5	75	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1
North Maluku	3.2	50	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.7	39.3	0.0	2
West Papua	2.0	32	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0	57.0	0.0	1
Papua	7.2	128	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	73.8	4.8	9
Total	5.9	10,980	10.1	2.9	1.8	31.8	52.6	1.3	648

Table A-4.7.1 Preferred source for more information on reproductive health

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 by person with whom they would like to talk more about reproductive health, by province, Indonesia 2012

Province	Discussion of reproductive health											Number of respondents
	Friends	Mother	Father	Siblings	Relative	Teacher	Health service provider	Religious leader	Other	Don't know	Missing	
Sumatera												
Aceh	28.4	27.3	0.8	10.5	4.2	31.7	27.5	2.5	3.5	5.7	0.8	217
North Sumatera	28.1	41.2	1.0	8.9	3.2	27.0	30.7	0.4	3.1	4.9	0.6	618
West Sumatera	19.3	31.9	1.2	8.7	6.4	30.9	51.8	0.8	7.9	6.6	0.0	192
Riau	21.0	39.6	4.0	9.0	5.8	26.2	47.6	0.4	5.5	3.3	0.0	185
Jambi	19.1	34.6	2.8	9.3	5.6	38.2	32.6	1.7	5.8	6.8	0.7	87
South Sumatera	17.5	40.1	2.4	4.3	5.7	19.5	29.8	0.0	2.4	9.4	0.0	226
Bengkulu	19.9	33.5	1.3	9.7	4.7	31.4	37.8	0.0	8.0	3.8	0.0	57
Lampung	13.9	35.5	3.0	7.0	4.5	24.0	48.7	0.5	5.8	5.7	0.3	256
Bangka Belitung	30.8	31.3	2.6	6.7	6.1	27.4	38.6	0.7	8.2	4.5	0.0	46
Riau Islands	18.9	33.6	1.8	11.2	3.1	25.4	33.3	0.0	3.5	6.2	0.0	61
Java												
Jakarta	23.6	51.2	2.3	10.1	4.8	19.3	35.2	0.4	4.3	3.9	0.6	426
West Java	22.2	43.5	3.3	8.1	6.1	23.2	37.3	0.5	7.5	2.7	0.0	1,426
Central Java	19.3	36.9	2.9	5.6	4.9	19.5	51.6	1.1	6.2	2.1	0.0	1,184
Yogyakarta	24.0	49.2	3.1	5.4	4.4	26.0	68.4	1.1	7.0	0.3	0.0	142
East Java	20.3	36.2	1.0	9.1	3.1	29.4	36.8	0.0	4.2	4.4	0.0	1,080
Banten	23.2	34.7	2.9	7.5	5.4	22.2	31.8	0.0	7.3	8.4	0.4	442
Bali and Nusa Tenggara												
Bali	21.6	36.1	3.5	9.1	5.6	29.1	53.1	0.0	2.7	4.1	0.0	139
West Nusa Tenggara	21.3	19.4	2.8	7.3	4.2	44.6	35.9	0.9	3.3	7.7	0.0	173
East Nusa Tenggara	20.7	40.9	3.2	9.8	8.7	30.8	49.9	0.6	1.4	9.9	0.0	204
Kalimantan												
West Kalimantan	22.0	34.9	3.1	6.7	2.7	21.7	28.3	0.0	1.9	14.7	1.5	109
Central Kalimantan	19.9	46.7	3.2	8.8	10.0	21.3	33.1	0.0	2.1	7.3	0.0	57
South Kalimantan	30.4	40.6	0.0	5.8	3.3	32.6	35.7	0.0	4.3	6.2	0.0	120
East Kalimantan	19.2	37.8	4.2	10.6	8.7	25.1	41.9	0.0	7.8	4.2	0.0	121
Sulawesi												
North Sulawesi	27.4	42.6	6.8	6.2	7.5	28.6	34.6	0.9	5.8	7.1	0.8	76
Central Sulawesi	29.9	45.0	5.1	10.1	9.1	24.9	45.3	0.6	2.7	3.5	0.0	81
South Sulawesi	25.4	32.0	2.0	6.6	6.6	30.8	29.2	0.1	7.0	9.9	0.3	333
Southeast Sulawesi	21.6	29.6	3.4	10.8	8.2	34.0	42.9	0.9	4.1	9.6	0.6	69
Gorontalo	26.9	31.0	3.5	9.1	10.0	30.0	32.5	1.2	2.2	11.1	0.0	40
West Sulawesi	21.3	20.8	2.7	5.2	7.4	30.5	28.4	0.0	5.1	16.3	0.0	36
Maluku and Papua												
Maluku	21.3	38.9	1.4	7.7	5.0	32.5	29.6	0.3	0.4	7.2	1.0	64
North Maluku	25.5	38.4	3.6	8.0	7.7	39.9	35.5	0.2	2.1	6.5	1.6	42
West Papua	12.0	28.1	4.0	10.3	3.8	22.6	39.7	0.7	3.8	12.6	0.0	25
Papua	25.8	36.2	0.0	11.6	12.1	20.6	26.4	0.0	0.0	18.4	2.0	86
Total	22.1	38.3	2.4	8.0	5.2	25.7	39.3	0.5	5.2	5.1	0.2	8,419

Table A-4.7.2 Preferred source for more information on reproductive health

Percentage of never-married men age 15-24 by person with whom they would like to talk more about reproductive health, by province, Indonesia 2012

Province	Discussion of reproductive health											Number of respondents
	Friends	Mother	Father	Siblings	Relative	Teacher	Health service provider	Religious leader	Other	Don't know	Missing	
Sumatera												
Aceh	25.9	3.3	4.1	0.8	3.2	13.8	60.9	17.1	4.5	6.0	0.0	222
North Sumatera	42.9	4.6	2.5	1.5	3.1	20.0	18.0	0.2	2.6	20.1	1.1	641
West Sumatera	33.4	8.9	9.4	7.0	3.5	29.9	46.0	1.4	9.3	7.1	0.0	229
Riau	39.6	9.7	7.0	1.6	2.6	10.2	42.5	0.0	1.9	5.4	0.9	281
Jambi	40.6	9.9	7.9	2.2	10.7	12.6	44.7	0.3	3.4	6.4	0.4	160
South Sumatera	19.2	14.2	14.3	6.0	5.9	15.5	59.3	1.4	3.9	7.4	0.0	322
Bengkulu	23.3	8.9	8.8	2.5	4.7	21.7	61.4	1.1	5.1	10.5	0.0	81
Lampung	48.4	5.1	2.9	2.1	2.0	15.4	16.0	3.6	2.8	18.4	1.4	383
Bangka Belitung	23.3	16.2	6.1	3.1	9.6	19.4	43.7	3.0	6.4	12.9	0.3	66
Riau Islands	53.0	3.3	3.4	3.1	4.6	21.6	39.3	0.3	1.5	7.9	0.2	68
Java												
Jakarta	27.4	21.1	14.4	9.3	3.8	18.3	55.9	2.6	8.0	5.9	0.4	472
West Java	52.0	14.4	7.3	4.9	3.9	24.9	35.1	4.0	6.1	4.7	0.0	2,034
Central Java	31.5	17.7	15.5	3.5	7.7	20.8	62.8	0.6	8.9	1.7	0.2	1,322
Yogyakarta	34.2	15.8	11.1	6.2	6.2	23.9	66.7	4.6	14.5	1.1	0.0	180
East Java	29.0	10.3	7.1	2.9	5.3	26.4	52.3	3.5	4.4	5.0	0.2	1,625
Banten	26.0	14.9	10.5	1.1	1.5	13.5	17.7	2.4	6.4	30.7	0.2	553
Bali and Nusa Tenggara												
Bali	20.6	7.7	6.8	0.6	3.2	15.5	68.7	0.0	8.1	3.2	0.0	206
West Nusa Tenggara	52.4	3.9	2.5	1.7	4.9	37.1	35.6	8.4	2.9	2.2	2.3	232
East Nusa Tenggara	27.1	8.6	7.7	1.8	2.5	27.7	57.7	0.2	1.3	17.3	0.0	240
Kalimantan												
West Kalimantan	38.1	10.2	9.2	2.3	4.8	18.5	36.6	1.8	0.9	15.2	0.4	180
Central Kalimantan	29.4	10.5	10.9	1.8	2.1	18.8	38.0	2.7	5.3	13.1	0.0	99
South Kalimantan	41.1	6.5	5.1	3.0	2.0	24.9	32.3	1.7	5.8	7.2	0.3	176
East Kalimantan	16.0	14.6	11.3	3.1	4.9	19.9	41.0	1.2	4.1	21.1	0.0	162
Sulawesi												
North Sulawesi	23.1	20.6	17.5	6.6	5.6	18.4	58.3	0.8	8.3	5.8	0.4	101
Central Sulawesi	16.0	6.4	4.0	0.3	3.1	10.2	62.1	0.4	2.2	11.1	0.0	111
South Sulawesi	23.9	8.1	3.4	0.5	5.7	34.3	34.6	2.1	6.6	12.2	0.0	368
Southeast Sulawesi	27.6	13.4	9.9	4.2	4.1	25.6	60.5	2.8	6.7	10.9	0.6	91
Gorontalo	33.0	15.0	7.9	3.0	9.4	17.0	51.2	3.9	1.6	2.6	0.4	47
West Sulawesi	20.0	6.0	6.6	3.6	3.5	26.9	42.0	2.3	4.8	18.4	0.0	44
Maluku and Papua												
Maluku	32.9	9.5	7.5	3.7	5.2	12.0	52.2	0.3	0.7	1.8	1.2	75
North Maluku	46.6	11.4	11.9	3.0	13.5	27.7	24.6	0.8	1.2	20.9	0.5	50
West Papua	18.2	3.1	2.1	2.3	4.2	29.9	54.3	1.5	0.7	19.8	1.4	32
Papua	40.2	4.4	12.1	4.0	9.9	24.5	20.0	2.3	2.1	25.9	1.0	128
Total	35.4	11.8	8.5	3.4	4.7	22.0	43.9	2.7	5.5	8.9	0.3	10,980

Table A-5.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who know specific contraceptive methods, by age, Indonesia 2012

	Never-married women			Never-married men		
	Any method	Any modern method	Number	Any method	Any modern method	Number
Sumatera						
Aceh	92.0	92.0	217	96.9	96.9	222
North Sumatera	89.9	89.7	618	90.5	90.3	641
West Sumatera	95.1	95.1	192	97.5	97.5	229
Riau	98.6	98.6	185	93.1	92.9	281
Jambi	98.2	98.2	87	94.8	94.8	160
South Sumatera	93.5	93.5	226	85.9	85.9	322
Bengkulu	99.4	99.0	57	92.6	92.6	81
Lampung	96.2	96.2	256	87.3	87.3	383
Bangka Belitung	98.5	98.5	46	88.7	88.7	66
Riau Islands	98.4	98.4	61	97.5	97.5	68
Java						
DKI Jakarta	97.9	97.9	426	97.8	97.8	472
West Java	96.0	95.7	1,426	97.8	97.8	2,034
Central Java	97.9	97.9	1,184	94.7	94.4	1,322
DI Yogyakarta	99.4	99.4	142	98.6	98.6	180
East Java	95.9	95.9	1,080	93.3	93.3	1,625
Banten	96.4	96.4	442	95.1	95.1	553
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	96.2	96.2	139	98.2	98.2	206
West Nusa Tenggara	97.7	97.7	173	89.6	88.6	232
East Nusa Tenggara	87.0	86.8	204	77.0	75.0	240
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	92.5	92.5	109	93.3	93.3	180
Central Kalimantan	94.7	94.7	57	97.7	97.7	99
South Kalimantan	96.7	96.7	120	98.0	98.0	176
East Kalimantan	96.6	96.6	121	97.1	97.1	162
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	97.4	97.4	76	98.0	97.6	101
Central Sulawesi	95.6	94.9	81	92.2	91.9	111
South Sulawesi	93.0	93.0	333	84.7	84.7	368
Southeast Sulawesi	92.1	91.6	69	93.7	93.7	91
Gorontalo	94.2	94.2	40	84.8	83.9	47
West Sulawesi	91.5	91.5	36	83.1	82.7	44
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	95.4	94.8	64	92.9	90.5	75
North Maluku	94.3	94.3	42	85.9	85.9	50
West Papua	86.2	86.2	25	94.4	93.3	32
Papua	62.8	62.8	86	67.7	67.7	128
Total	95.2	95.1	8,419	93.4	93.3	10,980

Table A-5.2.1 Intention to use contraception in the future: Women

Percent distribution of all never-married women age 15-24 by intention to use family planning in the future by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

	Intends to use	Unsure/ Don't know	Does not intend to use	Does not know any method	Missing	Total	Number
Sumatera							
Aceh	61.3	23.2	7.4	8.0	0.0	100.0	217
North Sumatera	70.3	15.8	2.7	10.1	1.0	100.0	618
West Sumatera	70.0	17.7	7.4	4.9	0.0	100.0	192
Riau	80.1	15.1	2.7	1.4	0.8	100.0	185
Jambi	80.5	14.9	2.7	1.8	0.0	100.0	87
South Sumatera	79.5	11.7	2.3	6.5	0.0	100.0	226
Bengkulu	80.6	15.5	2.7	0.6	0.6	100.0	57
Lampung	89.0	4.9	2.3	3.8	0.0	100.0	256
Bangka Belitung	86.1	10.3	1.4	1.5	0.7	100.0	46
Riau Islands	78.0	18.4	2.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	61
Java							
DKI Jakarta	80.9	11.0	5.6	2.1	0.4	100.0	426
West Java	77.0	13.6	4.6	4.0	0.8	100.0	1,426
Central Java	84.1	10.5	3.0	2.1	0.3	100.0	1,184
DI Yogyakarta	91.4	7.1	0.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	142
East Java	77.3	12.4	5.5	4.1	0.7	100.0	1,080
Banten	79.9	11.9	3.9	3.6	0.7	100.0	442
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	71.6	20.1	4.6	3.8	0.0	100.0	139
West Nusa Tenggara	82.7	11.9	2.1	2.3	1.1	100.0	173
East Nusa Tenggara	72.0	8.9	5.7	13.0	0.4	100.0	204
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	74.5	14.1	2.2	7.5	1.7	100.0	109
Central Kalimantan	83.7	7.7	3.3	5.3	0.0	100.0	57
South Kalimantan	77.8	16.0	2.9	3.3	0.0	100.0	120
East Kalimantan	70.1	22.5	4.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	121
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	73.4	18.3	4.8	2.6	0.9	100.0	76
Central Sulawesi	78.7	14.5	2.4	4.4	0.0	100.0	81
South Sulawesi	69.2	19.2	4.3	7.0	0.3	100.0	333
Southeast Sulawesi	69.4	18.5	4.1	7.9	0.0	100.0	69
Gorontalo	75.6	14.9	2.9	5.8	0.8	100.0	40
West Sulawesi	65.4	19.1	7.0	8.5	0.0	100.0	36
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	79.1	11.9	4.4	4.6	0.0	100.0	64
North Maluku	69.5	20.9	3.9	5.7	0.0	100.0	42
West Papua	54.5	27.9	3.1	13.8	0.6	100.0	25
Papua	38.2	21.7	2.9	37.2	0.0	100.0	86
Total	77.1	13.5	4.0	4.8	0.5	100.0	8,419

Table A-5.2.2 Intention to use contraception in the future: Men

Percent distribution of all never-married men age 15-24 by intention to use family planning in the future by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

	Intends to use	Unsure/ Don't know	Does not intend to use	Does not know any method	Missing	Total	Number
Sumatera							
Aceh	39.4	16.6	40.8	3.1	0.0	100.0	222
North Sumatera	62.8	17.4	10.0	9.5	0.2	100.0	641
West Sumatera	57.3	17.0	23.2	2.5	0.0	100.0	229
Riau	59.3	18.9	15.0	6.9	0.0	100.0	281
Jambi	54.3	16.0	24.5	5.2	0.0	100.0	160
South Sumatera	62.7	11.5	11.4	14.1	0.3	100.0	322
Bengkulu	68.1	14.9	9.6	7.4	0.0	100.0	81
Lampung	72.6	8.7	6.0	12.7	0.0	100.0	383
Bangka Belitung	48.8	14.8	25.1	11.3	0.0	100.0	66
Riau Islands	64.3	23.3	10.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	68
Java							
DKI Jakarta	67.7	15.9	13.9	2.2	0.2	100.0	472
West Java	71.2	17.0	9.4	2.2	0.2	100.0	2,034
Central Java	70.9	11.7	11.9	5.3	0.2	100.0	1,322
DI Yogyakarta	76.9	9.9	11.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	180
East Java	64.4	9.8	19.0	6.7	0.0	100.0	1,625
Banten	57.4	23.5	14.2	4.9	0.0	100.0	553
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	74.8	11.3	12.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	206
West Nusa Tenggara	68.1	8.0	13.5	10.4	0.0	100.0	232
East Nusa Tenggara	49.6	4.8	21.9	23.0	0.7	100.0	240
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	57.3	13.9	21.4	6.7	0.8	100.0	180
Central Kalimantan	62.7	21.4	13.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	99
South Kalimantan	70.2	14.2	13.5	2.0	0.0	100.0	176
East Kalimantan	54.6	26.0	16.5	2.9	0.0	100.0	162
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	71.7	8.3	17.6	2.0	0.5	100.0	101
Central Sulawesi	48.6	12.3	31.3	7.8	0.0	100.0	111
South Sulawesi	41.3	23.7	19.5	15.3	0.3	100.0	368
Southeast Sulawesi	62.6	18.0	13.1	6.3	0.0	100.0	91
Gorontalo	72.1	5.5	6.3	15.2	0.9	100.0	47
West Sulawesi	46.8	20.8	15.5	16.9	0.0	100.0	44
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	39.6	6.2	47.2	7.1	0.0	100.0	75
North Maluku	46.0	14.9	23.8	14.1	1.3	100.0	50
West Papua	38.2	36.2	19.2	5.6	0.8	100.0	32
Papua	19.6	24.6	23.1	32.3	0.3	100.0	128
Total	63.6	14.7	14.9	6.6	0.1	100.0	10,980

Table A-5.3.1 Attitudes toward provision of family planning services to unmarried adolescents: Women

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 who think that family planning services should be available to unmarried adolescents, by type of service and background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

	Information	Counseling	Contraceptive method	Any service	Total
Sumatera					
Aceh	62.8	49.5	21.9	66.0	217
North Sumatera	73.2	63.2	46.4	74.7	618
West Sumatera	74.6	49.8	20.3	76.7	192
Riau	73.5	60.7	30.1	78.1	185
Jambi	78.9	59.0	31.1	81.7	87
South Sumatera	76.4	59.2	40.3	78.6	226
Bengkulu	72.0	56.9	35.2	75.9	57
Lampung	65.8	57.9	28.6	69.7	256
Bangka Belitung	77.2	63.2	24.0	78.5	46
Riau Islands	77.3	60.2	43.0	79.4	61
Java					
DKI Jakarta	80.1	67.2	40.2	83.3	426
West Java	75.8	67.2	35.5	79.4	1,426
Central Java	87.6	73.1	40.5	89.9	1,184
DI Yogyakarta	97.8	82.1	28.4	98.4	142
East Java	76.2	69.3	40.0	81.8	1,080
Banten	74.9	65.0	38.9	77.3	442
Bali and Nusa Tenggara					
Bali	88.9	74.3	37.6	92.3	139
West Nusa Tenggara	71.6	65.6	43.9	76.2	173
East Nusa Tenggara	75.1	62.4	32.4	79.2	204
Kalimantan					
West Kalimantan	64.9	56.5	24.7	66.4	109
Central Kalimantan	76.6	69.3	43.4	79.9	57
South Kalimantan	74.9	59.9	30.1	81.5	120
East Kalimantan	78.0	63.8	35.1	80.9	121
Sulawesi					
North Sulawesi	79.6	62.3	22.8	80.6	76
Central Sulawesi	78.0	60.9	31.9	80.0	81
South Sulawesi	56.7	45.8	25.6	62.1	333
Southeast Sulawesi	64.4	44.2	21.5	66.5	69
Gorontalo	60.2	46.1	20.8	62.1	40
West Sulawesi	72.6	53.7	43.3	78.7	36
Maluku and Papua					
Maluku	68.6	59.2	31.5	72.8	64
North Maluku	65.5	58.9	25.6	70.1	42
West Papua	80.3	70.5	33.9	81.7	25
Papua	79.6	74.9	59.4	80.9	86
Total	76.3	64.8	36.3	79.6	8,419

Table A-5.3.1 Attitudes toward provision of family planning services to unmarried adolescents: Men

Percentage of never-married men age 15-24 who think that family planning services should be available to unmarried adolescents, by type of service and background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

	Information	Counseling	Contraceptive method	Any service	Total
Sumatera					
Aceh	29.1	25.5	9.1	33.3	222
North Sumatera	54.2	50.5	30.2	56.9	641
West Sumatera	48.3	47.9	16.0	52.9	229
Riau	51.5	51.4	13.6	55.3	281
Jambi	52.8	43.2	41.8	53.1	160
South Sumatera	52.3	48.6	42.2	55.4	322
Bengkulu	60.2	59.3	45.4	63.0	81
Lampung	61.4	61.5	30.8	65.5	383
Bangka Belitung	33.8	30.1	23.9	37.6	66
Riau Islands	54.9	42.0	22.6	59.0	68
Java					
DKI Jakarta	57.6	49.5	33.4	61.0	472
West Java	61.9	58.9	43.8	65.2	2,034
Central Java	64.9	58.7	36.6	66.5	1,322
DI Yogyakarta	67.0	62.3	30.3	71.9	180
East Java	54.4	50.5	36.6	59.0	1,625
Banten	37.2	41.5	23.8	42.9	553
Bali and Nusa Tenggara					
Bali	69.9	69.7	40.3	71.3	206
West Nusa Tenggara	61.4	61.1	42.9	63.5	232
East Nusa Tenggara	45.0	45.2	39.1	46.7	240
Kalimantan					
West Kalimantan	49.2	47.5	27.3	53.0	180
Central Kalimantan	47.1	39.5	13.6	52.7	99
South Kalimantan	67.0	65.2	50.4	68.1	176
East Kalimantan	51.6	50.1	39.7	53.5	162
Sulawesi					
North Sulawesi	66.8	64.1	56.9	68.1	101
Central Sulawesi	35.8	29.8	21.1	38.9	111
South Sulawesi	32.1	28.3	18.2	34.5	368
Southeast Sulawesi	44.3	42.1	32.7	50.9	91
Gorontalo	52.4	33.9	24.8	55.5	47
West Sulawesi	28.9	29.6	20.9	33.5	44
Maluku and Papua					
Maluku	33.6	32.0	19.5	36.0	75
North Maluku	42.3	37.5	35.8	42.3	50
West Papua	35.2	33.6	31.7	37.0	32
Papua	19.1	17.7	16.6	19.1	128
Total	54.4	51.2	34.1	57.7	10,980

Table A-6.1.1 Ideal age at first marriage for women: Women

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 by ideal age at first marriage for women, according to province, Indonesia 2012

	Ideal age at first marriage for women										
Province	<20	20-21	22-23	24-25	26-27	28-29	30+	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median (years)
Sumatera											
Aceh	7.4	33.3	21.0	30.8	0.9	0.5	0.3	5.7	100.0	217	22.7
North Sumatera	1.2	20.0	24.4	40.4	8.9	1.4	1.2	2.3	100.0	618	24.4
West Sumatera	1.3	13.9	20.6	52.5	3.0	1.3	0.6	6.8	100.0	192	24.9
Riau	2.6	22.4	23.8	43.1	3.9	1.3	0.6	2.4	100.0	185	24.0
Jambi	3.1	31.5	22.9	31.9	3.5	1.3	0.0	5.8	100.0	87	23.2
South Sumatera	2.4	26.3	25.0	37.9	3.0	0.5	0.9	4.1	100.0	226	23.6
Bengkulu	3.8	15.7	19.6	51.1	4.5	0.6	0.5	4.2	100.0	57	24.8
Lampung	3.5	30.2	26.2	34.9	1.7	0.8	0.0	2.7	100.0	256	23.3
Bangka Belitung	5.9	30.5	24.3	33.5	1.4	0.7	0.0	3.7	100.0	46	23.1
Riau Islands	1.9	12.7	16.3	60.6	3.5	0.0	1.1	3.9	100.0	61	25.1
Java											
DKI Jakarta	0.6	13.4	29.8	46.5	6.7	0.5	0.2	2.3	100.0	426	24.6
West Java	3.7	29.3	26.8	34.1	1.1	0.3	0.5	4.3	100.0	1,426	23.3
Central Java	4.9	28.6	26.5	35.1	1.8	0.0	0.2	2.9	100.0	1,184	23.3
DI Yogyakarta	0.8	14.9	31.0	47.3	5.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	142	24.2
East Java	2.4	37.5	21.3	31.2	2.7	0.8	0.0	4.1	100.0	1,080	22.9
Banten	2.4	32.4	24.0	32.0	4.0	0.4	0.0	4.8	100.0	442	23.3
Bali and Nusa Tenggara											
Bali	0.7	8.5	14.2	65.6	6.9	2.0	0.9	1.3	100.0	139	25.3
West Nusa Tenggara	2.5	39.6	15.8	37.0	1.7	0.4	0.4	2.5	100.0	173	23.0
East Nusa Tenggara	1.9	15.7	10.3	50.7	5.9	3.7	4.4	7.4	100.0	204	25.3
Kalimantan											
West Kalimantan	3.1	25.5	18.7	43.5	2.8	0.6	0.4	5.4	100.0	109	24.0
Central Kalimantan	4.3	34.7	11.0	37.5	2.3	0.0	1.3	9.0	100.0	57	23.1
South Kalimantan	5.3	36.4	22.0	28.3	0.8	0.5	1.0	5.8	100.0	120	22.7
East Kalimantan	4.3	23.7	25.5	40.4	1.0	0.0	0.6	4.5	100.0	121	23.5
Sulawesi											
North Sulawesi	0.9	18.4	13.1	49.9	4.0	2.5	0.9	10.4	100.0	76	25.2
Central Sulawesi	6.3	28.7	17.9	37.8	3.5	0.6	1.0	4.1	100.0	81	23.6
South Sulawesi	4.7	21.8	17.1	45.5	3.7	2.0	0.8	4.3	100.0	333	24.8
Southeast Sulawesi	4.0	20.4	22.0	39.3	4.0	2.5	2.0	5.8	100.0	69	24.1
Gorontalo	5.3	23.7	14.4	39.1	5.3	2.2	1.8	8.3	100.0	40	24.7
West Sulawesi	2.6	18.8	9.8	45.8	6.3	1.5	2.2	13.0	100.0	36	25.1
Maluku and Papua											
Maluku	2.2	15.2	14.7	50.8	6.0	2.9	4.8	3.3	100.0	64	25.2
North Maluku	1.9	25.6	16.7	40.5	4.0	2.2	2.3	6.8	100.0	42	24.5
West Papua	2.4	16.7	17.0	39.5	4.6	1.9	3.1	14.8	100.0	25	25.0
Papua	2.2	8.7	10.5	28.3	7.1	0.0	2.4	40.9	100.0	86	25.3
Total	3.1	26.7	23.1	38.0	3.3	0.8	0.6	4.4	100.0	8,419	23.6

Table A-6.1.2 Ideal age at first marriage for women: Men

Percent distribution of never-married men age 15-24 by ideal age at first marriage for women, according to province, Indonesia 2012

	Ideal age at first marriage for women										
Province	<20	20-21	22-23	24-25	26-27	28-29	30+	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median (years)
Sumatera											
Aceh	10.2	37.6	18.7	25.4	4.3	0.2	0.3	3.2	100.0	222	22.1
North Sumatera	3.0	25.3	31.6	26.9	4.5	1.8	0.2	6.7	100.0	641	23.2
West Sumatera	3.8	21.9	27.5	38.2	4.0	1.0	0.0	3.6	100.0	229	23.7
Riau	5.7	31.2	27.0	27.6	1.6	0.5	0.0	6.4	100.0	281	22.8
Jambi	12.3	32.9	21.8	20.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	10.6	100.0	160	21.9
South Sumatera	5.3	27.5	22.7	29.8	3.4	2.2	0.6	8.4	100.0	322	23.3
Bengkulu	6.2	25.8	24.8	27.3	2.1	1.3	0.4	12.2	100.0	81	23.1
Lampung	10.8	41.8	25.8	15.4	0.8	0.3	0.5	4.5	100.0	383	21.4
Bangka Belitung	12.4	36.7	18.1	19.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	11.1	100.0	66	21.5
Riau Islands	0.9	12.6	29.7	43.1	3.7	2.1	2.0	6.0	100.0	68	24.3
Java											
DKI Jakarta	0.8	17.4	30.5	42.0	6.6	0.4	0.7	1.6	100.0	472	24.0
West Java	8.7	37.7	22.5	22.9	1.8	0.5	0.7	5.2	100.0	2,034	22.1
Central Java	7.2	31.9	29.0	22.5	4.5	0.8	0.6	3.4	100.0	1,322	22.6
DI Yogyakarta	1.6	20.9	31.3	38.5	5.0	1.5	0.4	0.7	100.0	180	23.8
East Java	11.3	39.3	24.0	18.5	1.8	0.8	1.3	3.0	100.0	1,625	21.8
Banten	13.2	34.2	23.9	18.2	2.5	0.6	0.2	7.2	100.0	553	21.9
Bali and Nusa Tenggara											
Bali	2.5	21.5	28.6	39.4	3.2	0.9	0.0	3.8	100.0	206	23.7
West Nusa Tenggara	11.1	35.3	14.6	25.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	9.7	100.0	232	21.9
East Nusa Tenggara	3.5	27.1	14.0	36.2	6.8	4.7	2.0	5.7	100.0	240	24.3
Kalimantan											
West Kalimantan	11.3	32.7	22.3	22.0	4.0	0.9	0.4	6.5	100.0	180	22.3
Central Kalimantan	10.1	36.9	16.0	23.5	3.7	1.7	0.6	7.5	100.0	99	21.9
South Kalimantan	14.2	38.4	19.9	18.3	2.2	1.0	1.0	5.0	100.0	176	21.3
East Kalimantan	5.3	25.3	24.9	26.5	3.1	0.9	0.9	13.1	100.0	162	23.2
Sulawesi											
North Sulawesi	5.6	20.1	18.7	37.8	10.2	3.2	0.9	3.5	100.0	101	24.6
Central Sulawesi	11.8	35.3	14.6	19.3	6.0	0.5	0.3	12.3	100.0	111	21.6
South Sulawesi	12.2	27.4	12.1	18.7	3.0	1.3	0.6	24.7	100.0	368	21.6
Southeast Sulawesi	13.8	34.7	17.0	21.7	3.3	0.0	1.3	8.2	100.0	91	21.7
Gorontalo	14.6	32.4	15.1	26.9	6.2	0.7	0.7	3.3	100.0	47	22.2
West Sulawesi	17.4	25.3	9.6	20.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	23.4	100.0	44	21.2
Maluku and Papua											
Maluku	3.8	30.0	24.7	29.2	5.8	4.1	0.9	1.5	100.0	75	23.2
North Maluku	5.7	23.2	16.0	34.6	3.6	0.5	1.0	15.5	100.0	50	23.8
West Papua	7.9	20.0	14.3	33.4	2.8	0.6	1.5	19.4	100.0	32	23.8
Papua	7.3	12.6	9.3	15.7	4.1	0.5	2.2	48.3	100.0	128	23.4
Total	8.3	32.3	23.8	24.4	3.2	1.0	0.7	6.4	100.0	10,980	22.6

Table A-6.2.1 Ideal age at first marriage for men: Women

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 by ideal age at first marriage for men, according to province, Indonesia 2012

	Ideal age at first marriage for men									
Province	<20	20-21	22-23	24-25	26-27	28-29	30+	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median (years)
Sumatera											
Aceh	0.3	4.1	2.4	41.8	21.8	10.2	14.4	5.1	100.0	217	26.0
North Sumatera	1.0	1.7	5.8	38.7	27.1	12.1	9.4	4.3	100.0	618	26.1
West Sumatera	0.0	2.9	3.1	31.7	22.9	14.6	14.8	9.9	100.0	192	27.1
Riau	1.6	2.7	4.3	34.0	26.4	13.5	13.2	4.2	100.0	185	26.7
Jambi	0.6	7.1	5.0	45.7	22.5	5.3	9.1	4.8	100.0	87	25.7
South Sumatera	0.4	7.5	6.8	40.5	19.8	9.7	8.6	6.7	100.0	226	25.8
Bengkulu	0.6	1.6	4.7	35.3	23.8	11.5	14.4	8.0	100.0	57	26.5
Lampung	0.5	3.9	7.1	41.6	21.4	9.2	12.0	4.3	100.0	256	25.9
Bangka Belitung	1.5	3.6	10.4	45.4	24.8	6.7	3.8	3.6	100.0	46	25.7
Riau Islands	0.5	2.1	4.6	32.1	26.9	17.6	10.3	5.9	100.0	61	27.1
Java											
DKI Jakarta	0.0	0.7	2.7	31.7	31.1	15.8	14.8	3.2	100.0	426	27.3
West Java	0.2	4.7	6.1	43.4	22.1	7.9	9.8	5.7	100.0	1,426	25.8
Central Java	1.0	3.7	5.8	45.7	24.7	6.6	8.9	3.7	100.0	1,184	25.8
DI Yogyakarta	0.3	0.9	5.2	38.2	35.3	10.3	9.3	0.5	100.0	142	26.5
East Java	0.4	2.1	7.8	46.6	21.2	7.6	7.7	6.5	100.0	1,080	25.8
Banten	0.3	3.2	6.6	43.8	19.0	12.5	8.4	6.2	100.0	442	25.8
Bali and Nusa Tenggara											
Bali	0.0	1.0	2.4	22.6	36.5	18.2	17.4	2.0	100.0	139	27.5
West Nusa Tenggara	0.4	4.6	8.2	37.4	25.5	7.6	9.7	6.7	100.0	173	25.9
East Nusa Tenggara	0.2	2.7	6.6	19.5	21.0	13.1	25.5	11.5	100.0	204	27.7
Kalimantan											
West Kalimantan	1.3	4.2	7.9	35.5	26.8	10.0	7.6	6.7	100.0	109	25.9
Central Kalimantan	0.6	4.9	5.7	38.9	19.2	6.0	14.0	10.7	100.0	57	25.9
South Kalimantan	1.9	3.0	10.6	49.1	14.6	3.6	9.0	8.3	100.0	120	25.6
East Kalimantan	0.4	5.8	6.0	38.2	25.5	6.4	12.0	5.7	100.0	121	25.9
Sulawesi											
North Sulawesi	0.4	4.3	4.8	35.4	23.1	12.6	7.9	11.5	100.0	76	26.0
Central Sulawesi	0.0	9.4	6.5	38.0	22.6	7.1	9.8	6.6	100.0	81	25.8
South Sulawesi	1.4	6.7	6.3	30.0	22.1	10.1	12.9	10.6	100.0	333	26.1
Southeast Sulawesi	0.0	4.5	7.4	35.1	19.0	10.1	12.6	11.3	100.0	69	25.9
Gorontalo	1.0	9.5	8.3	31.0	16.6	7.1	10.9	15.6	100.0	40	25.7
West Sulawesi	0.6	5.1	6.8	21.0	14.5	14.4	19.5	18.0	100.0	36	27.2
Maluku and Papua											
Maluku	1.1	5.5	7.0	33.6	26.9	6.4	15.4	4.0	100.0	64	26.1
North Maluku	0.3	9.6	8.9	31.1	16.5	5.0	15.9	12.6	100.0	42	25.8
West Papua	0.7	4.8	4.5	26.2	18.7	7.9	14.2	23.1	100.0	25	26.5
Papua	1.4	2.9	4.3	15.1	16.3	6.2	8.3	45.5	100.0	86	27.1
Total	0.6	3.6	6.0	39.9	23.5	9.5	10.7	6.3	100.0	8,419	25.9

Table A-6.2.2 Ideal age at first marriage for men: Men

Percent distribution of never-married men age 15-24 by ideal age at first marriage for men, according to province, Indonesia 2012

	Ideal age at first marriage for men										
Province	<20	20-21	22-23	24-25	26-27	28-29	30+	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median (years)
Sumatera											
Aceh	0.7	1.3	3.9	53.6	16.6	13.5	7.6	2.9	100.0	222	25.8
North Sumatera	0.0	3.1	8.5	53.6	18.1	5.9	6.2	4.6	100.0	641	25.6
West Sumatera	0.3	5.0	6.9	47.3	20.2	8.3	9.1	2.7	100.0	229	25.7
Riau	0.6	4.2	8.5	50.3	18.4	6.7	5.5	5.8	100.0	281	25.6
Jambi	0.9	7.7	7.3	54.4	14.6	4.9	3.3	6.9	100.0	160	25.5
South Sumatera	0.7	4.1	7.5	44.9	21.0	9.2	6.4	6.2	100.0	322	25.7
Bengkulu	1.3	4.5	7.6	46.4	19.0	5.8	6.8	8.6	100.0	81	25.7
Lampung	0.9	5.6	9.1	55.7	16.3	4.4	5.2	2.7	100.0	383	25.6
Bangka Belitung	3.5	9.6	10.3	45.7	12.5	5.4	4.8	8.1	100.0	66	25.4
Riau Islands	0.2	2.1	6.1	40.3	30.6	11.0	5.5	4.1	100.0	68	26.0
Java											
DKI Jakarta	0.3	1.5	4.7	49.4	30.7	6.9	5.0	1.3	100.0	472	25.8
West Java	0.4	4.9	6.7	59.7	16.7	4.2	3.7	3.7	100.0	2,034	25.5
Central Java	0.9	3.4	6.8	49.6	21.4	7.9	6.6	3.4	100.0	1,322	25.7
DI Yogyakarta	0.0	1.7	5.5	46.1	27.9	8.4	10.1	0.4	100.0	180	25.9
East Java	0.0	5.2	8.4	51.0	18.4	6.1	6.4	4.4	100.0	1,625	25.6
Banten	2.3	8.9	8.6	48.0	12.8	5.8	7.1	6.4	100.0	553	25.5
Bali and Nusa Tenggara											
Bali	0.0	1.0	3.0	43.9	26.1	12.7	8.3	5.1	100.0	206	26.0
West Nusa Tenggara	1.6	5.9	3.7	49.4	16.1	7.2	6.9	9.2	100.0	232	25.7
East Nusa Tenggara	0.0	3.3	6.9	35.4	16.1	15.5	18.7	4.1	100.0	240	26.4
Kalimantan											
West Kalimantan	0.7	9.1	10.1	50.0	10.2	8.5	6.4	5.0	100.0	180	25.5
Central Kalimantan	1.0	10.9	10.5	47.9	12.8	4.0	8.2	4.6	100.0	99	25.5
South Kalimantan	1.7	7.3	10.8	55.7	9.1	5.1	5.9	4.3	100.0	176	25.5
East Kalimantan	0.4	6.0	9.0	46.3	13.9	3.7	7.4	13.3	100.0	162	25.5
Sulawesi											
North Sulawesi	0.8	5.2	7.2	44.6	18.7	7.7	12.4	3.5	100.0	101	25.7
Central Sulawesi	0.0	6.6	8.6	42.5	19.4	7.2	5.5	10.2	100.0	111	25.7
South Sulawesi	0.7	6.4	8.0	39.6	14.5	5.5	4.4	20.9	100.0	368	25.6
Southeast Sulawesi	1.7	9.7	8.5	46.2	7.8	7.4	11.8	7.0	100.0	91	25.5
Gorontalo	1.7	16.2	12.7	37.0	12.5	6.8	10.2	2.8	100.0	47	25.5
West Sulawesi	4.3	12.2	7.5	35.0	9.2	5.7	9.4	16.7	100.0	44	25.5
Maluku and Papua											
Maluku	0.3	4.7	10.1	42.2	19.5	12.3	10.4	0.6	100.0	75	25.8
North Maluku	1.0	3.7	8.6	30.5	33.3	7.0	3.7	12.2	100.0	50	26.0
West Papua	2.3	4.7	9.6	29.4	24.0	9.8	4.9	15.4	100.0	32	25.9
Papua	2.0	6.8	2.4	23.0	10.1	6.7	9.0	40.0	100.0	128	25.8
Total	0.6	4.9	7.4	50.4	18.2	6.7	6.4	5.5	100.0	10,980	25.6

Table A-6.3.1 Ideal age at first birth for women: Women

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 by ideal age at first birth for women, according to province, Indonesia 2012

	Ideal age at birth of first child for women										
Province	<20	20-21	22-23	24-25	26-27	28-29	30+	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median (years)
Sumatera											
Aceh	2.2	16.5	21.1	27.4	14.9	2.7	0.2	15.0	100.0	217	24.3
North Sumatera	1.0	8.1	17.1	30.8	26.5	6.8	1.3	8.4	100.0	618	25.4
West Sumatera	0.4	6.9	12.1	35.2	28.3	1.1	1.6	14.5	100.0	192	25.5
Riau	0.7	9.9	17.5	35.0	17.4	4.6	1.9	13.0	100.0	185	25.1
Jambi	1.3	16.3	19.6	34.0	13.8	4.1	0.6	10.3	100.0	87	24.7
South Sumatera	1.9	15.4	21.2	26.3	20.5	0.9	1.2	12.7	100.0	226	24.6
Bengkulu	3.2	8.6	11.2	27.1	26.3	1.9	1.1	20.6	100.0	57	25.5
Lampung	2.3	14.6	18.7	32.2	19.5	2.6	1.5	8.6	100.0	256	24.7
Bangka Belitung	2.9	19.3	22.8	28.9	18.3	1.4	0.5	5.8	100.0	46	24.2
Riau Islands	0.5	7.1	10.3	32.7	32.3	2.7	2.1	12.4	100.0	61	25.8
Java											
DKI Jakarta	0.2	6.7	17.0	37.9	27.1	5.2	1.4	4.6	100.0	426	25.4
West Java	0.8	13.9	25.1	34.0	14.5	2.2	1.1	8.4	100.0	1,426	24.5
Central Java	1.3	13.7	25.8	32.9	17.1	2.4	0.5	6.3	100.0	1,184	24.5
DI Yogyakarta	0.0	6.0	15.2	40.7	32.3	4.2	0.8	0.8	100.0	142	25.5
East Java	0.7	16.1	20.2	31.8	18.3	2.1	1.3	9.5	100.0	1,080	24.6
Banten	0.3	13.8	21.6	27.9	21.4	2.6	1.6	10.9	100.0	442	24.9
Bali and Nusa Tenggara											
Bali	0.0	5.6	8.8	33.7	40.3	4.7	2.1	4.7	100.0	139	26.0
West Nusa Tenggara	0.0	21.9	20.9	25.8	18.1	2.4	1.8	9.2	100.0	173	24.3
East Nusa Tenggara	1.5	7.2	8.8	22.9	32.6	8.5	5.5	13.1	100.0	204	26.1
Kalimantan											
West Kalimantan	2.8	15.3	16.9	32.0	18.9	1.1	2.1	10.8	100.0	109	24.7
Central Kalimantan	0.8	20.8	13.5	28.2	15.5	3.7	1.3	16.3	100.0	57	25.1
South Kalimantan	1.9	17.4	25.3	24.4	18.7	0.9	0.5	10.9	100.0	120	24.0
East Kalimantan	0.4	17.5	23.0	28.5	18.0	2.8	1.4	8.3	100.0	121	24.6
Sulawesi											
North Sulawesi	0.0	11.4	12.8	22.5	32.1	3.9	3.0	14.4	100.0	76	25.8
Central Sulawesi	2.0	15.6	19.5	26.8	21.9	5.0	0.6	8.6	100.0	81	25.1
South Sulawesi	3.2	10.2	15.0	23.2	26.6	4.1	2.0	15.6	100.0	333	25.4
Southeast Sulawesi	0.0	13.8	17.3	28.4	19.3	4.8	1.8	14.6	100.0	69	25.1
Gorontalo	0.9	12.9	12.6	23.6	22.0	7.0	4.0	16.9	100.0	40	25.5
West Sulawesi	1.1	8.6	11.4	16.1	34.0	5.2	3.0	20.6	100.0	36	26.1
Maluku and Papua											
Maluku	1.1	11.6	14.4	29.7	25.1	5.6	7.7	4.8	100.0	64	25.6
North Maluku	0.7	12.5	20.8	24.7	18.7	5.6	0.7	16.4	100.0	42	25.1
West Papua	0.6	10.1	16.1	26.7	14.7	2.6	1.2	28.1	100.0	25	25.3
Papua	1.4	5.4	3.6	17.9	21.0	3.3	2.4	44.9	100.0	86	25.9
Total	1.1	12.8	20.0	31.1	20.6	3.2	1.4	9.8	100.0	8,419	25.0

Table A-6.3.2 Ideal age at first birth for women: Men

Percent distribution of never-married men age 15-24 by ideal age at first birth for women, according to province, Indonesia 2012

	Ideal age at birth of first child for women									
Province	<20	20-21	22-23	24-25	26-27	28-29	30+	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median (years)
Sumatera											
Aceh	4.1	17.0	25.5	25.5	13.9	3.7	3.7	6.6	100.0	222	24.0
North Sumatera	0.8	14.3	22.8	29.3	17.2	2.9	1.6	11.2	100.0	641	24.5
West Sumatera	1.0	7.2	17.0	26.7	24.5	7.7	2.9	13.1	100.0	229	25.4
Riau	1.5	10.2	25.8	26.3	17.8	2.0	1.0	15.5	100.0	281	24.4
Jambi	1.7	16.1	24.1	22.4	11.9	3.2	0.4	20.3	100.0	160	23.8
South Sumatera	3.0	15.0	18.1	28.4	13.9	4.0	3.3	14.3	100.0	322	24.6
Bengkulu	3.7	13.9	19.5	23.0	15.2	1.3	0.4	22.9	100.0	81	24.1
Lampung	2.2	18.5	27.2	24.6	8.9	3.0	1.5	14.0	100.0	383	23.6
Bangka Belitung	1.8	20.2	17.7	18.4	14.1	3.1	0.7	24.1	100.0	66	23.8
Riau Islands	1.2	3.0	15.5	34.4	25.5	5.7	3.0	11.7	100.0	68	25.5
Java											
DKI Jakarta	0.2	5.5	12.8	37.7	30.7	6.1	3.0	4.1	100.0	472	25.6
West Java	1.4	17.0	24.0	23.8	15.9	4.6	2.8	10.4	100.0	2,034	24.2
Central Java	2.3	11.4	27.7	30.1	14.0	4.4	2.7	7.4	100.0	1,322	24.4
DI Yogyakarta	0.3	4.2	20.6	36.3	25.9	6.6	2.4	3.6	100.0	180	25.4
East Java	2.6	19.1	20.8	23.7	14.5	3.3	3.4	12.6	100.0	1,625	24.1
Banten	4.8	24.5	20.4	19.5	9.0	1.8	1.9	18.2	100.0	553	23.2
Bali and Nusa Tenggara											
Bali	1.0	8.3	18.8	38.4	23.8	3.8	0.5	5.3	100.0	206	25.1
West Nusa Tenggara	3.5	24.9	22.1	13.1	14.8	1.5	2.1	18.0	100.0	232	23.0
East Nusa Tenggara	1.4	10.9	18.1	24.2	24.9	9.7	3.3	7.6	100.0	240	25.5
Kalimantan											
West Kalimantan	4.6	17.6	24.0	25.0	10.6	3.8	2.3	12.1	100.0	180	23.8
Central Kalimantan	3.1	18.4	21.4	18.2	10.7	7.6	5.1	15.6	100.0	99	23.9
South Kalimantan	2.3	21.4	27.0	19.0	16.2	2.9	3.6	7.5	100.0	176	23.6
East Kalimantan	0.9	10.8	15.6	28.7	15.3	4.6	2.9	21.1	100.0	162	24.9
Sulawesi											
North Sulawesi	4.8	15.2	12.5	26.4	16.1	9.3	4.7	11.1	100.0	101	25.3
Central Sulawesi	4.1	25.2	20.6	11.1	16.9	5.5	0.7	15.9	100.0	111	23.2
South Sulawesi	2.5	19.2	18.2	18.1	12.5	3.2	3.2	23.1	100.0	368	23.8
Southeast Sulawesi	3.3	27.9	20.6	18.4	14.4	2.2	0.9	12.2	100.0	91	23.3
Gorontalo	4.1	23.2	15.3	21.3	17.9	6.2	4.8	7.1	100.0	47	24.6
West Sulawesi	6.4	15.5	12.1	12.9	12.6	4.6	2.9	32.9	100.0	44	23.9
Maluku and Papua											
Maluku	0.6	19.6	26.0	16.9	24.7	5.2	3.2	3.6	100.0	75	24.2
North Maluku	2.1	15.1	13.2	24.6	24.0	1.2	1.7	18.0	100.0	50	25.3
West Papua	4.2	12.9	13.5	20.1	19.9	1.3	2.4	25.8	100.0	32	25.1
Papua	1.5	9.0	8.9	15.3	7.8	1.5	1.2	54.8	100.0	128	24.7
Total	2.2	15.7	21.9	25.3	15.9	4.1	2.6	12.4	100.0	10,980	24.4

Table A-6.4.1 Ideal age at first birth for men: Women

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 by ideal age at first birth for men, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

	Ideal age at birth of first child for men										
	<20	20-21	22-23	24-25	26-27	28-29	30+	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median (years)
Sumatera											
Aceh	0.3	1.4	3.7	14.7	28.8	19.0	15.8	16.3	100.0	217	27.5
North Sumatera	0.4	2.1	3.7	14.6	38.1	20.5	11.6	8.8	100.0	618	27.2
West Sumatera	0.0	2.0	3.4	14.0	28.1	20.1	16.3	16.1	100.0	192	27.6
Riau	0.8	1.5	3.8	15.6	30.8	16.7	16.6	14.2	100.0	185	27.4
Jambi	0.0	3.4	5.0	19.8	33.4	14.8	10.1	13.5	100.0	87	27.0
South Sumatera	0.0	3.1	4.3	25.7	28.9	16.3	6.2	15.5	100.0	226	26.5
Bengkulu	0.0	1.8	1.8	18.5	26.9	14.8	9.4	26.8	100.0	57	27.0
Lampung	0.0	3.1	3.4	18.8	34.9	14.4	16.2	9.2	100.0	256	27.0
Bangka Belitung	1.0	3.8	8.6	21.2	36.6	15.4	5.1	8.3	100.0	46	26.5
Riau Islands	0.0	1.9	2.2	18.2	24.9	24.8	12.0	16.1	100.0	61	27.6
Java											
DKI Jakarta	0.2	0.2	2.1	14.3	32.5	22.8	22.4	5.6	100.0	426	27.9
West Java	0.5	1.6	4.4	19.7	34.0	14.4	13.6	11.7	100.0	1,426	27.0
Central Java	0.2	1.5	4.5	21.6	36.3	19.0	9.4	7.3	100.0	1,184	26.9
DI Yogyakarta	0.0	0.8	2.2	13.4	42.0	26.5	13.6	1.4	100.0	142	27.5
East Java	0.0	1.5	2.5	24.7	31.0	15.8	10.0	14.5	100.0	1,080	26.9
Banten	0.0	1.1	4.5	19.4	28.9	19.6	14.6	11.8	100.0	442	27.1
Bali and Nusa Tenggara											
Bali	0.0	0.8	0.8	12.4	30.8	27.0	23.1	5.0	100.0	139	28.2
West Nusa Tenggara	0.0	1.6	3.7	22.1	37.0	11.7	13.1	10.8	100.0	173	26.9
East Nusa Tenggara	0.3	1.9	3.2	11.0	20.4	20.6	27.3	15.4	100.0	204	28.5
Kalimantan											
West Kalimantan	0.6	5.1	7.9	21.0	27.4	14.9	9.9	13.1	100.0	109	26.9
Central Kalimantan	0.0	3.0	5.5	26.4	21.7	7.2	17.0	19.1	100.0	57	26.5
South Kalimantan	0.0	3.0	3.5	24.7	33.8	11.5	10.0	13.5	100.0	120	26.6
East Kalimantan	0.0	3.4	5.4	19.8	32.3	14.2	13.9	10.9	100.0	121	26.9
Sulawesi											
North Sulawesi	0.4	1.2	4.8	15.7	27.6	20.1	14.5	15.7	100.0	76	27.4
Central Sulawesi	0.6	5.0	6.7	19.1	30.1	12.9	12.6	13.0	100.0	81	26.7
South Sulawesi	0.6	2.3	6.1	15.5	22.4	15.9	16.0	21.2	100.0	333	27.4
Southeast Sulawesi	0.0	2.6	3.9	19.5	28.0	16.1	9.6	20.3	100.0	69	27.0
Gorontalo	0.4	5.2	6.4	15.5	24.4	11.0	16.4	20.7	100.0	40	27.0
West Sulawesi	0.0	2.4	3.6	9.2	20.2	18.6	19.9	26.2	100.0	36	28.2
Maluku and Papua											
Maluku	0.7	4.8	5.5	23.6	26.8	16.7	15.7	6.2	100.0	64	27.1
North Maluku	0.9	5.4	5.6	22.2	21.3	9.8	13.8	21.0	100.0	42	26.5
West Papua	0.6	2.2	7.1	19.0	16.3	7.8	14.1	32.9	100.0	25	26.7
Papua	1.4	1.4	3.1	6.9	16.5	13.6	8.3	48.7	100.0	86	27.6
Total	0.3	1.9	3.9	19.1	31.9	17.3	13.3	12.3	100.0	8,419	27.1

Table A-6.4.2 Ideal age at first birth for men: Men

Percent distribution of never-married men age 15-24 by ideal age at first birth for men, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

	Ideal age at birth of first child for men									
	<20	20-21	22-23	24-25	26-27	28-29	30+	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median (years)
Sumatera											
Aceh	0.4	0.3	2.6	6.8	47.9	20.0	15.1	6.9	100.0	222	27.4
North Sumatera	0.0	1.6	3.9	13.3	49.8	13.6	7.5	10.4	100.0	641	26.7
West Sumatera	0.0	0.9	3.5	12.3	34.5	23.4	14.2	11.2	100.0	229	27.5
Riau	0.6	0.8	4.5	13.4	41.8	17.5	6.4	15.0	100.0	281	27.0
Jambi	0.0	0.9	5.3	14.1	42.4	14.0	6.0	17.4	100.0	160	26.9
South Sumatera	0.3	3.9	4.9	20.4	33.6	15.8	7.7	13.3	100.0	322	26.8
Bengkulu	0.7	3.4	3.2	16.8	34.2	13.6	7.7	20.3	100.0	81	26.6
Lampung	0.2	3.4	4.9	18.0	39.6	10.9	10.6	12.3	100.0	383	27.0
Bangka Belitung	1.4	5.0	7.7	20.5	30.0	8.2	5.2	22.0	100.0	66	26.3
Riau Islands	0.0	0.7	2.5	17.1	34.5	29.8	8.2	7.3	100.0	68	27.5
Java											
DKI Jakarta	0.0	1.0	2.1	11.2	50.6	21.1	10.0	4.0	100.0	472	27.3
West Java	0.2	1.3	2.8	15.9	41.9	16.7	9.9	11.3	100.0	2,034	27.0
Central Java	0.3	1.6	4.1	17.2	37.9	21.0	11.7	6.3	100.0	1,322	27.3
DI Yogyakarta	0.0	0.3	2.3	14.1	40.0	21.6	18.8	2.9	100.0	180	27.6
East Java	0.0	0.4	5.4	18.9	37.1	13.2	13.8	11.2	100.0	1,625	27.0
Banten	0.7	4.1	9.5	20.7	28.8	10.1	10.8	15.2	100.0	553	26.5
Bali and Nusa Tenggara											
Bali	0.0	0.5	1.7	6.0	45.5	27.0	12.6	6.6	100.0	206	27.6
West Nusa Tenggara	0.7	5.6	4.4	7.6	39.9	15.6	8.5	17.7	100.0	232	26.8
East Nusa Tenggara	0.2	2.4	3.1	13.5	30.7	21.2	22.3	6.6	100.0	240	27.8
Kalimantan											
West Kalimantan	1.2	3.6	7.1	23.5	30.8	12.4	10.8	10.7	100.0	180	26.5
Central Kalimantan	0.5	5.2	5.2	17.5	29.0	12.3	15.8	14.5	100.0	99	27.1
South Kalimantan	0.0	2.0	7.2	11.8	48.5	9.8	14.1	6.5	100.0	176	26.9
East Kalimantan	0.0	2.3	5.6	11.5	36.2	14.2	11.2	19.1	100.0	162	27.1
Sulawesi											
North Sulawesi	3.2	4.8	7.5	20.4	23.0	12.7	19.9	8.6	100.0	101	26.8
Central Sulawesi	0.0	3.5	7.7	12.7	37.5	13.8	10.1	14.7	100.0	111	26.8
South Sulawesi	0.3	2.3	6.1	17.1	29.2	12.6	12.2	20.3	100.0	368	27.1
Southeast Sulawesi	0.8	6.5	7.9	21.8	28.4	13.8	9.3	11.4	100.0	91	26.5
Gorontalo	0.9	10.6	8.4	21.1	23.0	15.3	15.4	5.4	100.0	47	26.4
West Sulawesi	1.8	10.2	4.7	8.5	20.0	10.1	12.6	32.0	100.0	44	26.8
Maluku and Papua											
Maluku	0.0	2.1	3.7	19.8	38.0	20.2	14.4	1.8	100.0	75	26.8
North Maluku	0.5	3.0	7.2	14.8	36.3	18.7	5.0	14.5	100.0	50	27.3
West Papua	1.4	3.9	3.9	15.6	31.6	14.9	7.3	21.5	100.0	32	26.9
Papua	0.5	2.5	3.0	14.6	16.3	7.8	9.2	46.1	100.0	128	26.8
Total	0.3	1.9	4.5	15.9	38.5	16.1	11.3	11.4	100.0	10,980	27.0

Table A-6.5.1 Ideal number of children: Women

Percent distribution of all never-married women age 15-24 by ideal number of children and mean ideal number of children, according to province, Indonesia 2012

	Ideal number of children									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric responses	Number	Mean ideal number of children
Sumatera										
Aceh	0.0	0.2	37.9	17.8	23.9	3.8	1.9	14.5	217	3.0
North Sumatera	0.6	0.7	51.4	21.6	13.0	2.4	0.8	9.4	618	2.6
West Sumatera	0.4	2.0	63.0	16.7	11.6	0.6	0.7	5.0	192	2.4
Riau	1.4	2.7	61.7	19.2	5.4	0.7	0.4	8.4	185	2.3
Jambi	0.0	1.7	66.3	16.5	3.8	0.8	0.0	11.0	87	2.3
South Sumatera	0.5	4.3	72.4	7.1	6.9	0.4	0.4	8.0	226	2.2
Bengkulu	0.0	1.7	78.5	12.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	7.5	57	2.1
Lampung	0.0	4.0	70.0	16.8	6.2	0.5	0.0	2.5	256	2.3
Bangka Belitung	0.5	3.5	71.4	11.8	7.2	2.1	0.0	3.6	46	2.3
Riau Islands	0.2	0.8	63.0	9.9	6.1	1.4	0.0	18.5	61	2.3
Java										
DKI Jakarta	0.0	2.0	68.4	16.5	5.5	0.5	0.4	6.6	426	2.3
West Java	0.0	2.8	68.3	16.6	5.2	1.0	0.3	5.8	1,426	2.3
Central Java	0.0	1.1	74.9	13.5	2.3	0.5	0.9	6.8	1,184	2.3
DI Yogyakarta	0.0	4.2	79.5	12.2	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.9	142	2.2
East Java	0.7	4.5	74.1	10.5	4.3	1.4	0.7	3.8	1,080	2.2
Banten	0.0	4.2	55.6	19.9	5.0	3.9	0.9	10.5	442	2.5
Bali and Nusa Tenggara										
Bali	0.3	3.0	80.9	5.6	2.2	0.6	0.5	7.0	139	2.1
West Nusa Tenggara	0.0	2.7	64.3	13.0	6.8	1.1	0.4	11.6	173	2.3
East Nusa Tenggara	0.0	5.4	61.3	14.9	12.2	2.1	1.4	2.7	204	2.5
Kalimantan										
West Kalimantan	0.0	4.8	72.8	9.6	4.9	0.4	0.0	7.4	109	2.2
Central Kalimantan	1.3	4.2	62.4	12.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	15.3	57	2.2
South Kalimantan	1.9	3.8	64.4	15.0	4.2	1.0	0.0	9.6	120	2.2
East Kalimantan	0.4	4.7	70.9	11.4	5.3	0.5	0.6	6.2	121	2.2
Sulawesi										
North Sulawesi	0.0	8.0	65.9	7.6	1.7	0.5	0.0	16.3	76	2.1
Central Sulawesi	0.0	4.6	71.9	8.1	6.7	0.4	0.4	8.0	81	2.2
South Sulawesi	0.5	4.3	67.9	12.2	4.2	1.0	0.7	9.2	333	2.3
Southeast Sulawesi	0.0	2.1	53.5	21.4	12.9	3.2	2.0	5.0	69	2.7
Gorontalo	1.5	10.5	71.8	3.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	11.5	40	1.9
West Sulawesi	0.6	2.7	61.6	12.6	9.1	1.3	0.6	11.6	36	2.4
Maluku and Papua										
Maluku	0.0	4.9	73.5	10.8	6.7	2.0	1.1	1.0	64	2.3
North Maluku	1.1	3.5	67.3	11.0	5.9	1.1	0.3	9.7	42	2.3
West Papua	0.4	6.8	56.4	10.0	5.2	0.3	0.4	20.7	25	2.2
Papua	2.7	3.6	45.8	14.7	12.1	3.8	2.2	15.2	86	2.6
Total	0.3	3.0	67.0	14.6	6.1	1.3	0.6	7.1	8,419	2.3

Table A-6.5.2 Ideal number of children: Men

Percent distribution of all never-married men age 15-24 by ideal number of children and mean ideal number of children, according to age and sex, Indonesia 2012

	Ideal number of children									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric responses	Number	Mean ideal number of children
Sumatera										
Aceh	0.0	1.0	30.8	28.0	15.8	10.5	5.8	8.2	222	3.3
North Sumatera	0.0	1.0	55.0	23.3	14.1	2.5	1.0	3.1	641	2.7
West Sumatera	0.0	1.8	60.6	21.5	8.9	2.0	0.3	4.9	229	2.5
Riau	0.0	1.3	60.3	20.1	9.1	1.9	0.5	6.7	281	2.5
Jambi	0.0	0.7	78.9	14.0	3.9	1.5	0.3	0.6	160	2.3
South Sumatera	0.0	2.8	62.5	23.1	6.9	1.7	1.2	1.8	322	2.5
Bengkulu	0.0	2.0	65.6	16.3	8.9	0.4	0.9	5.9	81	2.4
Lampung	0.0	1.8	61.5	23.1	6.5	1.7	0.4	5.0	383	2.4
Bangka Belitung	0.0	3.9	65.7	16.1	9.0	0.7	0.7	3.9	66	2.4
Riau Islands	0.0	0.9	62.2	16.4	12.4	0.5	0.7	6.9	68	2.5
Java										
DKI Jakarta	0.0	1.4	63.1	28.1	6.3	0.9	0.0	0.2	472	2.4
West Java	0.0	1.6	55.9	22.8	8.7	2.0	1.0	7.9	2,034	2.5
Central Java	0.0	1.7	76.0	18.8	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	1,322	2.2
DI Yogyakarta	0.0	2.1	78.0	15.6	1.5	0.3	0.5	2.1	180	2.2
East Java	0.0	3.7	76.9	12.6	2.7	1.6	0.5	2.0	1,625	2.2
Banten	0.2	1.9	57.5	21.4	8.8	2.9	2.2	5.0	553	2.6
Bali and Nusa Tenggara										
Bali	0.0	2.5	80.0	11.0	5.2	0.4	0.0	0.9	206	2.2
West Nusa Tenggara	0.3	0.8	72.3	16.3	7.7	0.7	1.1	0.8	232	2.4
East Nusa Tenggara	0.0	0.5	50.5	20.0	22.7	4.6	0.8	0.8	240	2.8
Kalimantan										
West Kalimantan	0.0	3.5	59.6	21.0	9.9	2.9	1.9	1.2	180	2.6
Central Kalimantan	0.0	3.5	64.2	16.8	4.8	2.1	0.6	8.1	99	2.3
South Kalimantan	0.0	4.1	65.0	13.8	8.5	4.5	1.4	2.7	176	2.5
East Kalimantan	1.8	5.9	56.1	18.7	8.0	2.7	0.0	6.7	162	2.4
Sulawesi										
North Sulawesi	0.0	9.8	73.3	11.5	2.0	0.5	0.0	3.0	101	2.1
Central Sulawesi	0.0	1.2	71.7	12.5	4.3	1.3	2.5	6.4	111	2.4
South Sulawesi	0.0	1.6	49.3	16.6	11.9	3.5	1.1	15.9	368	2.6
Southeast Sulawesi	0.0	2.9	48.8	25.3	12.9	3.7	1.5	4.9	91	2.7
Gorontalo	0.0	7.8	74.8	9.9	2.2	1.8	1.4	2.2	47	2.2
West Sulawesi	0.0	1.3	46.5	19.6	8.2	5.1	1.5	17.8	44	2.7
Maluku and Papua										
Maluku	0.0	1.5	46.2	33.1	12.7	5.1	0.9	0.6	75	2.8
North Maluku	0.0	3.1	46.6	21.8	12.7	4.9	1.5	9.4	50	2.7
West Papua	0.0	0.7	42.5	22.0	12.4	2.7	2.2	17.4	32	2.8
Papua	0.0	0.8	23.3	18.2	22.1	11.2	2.8	21.6	128	3.4
Total	0.0	2.2	63.3	19.5	7.6	2.1	0.9	4.4	10,980	2.5

Table A-8.1 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, according to province, Indonesia 2012

	Never-married women		Never-married men	
Province	Has heard of AIDS	Number	Has heard of AIDS	Number
Sumatera				
Aceh	82.4	217	85.0	222
North Sumatera	84.3	618	86.6	641
West Sumatera	91.6	192	86.5	229
Riau	89.8	185	88.9	281
Jambi	86.0	87	79.9	160
South Sumatera	78.8	226	72.1	322
Bengkulu	87.1	57	72.4	81
Lampung	89.0	256	69.6	383
Bangka Belitung	92.7	46	77.9	66
Riau Islands	96.2	61	90.3	68
Java				
DKI Jakarta	96.6	426	95.7	472
West Java	90.4	1,426	84.7	2,034
Central Java	94.6	1,184	92.5	1,322
DI Yogyakarta	99.1	142	98.3	180
East Java	90.0	1,080	86.5	1,625
Banten	88.1	442	80.7	553
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	96.2	139	96.9	206
West Nusa Tenggara	80.2	173	76.1	232
East Nusa Tenggara	79.7	204	73.0	240
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	80.9	109	74.8	180
Central Kalimantan	85.5	57	76.7	99
South Kalimantan	89.8	120	83.7	176
East Kalimantan	92.2	121	91.4	162
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	93.3	76	92.2	101
Central Sulawesi	86.2	81	68.8	111
South Sulawesi	84.2	333	80.9	368
Southeast Sulawesi	86.7	69	84.3	91
Gorontalo	82.6	40	68.1	47
West Sulawesi	68.8	36	61.4	44
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	85.2	64	84.4	75
North Maluku	84.4	42	76.0	50
West Papua	88.4	25	92.7	32
Papua	66.6	86	76.6	128
Total	89.0	8,419	84.7	10,980

Table A-8.2 Knowledge of other STIs

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 who have heard of other STIs, according to province, Indonesia 2012

	Never-married women		Never-married men	
Province	Has heard of other sexual transmitted infections	Number	Has heard of other sexual transmitted infections	Number
Sumatera				
Aceh	18.7	217	12.5	222
North Sumatera	19.7	618	16.9	641
West Sumatera	15.6	192	18.8	229
Riau	23.9	185	38.6	281
Jambi	23.8	87	32.8	160
South Sumatera	14.6	226	9.9	322
Bengkulu	22.8	57	28.1	81
Lampung	25.1	256	20.7	383
Bangka Belitung	24.7	46	29.4	66
Riau Islands	28.0	61	56.1	68
Java				
DKI Jakarta	44.3	426	30.1	472
West Java	24.5	1,426	22.7	2,034
Central Java	40.5	1,184	37.6	1,322
DI Yogyakarta	63.3	142	54.3	180
East Java	33.3	1,080	27.1	1,625
Banten	19.8	442	14.3	553
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	52.1	139	59.6	206
West Nusa Tenggara	17.3	173	27.8	232
East Nusa Tenggara	20.5	204	25.3	240
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	16.5	109	21.6	180
Central Kalimantan	26.4	57	39.3	99
South Kalimantan	23.8	120	41.4	176
East Kalimantan	40.5	121	43.7	162
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	26.3	76	35.4	101
Central Sulawesi	20.9	81	30.7	111
South Sulawesi	11.9	333	32.8	368
Southeast Sulawesi	28.0	69	29.9	91
Gorontalo	18.3	40	17.1	47
West Sulawesi	8.2	36	24.5	44
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	31.0	64	45.5	75
North Maluku	17.5	42	56.2	50
West Papua	31.9	25	46.7	32
Papua	19.3	86	25.5	128
Total	28.1	8,419	27.9	10,980

SURVEY DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION *Appendix* B

B.1 INTRODUCTION

The primary objective of the adolescent reproductive health component (ARH) of the 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) is to provide policymakers and program managers with national- and provincial-level data on representative samples of never married women and men age 15-24.

Specifically, the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS was designed to:

- Measure the level of knowledge of adolescents concerning reproductive health issues
- Examine the attitudes of adolescents on various reproductive health issues
- Measure the level of tobacco use, alcohol consumption, and drug use among adolescents
- Measure the level of sexual activity among adolescents
- Explore adolescents' awareness of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections

B.2 SAMPLE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

Indonesia is divided into 33 provinces. Each province is subdivided into districts (regency in areas mostly rural and municipality in urban areas). Districts are subdivided into subdistricts, and each subdistrict is divided into villages. The entire village is classified as urban or rural.

The 2012 IDHS sample is aimed at providing reliable estimates of key characteristics for women age 15-49 and currently-married men age 15-54 in Indonesia as a whole, in urban and rural areas, and in each of the 33 provinces included in the survey. To achieve this objective, a total of 1,840 census blocks (CBs)—874 in urban areas and 966 in rural areas—were selected from the list of CBs in the selected primary sampling units formed during the 2010 population census.

Because the sample was designed to provide reliable indicators for each province, the number of CBs in each province was not allocated in proportion to the population of the province or its urban-rural classification. Therefore, a final weighing adjustment procedure was done to obtain estimates for all domains. A minimum of 43 CBs per province was imposed in the 2012 IDHS design.

The 2012 IDHS sample is stratified by province and urban-rural areas. The selected CBs were allocated to each stratum using the square root formula allocations as follows:

$$n_h = \frac{\sqrt{m_h}}{\sum_{h=1}^{k}\sqrt{m_h}} \times n$$

where n_h: sample size of census block strata-*h*

m_h: sample size of household strata *h*

n: the target sample census block, and

k: number of allocated domains

The allocation of census blocks and households in each province by urban and rural areas is presented in Table B.1.

Table B.1 Sample allocation by province

Province	Census blocks			Households		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Sumatera						
DI Aceh	21	33	54	525	825	1,350
North Sumatera	31	38	69	775	950	1,725
West Sumatera	24	30	54	600	750	1,350
Riau	23	31	54	575	775	1,350
Jambi	16	27	43	400	675	1,075
South Sumatera	21	33	54	525	825	1,350
Bengkulu	15	28	43	375	700	1,075
Lampung	18	36	54	450	900	1,350
Bangka Belitung	22	21	43	550	525	1,075
Riau Islands	28	15	43	700	375	1,075
Java						
DKI Jakarta	90	0	90	2,250	0	2,250
West Java	57	37	94	1,425	925	2,350
Central Java	41	43	84	1,025	1075	2,100
DI Yogyakarta	45	29	74	1,125	725	1,850
East Java	41	43	84	1,025	1075	2,100
Banten	48	27	75	1,200	675	1,875
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	38	30	68	950	750	1,700
West Nusa Tenggara	25	29	54	625	725	1,350
East Nusa Tenggara	13	30	43	325	750	1,075
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	20	34	54	500	850	1,350
Central Kalimantan	17	26	43	425	650	1,075
South Kalimantan	24	30	54	600	750	1,350
East Kalimantan	24	19	43	600	475	1,075
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	23	31	54	575	775	1,350
Central Sulawesi	15	28	43	375	700	1,075
South Sulawesi	27	42	69	675	1050	1,725
Southeast Sulawesi	15	28	43	375	700	1,075
Gorontalo	17	26	43	425	650	1,075
West Sulawesi	14	29	43	350	725	1,075
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	17	26	43	425	650	1,075
North Maluku	15	28	43	375	700	1,075
West Papua	17	27	44	425	675	1,100
Papua	12	32	44	300	800	1,100
Total	874	966	1,840	21,850	24150	46,000

In each CB, a complete household listing and mapping was conducted in April 2012. The complete list of households in each CB is the basis for the second-stage sampling. An average of 25 households was selected systematically from each CB. All women age 15-49 were eligible for interview in the IDHS, and all never-married men age 15-24 were eligible to be interviewed in the ARH component of the IDHS. Eight households were selected systematically from the 25 households for the men's survey. In these households, all currently married men age 15-54 were eligible for individual interview.

The expected number of women age 15-49 and never married men age 15-24 are shown in Table B.2.

Table B.2 Expected number of respondents by province

	Women 15-49			Never married men 15-24		
Province	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Sumatera						
DI Aceh	630	990	1,620	263	413	675
North Sumatera	930	1,140	2,070	388	475	863
West Sumatera	720	900	1,620	300	375	675
Riau	690	930	1,620	288	388	675
Jambi	480	810	1,290	200	338	538
South Sumatera	630	990	1,620	263	413	675
Bengkulu	450	840	1,290	188	350	538
Lampung	540	1,080	1,620	225	450	675
Bangka Belitung	660	630	1,290	275	263	538
Riau Islands	840	450	1,290	350	188	538
Java						
DKI Jakarta	2,700	0	2,700	1,125	0	1,125
West Java	1,710	1,110	2,820	713	463	1,175
Central Java	1,230	1,290	2,520	513	538	1,050
DI Yogyakarta	1,350	870	2,220	563	363	925
East Java	1,230	1,290	2,520	513	538	1,050
Banten	1,440	810	2,250	600	338	938
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	1,140	900	2,040	475	375	850
West Nusa Tenggara	750	870	1,620	313	363	675
East Nusa Tenggara	390	900	1,290	163	375	538
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	600	1,020	1,620	250	425	675
Central Kalimantan	510	780	1,290	213	325	538
South Kalimantan	720	900	1,620	300	375	675
East Kalimantan	720	570	1,290	300	238	538
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	690	930	1,620	288	388	675
Central Sulawesi	450	840	1,290	188	350	538
South Sulawesi	810	1,260	2,070	338	525	863
Southeast Sulawesi	450	840	1,290	188	350	538
Gorontalo	510	780	1,290	213	325	538
West Sulawesi	420	870	1,290	175	363	538
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	510	780	1,290	213	325	538
North Maluku	450	840	1,290	188	350	538
West Papua	510	810	1,320	213	338	550
Papua	360	960	1,320	150	400	550
Total	26,220	28,980	55,200	10,925	12,075	23,000

Results of the household sample implementation by urban-rural residence and by province are shown in Tables B.3.1. As shown in Table B.3.1, 46,024 households were selected for the 2012 IDHS. Of these, 99 percent were successfully interviewed; 2 percent were not interviewed because they were vacant, and 2 percent were away during the survey fieldworkers' visit. Other reasons for not interviewing households include having no competent respondent in the household, the dwelling was not found, or the dwelling had been destroyed. The level of successful household interviews varies little across provinces.

Table B.3.1 Sample implementation: results of the household interview

Percent distribution of households by results of the household interview, and household response rates, according to urban-rural residence and province, Indonesia 2012

	Selected households											
Residence and province	Completed (C)	Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	Postponed (P)	Refused (R)	Dwelling not found (DNF)	Household absent (HA)	Dwelling vacant/ address not a dwelling (DV)	Dwelling destroyed (DD)	Other (O)	Total	Number of sampled households	Household response rate (HRR)[1]
Residence												
Urban	94.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.2	1.3	0.2	0.4	100.0	22,039	98.8
Rural	95.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	100.0	23,985	99.2
Province												
Sumatera												
Aceh	94.3	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	1,359	98.4
North Sumatera	97.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,743	99.8
West Sumatera	95.7	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.9	1.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,351	98.9
Riau	94.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.3	2.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,350	98.9
Jambi	97.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	100.0	1,076	99.8
South Sumatera	96.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,350	99.1
Bengkulu	94.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.7	0.3	0.5	100.0	1,076	98.5
Lampung	97.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,354	99.8
Bangka Belitung	97.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,075	99.7
Riau Islands	93.8	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.9	2.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	1,083	98.7
Java												
DKI Jakarta	92.7	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.3	3.0	0.9	0.3	0.7	100.0	2,284	97.5
West Java	95.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	2,371	99.7
Central Java	97.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,117	99.7
DI Yogyakarta	96.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	1,856	99.4
East Java	98.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,106	99.8
Banten	96.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	2.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	1,881	99.2
Bali and Nusa Tenggara												
Bali	96.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,701	99.6
West Nusa Tenggara	96.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,362	99.6
East Nusa Tenggara	96.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,080	99.2
Kalimantan												
West Kalimantan	93.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.6	3.7	1.0	0.1	0.7	100.0	1,350	98.4
Central Kalimantan	92.8	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	3.5	1.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	1,076	98.2
South Kalimantan	96.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,368	99.7
East Kalimantan	90.3	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	3.8	2.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,076	97.1
Sulawesi												
North Sulawesi	95.9	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.5	1.4	0.1	0.4	100.0	1,377	99.2
Central Sulawesi	96.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	100.0	1,078	99.5
South Sulawesi	94.7	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.8	0.2	1.2	100.0	1,724	98.3
Southeast Sulawesi	95.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.3	1.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,075	99.4
Gorontalo	94.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.3	0.5	0.0	0.9	100.0	1,113	99.3
West Sulawesi	94.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,072	98.2
Maluku and Papua												
Maluku	96.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,075	99.3
North Maluku	89.9	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.6	4.5	3.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,077	97.4
West Papua	89.1	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.9	4.4	1.0	0.8	1.3	100.0	1,063	96.4
Papua	93.5	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.3	3.7	0.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	925	98.2
Total	95.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.1	1.1	0.2	0.3	100.0	46,024	99.0

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

Table B.3.2 presents the survey coverage for interviews of women. Of 9,845 never married women age 15-24 eligible for individual interview, 93 percent were successfully interviewed and 5 percent were not interviewed because they were not at home. Urban women were as likely as rural women to be interviewed in the survey. The overall women response rates varied by province, ranging from 82 percent in North Maluku and West Papua to 97 percent in Bangka Belitung and Central Java.

Table B.3.3 shows that 2,989 never married ménage 15-24 were identified for individual interview and, of these, 87 percent had completed interviews. The principal reason for nonresponse among never married men 15-24 was the failure to find them at home despite repeated visits to the household (10 percent). The level of successful interviews across provinces ranges from 70 percent in North Maluku to 96 percent in North Sumatera and West Nusa Tenggara provinces.

Table B.3.2 Sample implementation: results of interview with never-married women age 15-24

Percent distribution of eligible women by results of the individual interview, and eligible women and overall response rates, according to urban-rural residence and province, Indonesia 2012

Residence and province	Eligible women							Total	Number of women	Eligible women response rate (EWRR)[1]	Overall women response rate (ORR)[2]
	Completed (EWC)	Not at home (EWNH)	Postponed (EWP)	Refused (EWR)	Partly completed (EWPC)	Incapacitated (EWI)	Other (EWO)				
Residence											
Urban	93.1	4.6	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	100.0	5,825	93.1	91.9
Rural	91.9	5.3	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.5	100.0	4,020	91.9	91.2
Province											
Sumatera											
Aceh	90.7	5.0	0.5	2.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	100.0	399	90.7	89.3
North Sumatera	95.0	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.4	100.0	505	95.0	94.8
West Sumatera	94.0	3.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.3	100.0	336	94.0	93.0
Riau	90.8	6.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.1	0.4	100.0	282	90.8	89.8
Jambi	94.7	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	188	94.7	94.5
South Sumatera	95.5	2.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	242	95.5	94.6
Bengkulu	93.4	4.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.9	100.0	212	93.4	92.0
Lampung	94.7	3.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	100.0	285	94.7	94.6
Bangka Belitung	97.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	214	97.7	97.4
Riau Islands	90.9	5.7	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	100.0	209	90.9	89.8
Java											
DKI Jakarta	92.0	5.0	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.5	100.0	577	92.0	89.7
West Java	92.4	5.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.7	100.0	420	92.4	92.1
Central Java	97.5	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	397	97.5	97.2
DI Yogyakarta	96.8	2.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	341	96.8	96.2
East Java	94.5	2.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	1.3	100.0	307	94.5	94.2
Banten	96.0	2.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	447	96.0	95.2
Bali and Nusa Tenggara											
Bali	94.5	2.4	0.0	0.7	0.3	1.7	0.3	100.0	293	94.5	94.2
West Nusa Tenggara	96.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	254	96.1	95.7
East Nusa Tenggara	94.1	5.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	321	94.1	93.4
Kalimantan											
West Kalimantan	90.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	226	90.7	89.3
Central Kalimantan	91.6	3.2	0.0	1.9	0.6	0.6	1.9	100.0	154	91.6	89.9
South Kalimantan	96.5	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	228	96.5	96.2
East Kalimantan	91.5	4.2	0.0	0.9	0.5	2.3	0.5	100.0	213	91.5	88.9
Sulawesi											
North Sulawesi	89.6	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	260	89.6	88.9
Central Sulawesi	93.3	4.6	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	238	93.3	92.8
South Sulawesi	85.7	11.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.0	1.0	100.0	482	85.7	84.2
Southeast Sulawesi	94.9	3.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.4	100.0	234	94.9	94.3
Gorontalo	89.1	9.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	266	89.1	88.5
West Sulawesi	90.9	6.2	0.0	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	243	90.9	89.4
Maluku and Papua											
Maluku	91.6	7.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	309	91.6	91.0
North Maluku	84.2	13.7	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	335	84.2	82.0
West Papua	85.1	6.9	0.0	4.0	0.8	0.0	3.2	100.0	248	85.1	82.0
Papua	90.0	6.1	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	180	90.0	88.4
Total	92.6	4.9	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.5	100.0	9,845	92.6	91.6

[1] Using the number of eligible women falling into specific response categories, the eligible woman response rate (EWRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * EWC}{EWC + EWNH + EWP + EWR + EWPC + EWI + EWO}$$

[2] The overall women response rate (ORR) is calculated as: ORR = HRR * EWRR/100.

Table B.3.3 Sample implementation: results of interview with never-married men age 15-24

Percent distribution of eligible men by results of the individual interview, eligible men and overall response rate, according to urban-rural residence and province, Indonesia 2012

	Eligible men										
Residence and province	Completed (EMC)	Not at home (EMNH)	Postponed (EMP)	Refused (EMR)	Partly completed (EMPC)	Incapacitated (EMI)	Other (EMO)	Total	Number of men	Eligible men response rate (EMRR)[1]	Overall men response rate (ORR)[2]
Residence											
Urban	87.3	9.0	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.8	1.2	100.0	6,941	87.3	86.2
Rural	85.8	10.3	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.3	1.0	100.0	6,048	85.8	85.1
Region											
Sumatera											
Aceh	80.2	14.9	0.2	2.1	0.7	0.7	1.1	100.0	435	80.2	78.9
North Sumatera	96.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	544	96.3	96.1
West Sumatera	86.0	9.6	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	429	86.0	85.0
Riau	85.3	10.8	0.0	2.1	0.7	0.9	0.2	100.0	434	85.3	84.3
Jambi	95.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	100.0	339	95.3	95.1
South Sumatera	88.0	9.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.8	100.0	357	88.0	87.2
Bengkulu	86.3	9.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.4	1.0	100.0	292	86.3	85.0
Lampung	91.8	6.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.8	100.0	400	91.8	91.6
Bangka Belitung	91.7	4.8	0.0	0.6	0.3	1.9	0.6	100.0	314	91.7	91.5
Riau Islands	92.5	5.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	100.0	254	92.5	91.4
Java											
DKI Jakarta	88.3	8.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.6	1.5	100.0	652	88.3	86.1
West Java	90.1	7.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.0	100.0	607	90.1	89.9
Central Java	93.4	4.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.2	100.0	468	93.4	93.1
DI Yogyakarta	95.7	3.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	437	95.7	95.1
East Java	94.3	2.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	2.1	0.2	100.0	477	94.3	94.1
Banten	92.3	5.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	1.0	100.0	581	92.3	91.5
Bali and Nusa Tenggara											
Bali	92.9	3.6	0.0	0.7	0.4	1.6	0.9	100.0	449	92.9	92.5
West Nusa Tenggara	96.0	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.3	100.0	352	96.0	95.7
East Nusa Tenggara	84.4	10.7	0.0	2.6	0.3	2.0	0.0	100.0	391	84.4	83.8
Kalimantan											
West Kalimantan	83.4	11.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.5	2.3	100.0	355	83.4	82.1
Central Kalimantan	79.9	13.3	0.4	3.6	0.4	0.7	1.8	100.0	278	79.9	78.4
South Kalimantan	89.1	8.3	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	338	89.1	88.8
East Kalimantan	74.1	18.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.0	4.2	100.0	309	74.1	72.0
Sulawesi											
North Sulawesi	72.4	20.6	0.0	4.1	0.6	1.2	1.2	100.0	340	72.4	71.8
Central Sulawesi	84.4	12.1	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	314	84.4	84.0
South Sulawesi	72.6	22.3	0.0	2.3	0.2	0.4	2.3	100.0	533	72.6	71.3
Southeast Sulawesi	78.0	15.5	0.0	2.3	1.0	1.6	1.6	100.0	309	78.0	77.5
Gorontalo	75.2	19.2	0.3	2.3	0.9	1.2	0.9	100.0	343	75.2	74.7
West Sulawesi	82.0	15.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.5	0.3	100.0	323	82.0	80.6
Maluku and Papua											
Maluku	89.0	9.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.3	100.0	381	89.0	88.4
North Maluku	71.7	22.5	0.0	3.4	0.3	0.8	1.3	100.0	378	71.7	69.8
West Papua	83.4	5.8	0.0	1.3	0.3	1.0	8.3	100.0	313	83.4	80.4
Papua	86.7	8.0	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.8	2.7	100.0	263	86.7	85.1
Total	86.6	9.6	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.0	1.1	100.0	12,989	86.6	85.7

[1] Using the number of eligible men falling into specific response categories, the eligible man response rate (EMRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * EMC}{EMC + EMNH + EMP + EMR + EMPC + EMI + EMO}$$

[2] The overall men response rate (ORR) is calculated as: ORR = HRR* EMRR/100.

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS APPENDIX C

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) nonsampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the adolescent reproductive health (ARH) component of the 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) to minimize this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and identical size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling error is a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2012 IDHS sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for the 2012 IDHS is a SAS program. This program used the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions.

The Taylor linearization method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y, and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{x^2}\sum_{h=1}^{H}\left[(1-f_h)\frac{m_h}{m_h-1}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h}\right)\right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}\text{, and } \; z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum which varies from 1 to H,
m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,
y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and
f_h is the sampling fraction of PSU in the h^{th} stratum which is small and ignored

In addition to the standard error, the program computes the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design, such as multistage and cluster selection. The program also computes the relative standard error and the confidence limits for the estimates.

Sampling errors for the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest for woman's survey and for man's surveys, respectively. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the 33 provinces. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in Table C.1. Tables C.2 to C.37 present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N-UNWE) and weighted (N-WEIG) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits (R±2SE), for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for *ideal number of children* for never-married young women 15-24) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average ideal number of children for never-married young women 15-24 from the national sample is 2.328 and its standard error is 0.017. Therefore, to obtain the 95 percent confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, i.e., 2.328±2×0.0.017. There is a high probability (95 percent) that the *true* average ideal number of children for never-married young women 15-24 is between 2.295 and 2.362.

For the total sample, the value of the design effect (DEFT), averaged over all variables for the young women survey, is 1.700 which means that, due to multistage and clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.700 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table C.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Indonesia 2012

Variable	Estimate	Base population
	WOMEN	
Less than primary education	Proportion	Never married women 15-24
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Never married women 15-24
Knows any contraceptive method	Proportion	Never married women 15-24
Knows any modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Never married women 15-24
Knows fertile period	Proportion	Never married women 15-24
Ideal number of children	Mean	Never married women 15-24
Has heard of anemia	Proportion	Never married women 15-24
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	Proportion	Never married women 15-24
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	Proportion	Never married women 15-24
Never smoked	Proportion	Never married women 15-24
Has ever drunk alcohol	Proportion	Never married women 15-24
	MEN	
Less than primary education	Proportion	Never married men 15-24
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Never married men 15-24
Knows any contraceptive method	Proportion	Never married men 15-24
Knows any modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Never married men 15-24
Knows fertile period	Proportion	Never married men 15-24
Ideal number of children	Mean	Never married men 15-24
Has heard of anemia	Proportion	Never married men 15-24
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	Proportion	Never married men 15-24
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	Proportion	Never married men 15-24
Never smoked	Proportion	Never married men 15-24
Has ever drunk alcohol	Proportion	Never married men 15-24

Table C.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.025	0.003	8,902	8,419	1.530	0.101	0.020	0.030
Secondary education or higher	0.925	0.005	8,902	8,419	1.831	0.006	0.915	0.935
Knows any contraceptive method	0.952	0.003	8,902	8,419	1.525	0.004	0.945	0.959
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.951	0.003	8,902	8,419	1.521	0.004	0.944	0.958
Knows fertile period	0.312	0.012	4,338	4,432	1.663	0.037	0.289	0.336
Has heard of anemia	0.769	0.008	8,902	8,419	1.892	0.011	0.752	0.786
Ideal number of children	2.328	0.017	8,174	7,817	1.790	0.007	2.295	2.362
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.890	0.006	8,902	8,419	1.863	0.007	0.878	0.903
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.130	0.007	8,902	8,419	1.900	0.052	0.116	0.143
Never smoked	0.887	0.005	8,902	8,419	1.638	0.006	0.876	0.898
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.046	0.003	8,902	8,419	1.546	0.075	0.039	0.052
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.046	0.003	10,980	10,980	1.613	0.070	0.040	0.053
Secondary education or higher	0.859	0.007	10,980	10,980	2.111	0.008	0.845	0.873
Knows any contraceptive method	0.934	0.004	10,980	10,980	1.694	0.004	0.926	0.942
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.932	0.004	10,980	10,980	1.695	0.004	0.924	0.940
Knows fertile period	0.188	0.010	5,409	5,520	1.869	0.053	0.168	0.207
Has heard of anemia	0.582	0.009	10,980	10,980	1.869	0.015	0.564	0.599
Ideal number of children	2.455	0.015	10,431	10,493	1.711	0.006	2.424	2.485
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.847	0.006	10,980	10,980	1.885	0.008	0.834	0.860
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.116	0.005	10,980	10,980	1.723	0.045	0.105	0.127
Never smoked	0.200	0.006	10,980	10,980	1.630	0.031	0.188	0.213
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.388	0.008	10,980	10,980	1.679	0.020	0.372	0.403

Table C.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.011	0.002	5,304	5,121	1.274	0.162	0.008	0.015
Secondary education or higher	0.948	0.006	5,304	5,121	1.930	0.006	0.937	0.960
Knows any contraceptive method	0.967	0.004	5,304	5,121	1.552	0.004	0.960	0.975
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.966	0.004	5,304	5,121	1.548	0.004	0.959	0.974
Knows fertile period	0.328	0.015	2,883	2,980	1.735	0.046	0.298	0.358
Has heard of anemia	0.842	0.009	5,304	5,121	1.830	0.011	0.824	0.861
Ideal number of children	2.285	0.017	4,915	4,793	1.603	0.007	2.251	2.319
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.941	0.005	5,304	5,121	1.615	0.006	0.931	0.951
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.153	0.010	5,304	5,121	1.985	0.064	0.133	0.172
Never smoked	0.876	0.008	5,304	5,121	1.723	0.009	0.861	0.892
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.052	0.005	5,304	5,121	1.612	0.095	0.042	0.061
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.026	0.003	5,937	6,154	1.691	0.136	0.019	0.032
Secondary education or higher	0.906	0.009	5,937	6,154	2.416	0.010	0.888	0.925
Knows any contraceptive method	0.965	0.004	5,937	6,154	1.619	0.004	0.957	0.973
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.964	0.004	5,937	6,154	1.606	0.004	0.956	0.971
Knows fertile period	0.189	0.013	3,267	3,414	1.896	0.069	0.163	0.215
Has heard of anemia	0.673	0.012	5,937	6,154	1.905	0.017	0.650	0.696
Ideal number of children	2.407	0.018	5,716	5,913	1.660	0.008	2.371	2.443
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.906	0.008	5,937	6,154	2.006	0.008	0.891	0.922
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.137	0.008	5,937	6,154	1.702	0.056	0.122	0.152
Never smoked	0.205	0.009	5,937	6,154	1.629	0.042	0.188	0.222
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.405	0.011	5,937	6,154	1.670	0.026	0.384	0.426

Table C.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.046	0.006	3,598	3,298	1.612	0.122	0.035	0.058
Secondary education or higher	0.889	0.009	3,598	3,298	1.742	0.010	0.870	0.907
Knows any contraceptive method	0.927	0.006	3,598	3,298	1.497	0.007	0.914	0.940
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.926	0.007	3,598	3,298	1.493	0.007	0.913	0.939
Knows fertile period	0.280	0.017	1,455	1,452	1.433	0.060	0.247	0.314
Has heard of anemia	0.656	0.015	3,598	3,298	1.847	0.022	0.626	0.685
Ideal number of children	2.397	0.034	3,259	3,025	1.959	0.014	2.330	2.464
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.811	0.013	3,598	3,298	1.938	0.016	0.786	0.837
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.095	0.008	3,598	3,298	1.539	0.079	0.080	0.110
Never smoked	0.904	0.007	3,598	3,298	1.410	0.008	0.890	0.918
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.036	0.004	3,598	3,298	1.324	0.114	0.028	0.044
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.072	0.006	5,043	4,826	1.592	0.080	0.061	0.084
Secondary education or higher	0.800	0.011	5,043	4,826	1.926	0.014	0.778	0.821
Knows any contraceptive method	0.895	0.007	5,043	4,826	1.711	0.008	0.880	0.910
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.892	0.008	5,043	4,826	1.718	0.008	0.877	0.907
Knows fertile period	0.185	0.015	2,142	2,105	1.816	0.082	0.155	0.216
Has heard of anemia	0.466	0.013	5,043	4,826	1.864	0.028	0.440	0.492
Ideal number of children	2.516	0.026	4,715	4,580	1.776	0.010	2.464	2.568
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.772	0.011	5,043	4,826	1.844	0.014	0.750	0.794
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.090	0.007	5,043	4,826	1.779	0.080	0.075	0.104
Never smoked	0.194	0.009	5,043	4,826	1.629	0.047	0.176	0.213
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.365	0.011	5,043	4,826	1.686	0.031	0.343	0.388

Table C.5 Sampling errors: Aceh sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.026	0.010	357	217	1.209	0.392	0.006	0.047
Secondary education or higher	0.959	0.011	357	217	1.079	0.012	0.936	0.982
Knows any contraceptive method	0.920	0.022	357	217	1.501	0.024	0.876	0.963
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.920	0.022	357	217	1.501	0.024	0.876	0.963
Knows fertile period	0.364	0.050	130	75	1.177	0.137	0.264	0.464
Has heard of anemia	0.670	0.035	357	217	1.420	0.053	0.600	0.741
Ideal number of children	3.011	0.082	307	185	1.242	0.027	2.846	3.175
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.824	0.023	357	217	1.142	0.028	0.778	0.870
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.090	0.019	357	217	1.242	0.209	0.052	0.128
Never smoked	0.948	0.013	357	217	1.101	0.014	0.922	0.974
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.003	0.003	357	217	1.054	0.997	0.000	0.009
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.025	0.011	339	222	1.314	0.443	0.003	0.048
Secondary education or higher	0.939	0.017	339	222	1.285	0.018	0.905	0.972
Knows any contraceptive method	0.969	0.010	339	222	1.092	0.011	0.948	0.990
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.969	0.010	339	222	1.092	0.011	0.948	0.990
Knows fertile period	0.301	0.044	148	99	1.160	0.146	0.213	0.389
Has heard of anemia	0.486	0.034	339	222	1.243	0.070	0.418	0.554
Ideal number of children	3.290	0.110	311	204	1.351	0.033	3.070	3.510
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.850	0.028	339	222	1.432	0.033	0.794	0.905
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.087	0.024	339	222	1.577	0.279	0.038	0.135
Never smoked	0.197	0.025	339	222	1.162	0.128	0.147	0.248
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.104	0.029	339	222	1.749	0.280	0.046	0.162

Table C.6 Sampling errors: North Sumatera sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.038	0.016	475	618	1.777	0.411	0.007	0.070
Secondary education or higher	0.935	0.020	475	618	1.797	0.022	0.894	0.976
Knows any contraceptive method	0.899	0.018	475	618	1.303	0.020	0.863	0.935
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.897	0.018	475	618	1.291	0.020	0.861	0.933
Knows fertile period	0.149	0.024	238	316	1.027	0.159	0.102	0.197
Has heard of anemia	0.714	0.034	475	618	1.620	0.047	0.647	0.781
Ideal number of children	2.627	0.052	430	560	1.132	0.020	2.523	2.732
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.843	0.027	475	618	1.586	0.031	0.790	0.896
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.131	0.018	475	618	1.188	0.141	0.094	0.168
Never smoked	0.900	0.014	475	618	0.997	0.015	0.872	0.927
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.087	0.019	475	618	1.490	0.221	0.049	0.126
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.037	0.010	511	641	1.190	0.267	0.017	0.057
Secondary education or higher	0.911	0.015	511	641	1.187	0.016	0.881	0.941
Knows any contraceptive method	0.905	0.026	511	641	1.962	0.028	0.854	0.956
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.903	0.027	511	641	2.028	0.029	0.850	0.956
Knows fertile period	0.093	0.023	197	249	1.127	0.251	0.046	0.140
Has heard of anemia	0.489	0.031	511	641	1.409	0.064	0.426	0.551
Ideal number of children	2.661	0.080	495	622	1.710	0.030	2.501	2.820
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.866	0.030	511	641	2.012	0.035	0.805	0.927
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.078	0.014	511	641	1.159	0.176	0.051	0.106
Never smoked	0.250	0.026	511	641	1.338	0.103	0.199	0.301
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.478	0.035	511	641	1.602	0.074	0.407	0.549

Table C.7 Sampling errors: West Sumatera sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.004	0.004	312	192	1.072	1.009	0.000	0.011
Secondary education or higher	0.966	0.013	312	192	1.276	0.014	0.939	0.992
Knows any contraceptive method	0.951	0.012	312	192	1.019	0.013	0.926	0.976
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.951	0.012	312	192	1.019	0.013	0.926	0.976
Knows fertile period	0.269	0.041	175	107	1.220	0.153	0.186	0.351
Has heard of anemia	0.841	0.024	312	192	1.147	0.028	0.794	0.889
Ideal number of children	2.446	0.055	297	183	1.078	0.022	2.336	2.556
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.916	0.018	312	192	1.137	0.020	0.880	0.952
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.104	0.016	312	192	0.943	0.157	0.071	0.137
Never smoked	0.778	0.025	312	192	1.079	0.033	0.727	0.829
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.030	0.013	312	192	1.300	0.416	0.005	0.056
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.062	0.017	352	229	1.324	0.275	0.028	0.096
Secondary education or higher	0.905	0.020	352	229	1.283	0.022	0.865	0.945
Knows any contraceptive method	0.975	0.011	352	229	1.368	0.012	0.952	0.998
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.975	0.011	352	229	1.368	0.012	0.952	0.998
Knows fertile period	0.169	0.029	191	123	1.073	0.173	0.110	0.227
Has heard of anemia	0.784	0.027	352	229	1.238	0.035	0.730	0.839
Ideal number of children	2.471	0.053	336	218	1.199	0.021	2.366	2.576
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.865	0.022	352	229	1.210	0.026	0.821	0.909
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.064	0.013	352	229	0.995	0.203	0.038	0.090
Never smoked	0.105	0.014	352	229	0.847	0.132	0.077	0.132
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.404	0.029	352	229	1.105	0.072	0.346	0.461

Table C.8 Sampling errors: Riau sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.050	0.016	249	185	1.137	0.314	0.019	0.082
Secondary education or higher	0.910	0.022	249	185	1.190	0.024	0.866	0.953
Knows any contraceptive method	0.986	0.007	249	185	0.957	0.007	0.972	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.986	0.007	249	185	0.957	0.007	0.972	1.000
Knows fertile period	0.270	0.044	132	97	1.130	0.162	0.182	0.358
Has heard of anemia	0.706	0.031	249	185	1.076	0.044	0.643	0.768
Ideal number of children	2.310	0.050	227	169	0.984	0.022	2.210	2.410
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.898	0.019	249	185	0.999	0.021	0.860	0.936
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.112	0.019	249	185	0.962	0.172	0.074	0.151
Never smoked	0.853	0.024	249	185	1.062	0.028	0.806	0.901
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.042	0.016	249	185	1.213	0.366	0.011	0.074
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.044	0.011	357	281	1.037	0.257	0.021	0.066
Secondary education or higher	0.869	0.020	357	281	1.134	0.023	0.829	0.910
Knows any contraceptive method	0.931	0.017	357	281	1.237	0.018	0.898	0.964
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.929	0.017	357	281	1.218	0.018	0.895	0.962
Knows fertile period	0.070	0.020	196	151	1.108	0.289	0.030	0.111
Has heard of anemia	0.574	0.028	357	281	1.080	0.049	0.517	0.631
Ideal number of children	2.479	0.046	333	262	1.022	0.018	2.388	2.571
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.889	0.020	357	281	1.176	0.022	0.850	0.928
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.129	0.018	357	281	0.984	0.135	0.094	0.164
Never smoked	0.173	0.029	357	281	1.428	0.166	0.115	0.230
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.401	0.027	357	281	1.040	0.067	0.347	0.455

Table C.9 Sampling errors: Jambi sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.040	0.016	173	87	1.058	0.394	0.009	0.072
Secondary education or higher	0.913	0.023	173	87	1.073	0.025	0.867	0.959
Knows any contraceptive method	0.982	0.011	173	87	1.056	0.011	0.961	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.982	0.011	173	87	1.056	0.011	0.961	1.000
Knows fertile period	0.416	0.048	89	44	0.908	0.115	0.321	0.512
Has heard of anemia	0.665	0.044	173	87	1.227	0.067	0.576	0.753
Ideal number of children	2.277	0.054	155	78	1.101	0.024	2.168	2.386
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.860	0.032	173	87	1.202	0.037	0.796	0.923
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.144	0.028	173	87	1.053	0.196	0.088	0.201
Never smoked	0.833	0.032	173	87	1.142	0.039	0.769	0.898
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.024	0.009	173	87	0.771	0.376	0.006	0.042
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.039	0.011	318	160	0.998	0.278	0.017	0.061
Secondary education or higher	0.852	0.033	318	160	1.647	0.039	0.786	0.918
Knows any contraceptive method	0.948	0.017	318	160	1.335	0.018	0.915	0.981
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.948	0.017	318	160	1.335	0.018	0.915	0.981
Knows fertile period	0.138	0.039	112	55	1.179	0.280	0.061	0.215
Has heard of anemia	0.506	0.040	318	160	1.439	0.080	0.425	0.587
Ideal number of children	2.278	0.038	316	159	0.975	0.017	2.202	2.355
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.799	0.035	318	160	1.565	0.044	0.728	0.870
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.036	0.014	318	160	1.305	0.378	0.009	0.064
Never smoked	0.202	0.029	318	160	1.265	0.142	0.145	0.259
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.387	0.035	318	160	1.289	0.091	0.317	0.458

Table C.10 Sampling errors: South Sumatera sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.053	0.018	229	226	1.242	0.349	0.016	0.089
Secondary education or higher	0.885	0.030	229	226	1.421	0.034	0.824	0.945
Knows any contraceptive method	0.935	0.020	229	226	1.207	0.021	0.895	0.974
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.935	0.020	229	226	1.207	0.021	0.895	0.974
Knows fertile period	0.287	0.046	101	101	1.028	0.162	0.194	0.380
Has heard of anemia	0.652	0.045	229	226	1.426	0.069	0.561	0.742
Ideal number of children	2.200	0.061	211	208	1.221	0.028	2.079	2.321
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.788	0.039	229	226	1.431	0.049	0.710	0.866
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.050	0.013	229	226	0.903	0.261	0.024	0.076
Never smoked	0.930	0.018	229	226	1.065	0.019	0.894	0.966
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.025	0.010	229	226	0.972	0.404	0.005	0.045
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.062	0.014	312	322	1.025	0.227	0.034	0.090
Secondary education or higher	0.818	0.026	312	322	1.201	0.032	0.766	0.871
Knows any contraceptive method	0.859	0.023	312	322	1.154	0.027	0.813	0.904
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.856	0.023	312	322	1.147	0.027	0.810	0.901
Knows fertile period	0.122	0.027	148	152	1.000	0.222	0.068	0.176
Has heard of anemia	0.423	0.039	312	322	1.374	0.091	0.346	0.501
Ideal number of children	2.475	0.058	306	316	1.010	0.023	2.359	2.591
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.721	0.028	312	322	1.095	0.039	0.665	0.777
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.047	0.013	312	322	1.087	0.279	0.021	0.073
Never smoked	0.299	0.034	312	322	1.294	0.112	0.232	0.366
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.315	0.036	312	322	1.348	0.113	0.244	0.386

Table C.11 Sampling errors: Bengkulu sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.004	0.004	193	57	0.907	0.992	0.000	0.013
Secondary education or higher	0.969	0.015	193	57	1.163	0.015	0.939	0.998
Knows any contraceptive method	0.994	0.006	193	57	1.071	0.006	0.982	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.990	0.007	193	57	1.002	0.007	0.975	1.000
Knows fertile period	0.344	0.060	80	24	1.122	0.175	0.224	0.464
Has heard of anemia	0.679	0.043	193	57	1.284	0.064	0.592	0.766
Ideal number of children	2.118	0.031	179	52	1.073	0.015	2.056	2.180
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.871	0.034	193	57	1.409	0.039	0.803	0.940
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.044	0.014	193	57	0.967	0.324	0.016	0.073
Never smoked	0.933	0.019	193	57	1.074	0.021	0.894	0.972
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.018	0.011	193	57	1.159	0.613	0.000	0.041
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.046	0.013	249	81	0.995	0.288	0.020	0.072
Secondary education or higher	0.834	0.037	249	81	1.565	0.044	0.760	0.908
Knows any contraceptive method	0.926	0.017	249	81	1.015	0.018	0.892	0.960
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.926	0.017	249	81	1.015	0.018	0.892	0.960
Knows fertile period	0.232	0.032	133	43	0.872	0.138	0.168	0.296
Has heard of anemia	0.565	0.046	249	81	1.474	0.082	0.472	0.658
Ideal number of children	2.413	0.065	234	76	1.072	0.027	2.283	2.542
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.724	0.044	249	81	1.562	0.061	0.635	0.813
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.048	0.013	249	81	0.962	0.272	0.022	0.074
Never smoked	0.154	0.025	249	81	1.112	0.166	0.103	0.205
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.413	0.037	249	81	1.193	0.090	0.339	0.488

Table C.12 Sampling errors: Lampung sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.029	0.012	263	256	1.166	0.417	0.005	0.053
Secondary education or higher	0.879	0.032	263	256	1.595	0.037	0.815	0.943
Knows any contraceptive method	0.962	0.013	263	256	1.063	0.013	0.937	0.987
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.957	0.015	263	256	1.184	0.015	0.928	0.987
Knows fertile period	0.247	0.039	125	116	0.996	0.156	0.170	0.325
Has heard of anemia	0.746	0.035	263	256	1.285	0.046	0.677	0.815
Ideal number of children	2.273	0.051	257	250	1.240	0.023	2.171	2.376
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.890	0.023	263	256	1.201	0.026	0.844	0.937
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.080	0.019	263	256	1.127	0.236	0.042	0.118
Never smoked	0.899	0.021	263	256	1.153	0.024	0.856	0.942
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.011	0.005	263	256	0.788	0.453	0.001	0.022
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.062	0.018	360	383	1.370	0.281	0.027	0.097
Secondary education or higher	0.811	0.031	360	383	1.502	0.038	0.749	0.873
Knows any contraceptive method	0.873	0.030	360	383	1.685	0.034	0.813	0.932
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.873	0.030	360	383	1.685	0.034	0.813	0.932
Knows fertile period	0.048	0.017	157	157	0.991	0.355	0.014	0.081
Has heard of anemia	0.356	0.039	360	383	1.559	0.111	0.277	0.435
Ideal number of children	2.430	0.056	342	364	1.363	0.023	2.319	2.542
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.696	0.051	360	383	2.111	0.074	0.593	0.799
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.097	0.015	360	383	0.987	0.159	0.066	0.128
Never smoked	0.205	0.025	360	383	1.168	0.122	0.155	0.254
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.323	0.027	360	383	1.089	0.083	0.269	0.376

Table C.13 Sampling errors: Bangka Belitung sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.032	0.013	202	46	1.032	0.399	0.007	0.058
Secondary education or higher	0.870	0.031	202	46	1.293	0.035	0.808	0.931
Knows any contraceptive method	0.985	0.008	202	46	0.992	0.009	0.969	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.985	0.008	202	46	0.992	0.009	0.969	1.000
Knows fertile period	0.344	0.052	66	15	0.878	0.150	0.241	0.448
Has heard of anemia	0.746	0.034	202	46	1.104	0.046	0.678	0.813
Ideal number of children	2.291	0.060	195	44	1.086	0.026	2.171	2.410
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.927	0.019	202	46	1.015	0.020	0.889	0.964
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.115	0.025	202	46	1.106	0.217	0.065	0.165
Never smoked	0.856	0.021	202	46	0.860	0.025	0.813	0.898
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.042	0.014	202	46	1.004	0.339	0.013	0.070
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.148	0.027	280	66	1.285	0.185	0.094	0.203
Secondary education or higher	0.757	0.031	280	66	1.220	0.041	0.694	0.820
Knows any contraceptive method	0.887	0.025	280	66	1.299	0.028	0.838	0.936
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.876	0.027	280	66	1.349	0.030	0.823	0.930
Knows fertile period	0.140	0.029	135	32	0.954	0.204	0.083	0.197
Has heard of anemia	0.531	0.041	280	66	1.382	0.078	0.449	0.614
Ideal number of children	2.386	0.062	269	63	1.056	0.026	2.263	2.509
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.779	0.029	280	66	1.181	0.038	0.720	0.837
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.048	0.016	280	66	1.237	0.331	0.016	0.079
Never smoked	0.193	0.025	280	66	1.050	0.129	0.143	0.242
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.431	0.031	280	66	1.048	0.072	0.368	0.493

Table C.14 Sampling errors: Riau Islands sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.015	0.010	186	61	1.127	0.675	0.000	0.035
Secondary education or higher	0.961	0.013	186	61	0.911	0.014	0.935	0.987
Knows any contraceptive method	0.984	0.011	186	61	1.148	0.011	0.963	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.984	0.011	186	61	1.148	0.011	0.963	1.000
Knows fertile period	0.300	0.072	56	19	1.156	0.239	0.157	0.444
Has heard of anemia	0.829	0.030	186	61	1.077	0.036	0.770	0.889
Ideal number of children	2.308	0.064	154	49	1.123	0.028	2.180	2.437
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.962	0.012	186	61	0.867	0.013	0.938	0.987
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.136	0.028	186	61	1.123	0.208	0.079	0.193
Never smoked	0.815	0.034	186	61	1.202	0.042	0.746	0.884
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.171	0.042	186	61	1.524	0.248	0.086	0.255
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.039	0.013	233	68	1.005	0.329	0.013	0.064
Secondary education or higher	0.926	0.019	233	68	1.129	0.021	0.888	0.965
Knows any contraceptive method	0.975	0.014	233	68	1.421	0.015	0.946	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.975	0.014	233	68	1.421	0.015	0.946	1.000
Knows fertile period	0.307	0.082	120	36	1.929	0.269	0.142	0.472
Has heard of anemia	0.694	0.048	233	68	1.572	0.069	0.598	0.789
Ideal number of children	2.496	0.066	215	63	1.045	0.026	2.364	2.628
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.903	0.026	233	68	1.318	0.028	0.851	0.954
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.252	0.057	233	68	1.998	0.227	0.138	0.367
Never smoked	0.159	0.029	233	68	1.224	0.185	0.100	0.218
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.519	0.041	233	68	1.237	0.078	0.438	0.600

Table C.15 Sampling errors: Jakarta sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.011	0.006	525	426	1.428	0.596	0.000	0.024
Secondary education or higher	0.932	0.016	525	426	1.412	0.017	0.901	0.963
Knows any contraceptive method	0.979	0.006	525	426	0.979	0.006	0.967	0.991
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.979	0.006	525	426	0.979	0.006	0.967	0.991
Knows fertile period	0.441	0.038	296	240	1.306	0.086	0.366	0.517
Has heard of anemia	0.875	0.018	525	426	1.275	0.021	0.838	0.912
Ideal number of children	2.308	0.036	489	398	1.152	0.016	2.236	2.380
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.966	0.008	525	426	1.043	0.009	0.950	0.983
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.143	0.020	525	426	1.279	0.137	0.103	0.182
Never smoked	0.821	0.016	525	426	0.961	0.020	0.789	0.853
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.073	0.015	525	426	1.291	0.201	0.044	0.103
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.017	0.006	565	472	1.068	0.341	0.005	0.029
Secondary education or higher	0.957	0.009	565	472	0.994	0.009	0.940	0.974
Knows any contraceptive method	0.978	0.006	565	472	1.003	0.006	0.965	0.990
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.978	0.006	565	472	1.003	0.006	0.965	0.990
Knows fertile period	0.231	0.038	250	212	1.427	0.165	0.155	0.307
Has heard of anemia	0.745	0.025	565	472	1.370	0.034	0.694	0.795
Ideal number of children	2.422	0.038	564	471	1.343	0.016	2.345	2.498
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.957	0.009	565	472	1.102	0.010	0.939	0.976
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.167	0.020	565	472	1.281	0.120	0.127	0.208
Never smoked	0.168	0.015	565	472	0.937	0.088	0.138	0.197
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.430	0.029	565	472	1.378	0.067	0.372	0.487

Table C.16 Sampling errors: West Java sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.017	0.007	380	1,426	1.064	0.411	0.003	0.032
Secondary education or higher	0.925	0.014	380	1,426	1.072	0.016	0.896	0.954
Knows any contraceptive method	0.960	0.010	380	1,426	1.036	0.011	0.939	0.981
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.957	0.011	380	1,426	1.020	0.011	0.936	0.978
Knows fertile period	0.266	0.028	213	811	0.908	0.104	0.210	0.321
Has heard of anemia	0.787	0.027	380	1,426	1.292	0.035	0.732	0.841
Ideal number of children	2.302	0.042	358	1,343	1.149	0.018	2.218	2.386
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.904	0.016	380	1,426	1.032	0.017	0.872	0.935
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.105	0.020	380	1,426	1.246	0.187	0.066	0.144
Never smoked	0.866	0.021	380	1,426	1.212	0.024	0.824	0.909
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.026	0.008	380	1,426	0.934	0.295	0.011	0.041
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.043	0.011	537	2,034	1.271	0.258	0.021	0.066
Secondary education or higher	0.817	0.023	537	2,034	1.391	0.028	0.770	0.863
Knows any contraceptive method	0.978	0.006	537	2,034	0.880	0.006	0.967	0.989
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.978	0.006	537	2,034	0.880	0.006	0.967	0.989
Knows fertile period	0.175	0.025	297	1,122	1.126	0.142	0.125	0.225
Has heard of anemia	0.608	0.027	537	2,034	1.291	0.045	0.554	0.663
Ideal number of children	2.544	0.047	493	1,873	1.087	0.019	2.450	2.638
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.847	0.020	537	2,034	1.289	0.024	0.807	0.887
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.084	0.013	537	2,034	1.119	0.159	0.057	0.111
Never smoked	0.159	0.016	537	2,034	1.023	0.102	0.127	0.191
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.388	0.025	537	2,034	1.182	0.064	0.338	0.438

Table C.17 Sampling errors: Central Java sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.005	0.004	382	1,184	0.984	0.700	0.000	0.012
Secondary education or higher	0.962	0.014	382	1,184	1.454	0.015	0.933	0.990
Knows any contraceptive method	0.979	0.008	382	1,184	1.102	0.008	0.962	0.995
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.979	0.008	382	1,184	1.102	0.008	0.962	0.995
Knows fertile period	0.298	0.037	244	756	1.246	0.123	0.225	0.371
Has heard of anemia	0.884	0.020	382	1,184	1.248	0.023	0.843	0.925
Ideal number of children	2.271	0.054	356	1,104	1.151	0.024	2.162	2.379
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.946	0.014	382	1,184	1.203	0.015	0.918	0.974
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.177	0.023	382	1,184	1.186	0.131	0.131	0.224
Never smoked	0.923	0.015	382	1,184	1.068	0.016	0.894	0.952
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.023	0.008	382	1,184	0.979	0.324	0.008	0.038
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.024	0.010	432	1,322	1.321	0.410	0.004	0.043
Secondary education or higher	0.884	0.028	432	1,322	1.798	0.031	0.829	0.940
Knows any contraceptive method	0.947	0.015	432	1,322	1.352	0.015	0.917	0.976
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.944	0.015	432	1,322	1.331	0.016	0.915	0.974
Knows fertile period	0.253	0.040	260	790	1.481	0.159	0.172	0.333
Has heard of anemia	0.818	0.026	432	1,322	1.373	0.031	0.767	0.869
Ideal number of children	2.240	0.040	431	1,320	1.544	0.018	2.159	2.320
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.925	0.017	432	1,322	1.322	0.018	0.891	0.958
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.186	0.026	432	1,322	1.366	0.138	0.135	0.237
Never smoked	0.204	0.026	432	1,322	1.329	0.126	0.153	0.256
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.327	0.023	432	1,322	1.023	0.071	0.281	0.373

Table C.18 Sampling errors: Yogyakarta sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.005	0.003	320	142	0.880	0.696	0.000	0.012
Secondary education or higher	0.992	0.005	320	142	0.920	0.005	0.982	1.000
Knows any contraceptive method	0.994	0.004	320	142	0.954	0.004	0.986	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.994	0.004	320	142	0.954	0.004	0.986	1.000
Knows fertile period	0.569	0.037	278	124	1.226	0.064	0.496	0.642
Has heard of anemia	0.969	0.009	320	142	0.978	0.010	0.950	0.988
Ideal number of children	2.150	0.040	317	141	1.311	0.019	2.071	2.230
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.991	0.005	320	142	0.964	0.005	0.981	1.000
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.327	0.027	320	142	1.045	0.084	0.272	0.382
Never smoked	0.899	0.019	320	142	1.142	0.021	0.861	0.938
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.082	0.020	320	142	1.313	0.246	0.041	0.122
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.003	0.002	409	180	0.804	0.694	0.000	0.008
Secondary education or higher	0.987	0.007	409	180	1.186	0.007	0.973	1.000
Knows any contraceptive method	0.986	0.007	409	180	1.176	0.007	0.972	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.986	0.007	409	180	1.176	0.007	0.972	1.000
Knows fertile period	0.288	0.030	297	130	1.133	0.104	0.228	0.348
Has heard of anemia	0.817	0.022	409	180	1.133	0.027	0.773	0.860
Ideal number of children	2.211	0.036	401	176	1.038	0.016	2.139	2.283
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.983	0.006	409	180	0.993	0.006	0.971	0.996
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.221	0.021	409	180	1.033	0.096	0.178	0.263
Never smoked	0.210	0.021	409	180	1.020	0.098	0.169	0.252
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.459	0.029	409	180	1.156	0.062	0.402	0.516

Table C.19 Sampling errors: East Java sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.018	0.009	290	1,080	1.189	0.518	0.000	0.037
Secondary education or higher	0.924	0.021	290	1,080	1.351	0.023	0.882	0.966
Knows any contraceptive method	0.959	0.013	290	1,080	1.102	0.013	0.933	0.985
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.959	0.013	290	1,080	1.102	0.013	0.933	0.985
Knows fertile period	0.359	0.051	153	570	1.309	0.142	0.257	0.461
Has heard of anemia	0.811	0.035	290	1,080	1.497	0.043	0.742	0.880
Ideal number of children	2.227	0.080	279	1,039	1.542	0.036	2.067	2.387
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.900	0.030	290	1,080	1.693	0.033	0.840	0.960
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.167	0.030	290	1,080	1.345	0.177	0.108	0.226
Never smoked	0.910	0.022	290	1,080	1.309	0.024	0.866	0.954
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.022	0.015	290	1,080	1.726	0.676	0.000	0.052
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.024	0.008	444	1,625	1.118	0.338	0.008	0.040
Secondary education or higher	0.870	0.022	444	1,625	1.351	0.025	0.826	0.913
Knows any contraceptive method	0.933	0.013	444	1,625	1.066	0.014	0.907	0.958
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.930	0.013	444	1,625	1.061	0.014	0.905	0.956
Knows fertile period	0.233	0.035	213	778	1.202	0.150	0.163	0.302
Has heard of anemia	0.573	0.030	444	1,625	1.275	0.052	0.513	0.633
Ideal number of children	2.222	0.048	435	1,592	1.368	0.022	2.126	2.318
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.865	0.020	444	1,625	1.261	0.024	0.824	0.906
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.091	0.015	444	1,625	1.111	0.166	0.061	0.122
Never smoked	0.215	0.021	444	1,625	1.077	0.098	0.173	0.257
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.316	0.025	444	1,625	1.138	0.080	0.266	0.366

Table C.20 Sampling errors: Banten sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.017	0.006	422	442	0.959	0.355	0.005	0.029
Secondary education or higher	0.913	0.016	422	442	1.165	0.018	0.881	0.945
Knows any contraceptive method	0.964	0.010	422	442	1.064	0.010	0.945	0.984
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.964	0.010	422	442	1.064	0.010	0.945	0.984
Knows fertile period	0.218	0.028	224	234	1.015	0.129	0.162	0.274
Has heard of anemia	0.787	0.021	422	442	1.036	0.026	0.746	0.828
Ideal number of children	2.462	0.062	378	395	1.295	0.025	2.338	2.586
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.881	0.018	422	442	1.160	0.021	0.844	0.918
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.090	0.016	422	442	1.132	0.176	0.058	0.121
Never smoked	0.920	0.013	422	442	0.992	0.014	0.894	0.946
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.042	0.014	422	442	1.436	0.336	0.014	0.070
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.036	0.010	526	553	1.269	0.288	0.015	0.056
Secondary education or higher	0.864	0.020	526	553	1.350	0.023	0.823	0.904
Knows any contraceptive method	0.951	0.012	526	553	1.264	0.013	0.927	0.975
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.951	0.012	526	553	1.264	0.013	0.927	0.975
Knows fertile period	0.085	0.020	286	304	1.207	0.235	0.045	0.124
Has heard of anemia	0.579	0.029	526	553	1.332	0.050	0.521	0.636
Ideal number of children	2.609	0.063	499	525	1.181	0.024	2.484	2.735
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.807	0.022	526	553	1.274	0.027	0.764	0.851
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.109	0.016	526	553	1.186	0.148	0.077	0.141
Never smoked	0.182	0.020	526	553	1.201	0.111	0.142	0.223
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.311	0.026	526	553	1.296	0.084	0.259	0.363

Table C.21 Sampling errors: Bali sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.014	0.008	274	139	1.097	0.564	0.000	0.029
Secondary education or higher	0.918	0.024	274	139	1.437	0.026	0.871	0.966
Knows any contraceptive method	0.962	0.010	274	139	0.872	0.010	0.942	0.982
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.962	0.010	274	139	0.872	0.010	0.942	0.982
Knows fertile period	0.531	0.051	180	93	1.370	0.096	0.429	0.634
Has heard of anemia	0.864	0.027	274	139	1.297	0.031	0.810	0.918
Ideal number of children	2.108	0.036	255	130	0.997	0.017	2.037	2.180
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.962	0.011	274	139	0.938	0.011	0.941	0.984
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.242	0.038	274	139	1.466	0.157	0.166	0.318
Never smoked	0.947	0.013	274	139	0.961	0.014	0.920	0.973
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.122	0.022	274	139	1.131	0.184	0.077	0.167
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.026	0.008	412	206	1.072	0.323	0.009	0.043
Secondary education or higher	0.908	0.018	412	206	1.251	0.020	0.873	0.944
Knows any contraceptive method	0.982	0.007	412	206	1.118	0.007	0.967	0.997
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.982	0.007	412	206	1.118	0.007	0.967	0.997
Knows fertile period	0.358	0.044	219	112	1.342	0.122	0.271	0.445
Has heard of anemia	0.691	0.030	412	206	1.294	0.043	0.632	0.750
Ideal number of children	2.204	0.034	408	204	1.171	0.015	2.136	2.272
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.969	0.010	412	206	1.202	0.011	0.949	0.990
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.233	0.025	412	206	1.199	0.107	0.183	0.283
Never smoked	0.303	0.031	412	206	1.383	0.104	0.240	0.366
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.760	0.026	412	206	1.247	0.035	0.708	0.813

Table C.22 Sampling errors: West Nusa Tenggara sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.028	0.010	239	173	0.963	0.370	0.007	0.048
Secondary education or higher	0.929	0.023	239	173	1.354	0.024	0.884	0.974
Knows any contraceptive method	0.977	0.009	239	173	0.950	0.009	0.958	0.995
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.977	0.009	239	173	0.950	0.009	0.958	0.995
Knows fertile period	0.435	0.065	121	87	1.433	0.150	0.305	0.566
Has heard of anemia	0.692	0.036	239	173	1.218	0.053	0.619	0.765
Ideal number of children	2.327	0.053	214	153	1.029	0.023	2.221	2.434
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.802	0.034	239	173	1.311	0.042	0.734	0.869
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.087	0.020	239	173	1.073	0.226	0.047	0.126
Never smoked	0.956	0.013	239	173	0.940	0.013	0.931	0.981
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.000	0.000	239	173	#	#	0.000	0.000
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.034	0.012	328	232	1.180	0.348	0.010	0.058
Secondary education or higher	0.919	0.020	328	232	1.304	0.021	0.879	0.958
Knows any contraceptive method	0.896	0.026	328	232	1.518	0.029	0.844	0.947
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.886	0.027	328	232	1.517	0.030	0.833	0.940
Knows fertile period	0.088	0.025	137	94	1.042	0.288	0.037	0.138
Has heard of anemia	0.423	0.039	328	232	1.416	0.092	0.345	0.500
Ideal number of children	2.374	0.047	325	230	1.067	0.020	2.280	2.468
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.761	0.034	328	232	1.458	0.045	0.692	0.830
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.151	0.034	328	232	1.728	0.227	0.082	0.219
Never smoked	0.212	0.023	328	232	1.024	0.109	0.165	0.258
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.297	0.033	328	232	1.301	0.111	0.232	0.363

Table C.23 Sampling errors: East Nusa Tenggara sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.071	0.018	293	204	1.193	0.252	0.035	0.107
Secondary education or higher	0.864	0.025	293	204	1.244	0.029	0.813	0.914
Knows any contraceptive method	0.870	0.031	293	204	1.568	0.036	0.808	0.932
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.868	0.031	293	204	1.565	0.036	0.806	0.930
Knows fertile period	0.367	0.054	167	115	1.445	0.148	0.259	0.476
Has heard of anemia	0.587	0.042	293	204	1.451	0.071	0.503	0.671
Ideal number of children	2.499	0.077	286	198	1.157	0.031	2.345	2.653
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.797	0.038	293	204	1.589	0.047	0.722	0.872
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.108	0.020	293	204	1.102	0.185	0.068	0.148
Never smoked	0.825	0.022	293	204	0.991	0.027	0.781	0.869
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.248	0.031	293	204	1.216	0.124	0.187	0.310
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.145	0.032	322	240	1.623	0.221	0.081	0.208
Secondary education or higher	0.755	0.035	322	240	1.465	0.047	0.684	0.825
Knows any contraceptive method	0.770	0.040	322	240	1.719	0.053	0.689	0.851
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.750	0.042	322	240	1.733	0.056	0.666	0.834
Knows fertile period	0.231	0.053	173	117	1.637	0.229	0.125	0.337
Has heard of anemia	0.303	0.046	322	240	1.781	0.151	0.211	0.395
Ideal number of children	2.825	0.091	320	238	1.630	0.032	2.644	3.007
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.730	0.042	322	240	1.705	0.058	0.645	0.815
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.267	0.047	322	240	1.891	0.176	0.173	0.361
Never smoked	0.226	0.027	322	240	1.164	0.120	0.172	0.281
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.681	0.039	322	240	1.495	0.057	0.603	0.759

Table C.24 Sampling errors: West Kalimantan sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.052	0.018	199	109	1.109	0.336	0.017	0.087
Secondary education or higher	0.871	0.028	199	109	1.167	0.032	0.815	0.926
Knows any contraceptive method	0.925	0.021	199	109	1.111	0.022	0.884	0.967
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.925	0.021	199	109	1.111	0.022	0.884	0.967
Knows fertile period	0.321	0.063	72	38	1.127	0.195	0.196	0.446
Has heard of anemia	0.602	0.044	199	109	1.260	0.073	0.514	0.690
Ideal number of children	2.172	0.057	184	101	1.239	0.026	2.059	2.286
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.809	0.032	199	109	1.154	0.040	0.745	0.874
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.127	0.027	199	109	1.157	0.215	0.072	0.182
Never smoked	0.948	0.015	199	109	0.975	0.016	0.917	0.979
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.129	0.031	199	109	1.298	0.240	0.067	0.191
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.167	0.030	290	180	1.351	0.178	0.108	0.226
Secondary education or higher	0.708	0.035	290	180	1.317	0.050	0.637	0.779
Knows any contraceptive method	0.933	0.023	290	180	1.589	0.025	0.886	0.980
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.933	0.023	290	180	1.589	0.025	0.886	0.980
Knows fertile period	0.079	0.027	162	98	1.266	0.340	0.025	0.133
Has heard of anemia	0.499	0.042	290	180	1.428	0.084	0.414	0.583
Ideal number of children	2.566	0.063	287	178	0.987	0.025	2.440	2.692
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.748	0.041	290	180	1.612	0.055	0.666	0.831
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.073	0.015	290	180	0.963	0.202	0.043	0.102
Never smoked	0.256	0.029	290	180	1.137	0.114	0.198	0.314
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.427	0.035	290	180	1.188	0.081	0.358	0.496

Table C.25 Sampling errors: Central Kalimantan sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.046	0.017	140	57	0.936	0.363	0.013	0.079
Secondary education or higher	0.867	0.035	140	57	1.224	0.041	0.796	0.937
Knows any contraceptive method	0.947	0.019	140	57	0.991	0.020	0.909	0.985
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.947	0.019	140	57	0.991	0.020	0.909	0.985
Knows fertile period	0.218	0.068	49	20	1.132	0.310	0.083	0.354
Has heard of anemia	0.691	0.045	140	57	1.146	0.065	0.601	0.781
Ideal number of children	2.180	0.064	119	48	1.010	0.029	2.051	2.308
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.855	0.039	140	57	1.300	0.046	0.777	0.933
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.102	0.025	140	57	0.980	0.247	0.052	0.152
Never smoked	0.839	0.036	140	57	1.156	0.043	0.767	0.911
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.087	0.029	140	57	1.225	0.336	0.029	0.146
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.033	0.014	217	99	1.144	0.419	0.005	0.062
Secondary education or higher	0.830	0.035	217	99	1.364	0.042	0.760	0.900
Knows any contraceptive method	0.977	0.014	217	99	1.370	0.014	0.948	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.977	0.014	217	99	1.370	0.014	0.948	1.000
Knows fertile period	0.186	0.035	121	55	0.992	0.189	0.116	0.257
Has heard of anemia	0.478	0.044	217	99	1.297	0.092	0.389	0.566
Ideal number of children	2.343	0.082	198	91	1.467	0.035	2.178	2.508
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.767	0.039	217	99	1.369	0.051	0.688	0.846
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.079	0.025	217	99	1.377	0.322	0.028	0.129
Never smoked	0.120	0.022	217	99	0.975	0.180	0.076	0.163
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.537	0.047	217	99	1.378	0.087	0.443	0.630

Table C.26 Sampling errors: South Kalimantan sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.033	0.013	213	120	1.022	0.378	0.008	0.059
Secondary education or higher	0.912	0.022	213	120	1.125	0.024	0.868	0.956
Knows any contraceptive method	0.967	0.011	213	120	0.928	0.012	0.944	0.990
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.967	0.011	213	120	0.928	0.012	0.944	0.990
Knows fertile period	0.384	0.064	104	60	1.335	0.167	0.256	0.513
Has heard of anemia	0.779	0.035	213	120	1.217	0.045	0.710	0.848
Ideal number of children	2.209	0.058	193	109	1.098	0.026	2.092	2.325
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.898	0.024	213	120	1.158	0.027	0.850	0.947
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.119	0.023	213	120	1.037	0.194	0.073	0.165
Never smoked	0.921	0.019	213	120	1.047	0.021	0.882	0.960
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.014	0.010	213	120	1.229	0.721	0.000	0.033
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.083	0.021	297	176	1.312	0.254	0.041	0.125
Secondary education or higher	0.794	0.032	297	176	1.344	0.040	0.731	0.858
Knows any contraceptive method	0.980	0.008	297	176	0.970	0.008	0.964	0.996
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.980	0.008	297	176	0.970	0.008	0.964	0.996
Knows fertile period	0.132	0.040	128	76	1.319	0.301	0.053	0.212
Has heard of anemia	0.597	0.041	297	176	1.427	0.068	0.515	0.678
Ideal number of children	2.496	0.096	289	171	1.461	0.039	2.304	2.688
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.837	0.033	297	176	1.530	0.039	0.772	0.903
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.200	0.033	297	176	1.432	0.167	0.133	0.267
Never smoked	0.210	0.027	297	176	1.122	0.127	0.157	0.263
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.226	0.024	297	176	1.006	0.108	0.177	0.274

Table C.27 Sampling errors: East Kalimantan sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.015	0.009	194	121	1.000	0.589	0.000	0.032
Secondary education or higher	0.946	0.020	194	121	1.219	0.021	0.906	0.986
Knows any contraceptive method	0.966	0.012	194	121	0.888	0.012	0.943	0.989
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.966	0.012	194	121	0.888	0.012	0.943	0.989
Knows fertile period	0.246	0.056	95	58	1.258	0.228	0.134	0.358
Has heard of anemia	0.776	0.031	194	121	1.019	0.039	0.715	0.837
Ideal number of children	2.215	0.069	182	114	1.290	0.031	2.078	2.353
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.922	0.020	194	121	1.042	0.022	0.882	0.962
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.094	0.024	194	121	1.140	0.254	0.046	0.143
Never smoked	0.801	0.032	194	121	1.104	0.040	0.738	0.865
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.075	0.046	194	121	2.384	0.609	0.000	0.167
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.063	0.020	224	162	1.253	0.324	0.022	0.104
Secondary education or higher	0.886	0.029	224	162	1.339	0.032	0.828	0.943
Knows any contraceptive method	0.971	0.015	224	162	1.299	0.015	0.941	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.971	0.015	224	162	1.299	0.015	0.941	1.000
Knows fertile period	0.079	0.032	105	77	1.215	0.409	0.014	0.143
Has heard of anemia	0.539	0.049	224	162	1.461	0.091	0.441	0.637
Ideal number of children	2.356	0.067	208	151	1.063	0.028	2.222	2.490
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.914	0.031	224	162	1.654	0.034	0.852	0.977
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.099	0.022	224	162	1.110	0.224	0.055	0.144
Never smoked	0.139	0.024	224	162	1.035	0.173	0.091	0.187
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.507	0.040	224	162	1.205	0.080	0.426	0.587

Table C.28 Sampling errors: North Sulawesi sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.035	0.011	225	76	0.928	0.325	0.012	0.058
Secondary education or higher	0.937	0.015	225	76	0.954	0.017	0.906	0.968
Knows any contraceptive method	0.974	0.010	225	76	0.956	0.010	0.954	0.994
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.974	0.010	225	76	0.956	0.010	0.954	0.994
Knows fertile period	0.320	0.047	101	34	1.012	0.147	0.226	0.415
Has heard of anemia	0.697	0.034	225	76	1.093	0.048	0.630	0.764
Ideal number of children	2.055	0.046	189	63	1.100	0.022	1.964	2.146
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.933	0.016	225	76	0.947	0.017	0.902	0.965
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.104	0.024	225	76	1.156	0.226	0.057	0.152
Never smoked	0.791	0.030	225	76	1.095	0.038	0.732	0.851
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.130	0.024	225	76	1.087	0.188	0.081	0.179
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.045	0.014	241	101	1.031	0.307	0.017	0.073
Secondary education or higher	0.920	0.021	241	101	1.185	0.023	0.878	0.961
Knows any contraceptive method	0.980	0.008	241	101	0.909	0.008	0.964	0.996
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.976	0.009	241	101	0.900	0.009	0.958	0.994
Knows fertile period	0.158	0.031	137	58	0.998	0.198	0.095	0.220
Has heard of anemia	0.456	0.039	241	101	1.197	0.085	0.379	0.533
Ideal number of children	2.074	0.046	234	98	1.196	0.022	1.982	2.166
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.922	0.019	241	101	1.079	0.020	0.885	0.959
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.134	0.023	241	101	1.065	0.175	0.087	0.181
Never smoked	0.178	0.024	241	101	0.985	0.137	0.129	0.226
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.713	0.034	241	101	1.149	0.047	0.646	0.780

Table C.29 Sampling errors: Cenrtal Sulawesi sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.033	0.012	214	81	0.960	0.359	0.009	0.056
Secondary education or higher	0.899	0.033	214	81	1.594	0.037	0.833	0.965
Knows any contraceptive method	0.956	0.019	214	81	1.337	0.020	0.919	0.994
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.949	0.019	214	81	1.280	0.020	0.911	0.988
Knows fertile period	0.382	0.066	84	32	1.232	0.173	0.250	0.513
Has heard of anemia	0.723	0.040	214	81	1.314	0.056	0.642	0.803
Ideal number of children	2.233	0.065	197	75	1.051	0.029	2.103	2.363
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.862	0.035	214	81	1.467	0.040	0.792	0.931
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.086	0.018	214	81	0.923	0.206	0.051	0.122
Never smoked	0.838	0.027	214	81	1.087	0.033	0.783	0.893
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.065	0.019	214	81	1.096	0.284	0.028	0.102
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.071	0.018	257	111	1.095	0.248	0.036	0.106
Secondary education or higher	0.789	0.039	257	111	1.533	0.050	0.710	0.867
Knows any contraceptive method	0.922	0.025	257	111	1.467	0.027	0.873	0.971
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.919	0.025	257	111	1.455	0.027	0.869	0.969
Knows fertile period	0.112	0.030	138	59	1.126	0.271	0.051	0.173
Has heard of anemia	0.304	0.048	257	111	1.665	0.158	0.208	0.400
Ideal number of children	2.362	0.096	242	103	1.707	0.041	2.170	2.554
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.688	0.041	257	111	1.400	0.059	0.606	0.769
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.082	0.023	257	111	1.325	0.278	0.036	0.127
Never smoked	0.158	0.030	257	111	1.332	0.193	0.097	0.218
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.515	0.044	257	111	1.401	0.085	0.427	0.603

Table C.30 Sampling errors: South Sulawesi sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.039	0.011	400	333	1.176	0.292	0.016	0.062
Secondary education or higher	0.906	0.023	400	333	1.559	0.025	0.861	0.952
Knows any contraceptive method	0.930	0.015	400	333	1.148	0.016	0.901	0.959
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.930	0.015	400	333	1.148	0.016	0.901	0.959
Knows fertile period	0.270	0.043	127	102	1.081	0.159	0.184	0.355
Has heard of anemia	0.655	0.034	400	333	1.409	0.051	0.588	0.723
Ideal number of children	2.251	0.049	364	302	1.056	0.022	2.153	2.350
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.842	0.027	400	333	1.455	0.032	0.789	0.895
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.070	0.016	400	333	1.244	0.227	0.038	0.102
Never smoked	0.882	0.018	400	333	1.130	0.021	0.845	0.918
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.032	0.010	400	333	1.100	0.305	0.012	0.051
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.074	0.016	377	368	1.209	0.221	0.041	0.106
Secondary education or higher	0.838	0.028	377	368	1.446	0.033	0.783	0.893
Knows any contraceptive method	0.847	0.029	377	368	1.545	0.034	0.790	0.905
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.847	0.029	377	368	1.545	0.034	0.790	0.905
Knows fertile period	0.283	0.044	150	146	1.195	0.156	0.195	0.371
Has heard of anemia	0.521	0.033	377	368	1.297	0.064	0.454	0.588
Ideal number of children	2.649	0.080	319	309	1.397	0.030	2.489	2.808
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.809	0.028	377	368	1.382	0.035	0.753	0.865
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.111	0.021	377	368	1.316	0.193	0.068	0.153
Never smoked	0.208	0.028	377	368	1.348	0.136	0.152	0.265
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.458	0.038	377	368	1.470	0.083	0.382	0.533

Table C.31 Sampling errors: Southeast Sulawesi sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.019	0.009	207	69	0.972	0.493	0.000	0.037
Secondary education or higher	0.947	0.023	207	69	1.465	0.024	0.901	0.993
Knows any contraceptive method	0.921	0.021	207	69	1.100	0.023	0.879	0.962
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.916	0.022	207	69	1.135	0.024	0.872	0.960
Knows fertile period	0.516	0.075	103	33	1.505	0.145	0.366	0.666
Has heard of anemia	0.715	0.044	207	69	1.388	0.061	0.627	0.802
Ideal number of children	2.665	0.125	196	65	1.699	0.047	2.416	2.914
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.867	0.045	207	69	1.879	0.052	0.778	0.957
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.155	0.034	207	69	1.328	0.217	0.088	0.222
Never smoked	0.841	0.030	207	69	1.174	0.036	0.781	0.901
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.032	0.013	207	69	1.051	0.400	0.006	0.058
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.106	0.030	234	91	1.486	0.283	0.046	0.167
Secondary education or higher	0.854	0.035	234	91	1.494	0.041	0.785	0.923
Knows any contraceptive method	0.937	0.021	234	91	1.326	0.023	0.895	0.979
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.937	0.021	234	91	1.326	0.023	0.895	0.979
Knows fertile period	0.184	0.038	121	46	1.065	0.205	0.108	0.259
Has heard of anemia	0.568	0.043	234	91	1.327	0.076	0.482	0.655
Ideal number of children	2.692	0.086	224	86	1.274	0.032	2.520	2.865
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.843	0.031	234	91	1.293	0.037	0.782	0.905
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.157	0.034	234	91	1.413	0.215	0.090	0.225
Never smoked	0.207	0.030	234	91	1.140	0.146	0.147	0.268
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.504	0.042	234	91	1.271	0.083	0.421	0.588

Table C.32 Sampling errors: Gorontalo sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.077	0.022	231	40	1.239	0.283	0.033	0.121
Secondary education or higher	0.867	0.034	231	40	1.504	0.039	0.799	0.934
Knows any contraceptive method	0.942	0.020	231	40	1.290	0.021	0.902	0.982
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.942	0.020	231	40	1.290	0.021	0.902	0.982
Knows fertile period	0.208	0.050	80	13	1.089	0.240	0.108	0.307
Has heard of anemia	0.611	0.035	231	40	1.078	0.057	0.541	0.680
Ideal number of children	1.915	0.043	206	35	1.169	0.022	1.830	2.000
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.826	0.033	231	40	1.305	0.040	0.760	0.891
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.070	0.022	231	40	1.327	0.319	0.025	0.115
Never smoked	0.861	0.023	231	40	1.009	0.027	0.815	0.907
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.017	0.008	231	40	0.994	0.498	0.000	0.034
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.151	0.032	240	47	1.368	0.210	0.087	0.214
Secondary education or higher	0.789	0.037	240	47	1.399	0.047	0.715	0.863
Knows any contraceptive method	0.848	0.032	240	47	1.397	0.038	0.783	0.913
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.834	0.032	240	47	1.309	0.038	0.771	0.897
Knows fertile period	0.074	0.029	127	25	1.250	0.394	0.016	0.133
Has heard of anemia	0.310	0.041	240	47	1.373	0.133	0.228	0.392
Ideal number of children	2.228	0.082	235	46	1.109	0.037	2.065	2.392
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.681	0.040	240	47	1.325	0.059	0.601	0.761
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.053	0.015	240	47	1.039	0.285	0.023	0.083
Never smoked	0.188	0.029	240	47	1.162	0.156	0.129	0.247
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.556	0.045	240	47	1.403	0.081	0.465	0.646

Table C.33 Sampling errors: West Sulawesi sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.063	0.024	212	36	1.444	0.384	0.015	0.112
Secondary education or higher	0.843	0.033	212	36	1.295	0.039	0.778	0.908
Knows any contraceptive method	0.915	0.025	212	36	1.286	0.027	0.865	0.964
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.915	0.025	212	36	1.286	0.027	0.865	0.964
Knows fertile period	0.335	0.066	68	11	1.142	0.197	0.203	0.467
Has heard of anemia	0.567	0.044	212	36	1.274	0.077	0.480	0.654
Ideal number of children	2.377	0.075	187	32	1.218	0.032	2.226	2.528
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.688	0.042	212	36	1.303	0.061	0.605	0.771
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.065	0.017	212	36	0.997	0.261	0.031	0.098
Never smoked	0.892	0.028	212	36	1.313	0.031	0.836	0.948
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.000	0.000	212	36	#	#	0.000	0.000
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.123	0.027	242	44	1.296	0.223	0.068	0.178
Secondary education or higher	0.780	0.035	242	44	1.301	0.045	0.710	0.849
Knows any contraceptive method	0.831	0.036	242	44	1.475	0.043	0.759	0.902
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.827	0.036	242	44	1.479	0.044	0.754	0.899
Knows fertile period	0.334	0.082	68	12	1.417	0.247	0.169	0.498
Has heard of anemia	0.358	0.035	242	44	1.124	0.097	0.289	0.428
Ideal number of children	2.687	0.098	200	36	1.330	0.037	2.490	2.884
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.614	0.039	242	44	1.239	0.063	0.536	0.691
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.045	0.011	242	44	0.860	0.256	0.022	0.067
Never smoked	0.203	0.033	242	44	1.281	0.164	0.137	0.270
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.398	0.048	242	44	1.522	0.121	0.302	0.495

Table C.34 Sampling errors: Maluku sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.031	0.013	280	64	1.256	0.421	0.005	0.057
Secondary education or higher	0.950	0.017	280	64	1.326	0.018	0.916	0.985
Knows any contraceptive method	0.954	0.013	280	64	1.068	0.014	0.927	0.981
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.948	0.013	280	64	0.992	0.014	0.921	0.974
Knows fertile period	0.359	0.043	157	37	1.110	0.119	0.273	0.444
Has heard of anemia	0.621	0.053	280	64	1.811	0.085	0.516	0.727
Ideal number of children	2.300	0.078	277	64	1.540	0.034	2.145	2.455
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.852	0.030	280	64	1.420	0.036	0.791	0.912
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.129	0.026	280	64	1.296	0.202	0.077	0.181
Never smoked	0.893	0.024	280	64	1.296	0.027	0.845	0.941
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.068	0.022	280	64	1.477	0.327	0.024	0.113
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.054	0.014	330	75	1.121	0.258	0.026	0.082
Secondary education or higher	0.892	0.026	330	75	1.492	0.029	0.841	0.943
Knows any contraceptive method	0.929	0.019	330	75	1.318	0.020	0.892	0.966
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.905	0.022	330	75	1.372	0.025	0.861	0.949
Knows fertile period	0.253	0.052	208	47	1.719	0.206	0.149	0.358
Has heard of anemia	0.315	0.045	330	75	1.751	0.143	0.225	0.404
Ideal number of children	2.776	0.073	328	74	1.326	0.026	2.629	2.923
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.844	0.034	330	75	1.698	0.040	0.776	0.912
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.105	0.020	330	75	1.200	0.193	0.065	0.146
Never smoked	0.273	0.028	330	75	1.139	0.102	0.217	0.329
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.507	0.047	330	75	1.708	0.093	0.413	0.602

Table C.35 Sampling errors: North Maluku sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.010	0.006	268	42	0.965	0.602	0.000	0.021
Secondary education or higher	0.956	0.016	268	42	1.301	0.017	0.923	0.989
Knows any contraceptive method	0.943	0.015	268	42	1.056	0.016	0.913	0.973
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.943	0.015	268	42	1.056	0.016	0.913	0.973
Knows fertile period	0.334	0.055	100	15	1.153	0.164	0.225	0.444
Has heard of anemia	0.494	0.039	268	42	1.271	0.079	0.416	0.572
Ideal number of children	2.258	0.063	241	38	1.117	0.028	2.132	2.383
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.844	0.029	268	42	1.298	0.034	0.786	0.901
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.135	0.020	268	42	0.937	0.145	0.095	0.174
Never smoked	0.756	0.038	268	42	1.456	0.051	0.679	0.832
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.126	0.033	268	42	1.601	0.259	0.061	0.191
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.046	0.019	264	50	1.434	0.404	0.009	0.083
Secondary education or higher	0.932	0.022	264	50	1.414	0.024	0.888	0.976
Knows any contraceptive method	0.859	0.035	264	50	1.638	0.041	0.789	0.930
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.859	0.035	264	50	1.638	0.041	0.789	0.930
Knows fertile period	0.270	0.059	114	21	1.412	0.220	0.151	0.388
Has heard of anemia	0.398	0.042	264	50	1.394	0.106	0.313	0.482
Ideal number of children	2.721	0.102	243	45	1.504	0.037	2.518	2.925
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.760	0.038	264	50	1.456	0.051	0.683	0.836
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.029	0.009	264	50	0.852	0.303	0.011	0.047
Never smoked	0.332	0.038	264	50	1.305	0.114	0.256	0.408
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.417	0.045	264	50	1.491	0.109	0.326	0.507

Table C.36 Sampling errors: West Papua sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.083	0.032	201	25	1.645	0.390	0.018	0.147
Secondary education or higher	0.854	0.046	201	25	1.825	0.054	0.763	0.946
Knows any contraceptive method	0.862	0.040	201	25	1.625	0.046	0.782	0.942
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.862	0.040	201	25	1.625	0.046	0.782	0.942
Knows fertile period	0.188	0.068	82	10	1.558	0.363	0.052	0.325
Has heard of anemia	0.470	0.050	201	25	1.426	0.107	0.369	0.571
Ideal number of children	2.192	0.068	164	20	1.148	0.031	2.057	2.327
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.884	0.034	201	25	1.483	0.038	0.816	0.951
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.150	0.027	201	25	1.088	0.183	0.095	0.205
Never smoked	0.844	0.029	201	25	1.145	0.035	0.785	0.903
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.052	0.018	201	25	1.136	0.345	0.016	0.087
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.074	0.023	256	32	1.405	0.312	0.028	0.120
Secondary education or higher	0.885	0.030	256	32	1.513	0.034	0.824	0.946
Knows any contraceptive method	0.944	0.018	256	32	1.277	0.019	0.907	0.981
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.933	0.022	256	32	1.386	0.023	0.889	0.976
Knows fertile period	0.194	0.051	104	12	1.301	0.262	0.092	0.296
Has heard of anemia	0.425	0.053	256	32	1.700	0.124	0.320	0.531
Ideal number of children	2.777	0.111	214	26	1.521	0.040	2.556	2.999
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.927	0.027	256	32	1.654	0.029	0.873	0.981
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.090	0.028	256	32	1.536	0.308	0.034	0.145
Never smoked	0.320	0.036	256	32	1.243	0.114	0.247	0.393
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.436	0.038	256	32	1.212	0.086	0.361	0.511

Table C.37 Sampling errors: Papua sample, Indonesia DHS 2012

VARIABLE	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
			WOMEN					
Less than primary education	0.220	0.057	154	86	1.678	0.257	0.107	0.333
Secondary education or higher	0.720	0.054	154	86	1.470	0.074	0.613	0.828
Knows any contraceptive method	0.628	0.055	154	86	1.403	0.088	0.518	0.738
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.628	0.055	154	86	1.403	0.088	0.518	0.738
Knows fertile period	0.360	0.085	48	25	1.206	0.235	0.191	0.530
Has heard of anemia	0.307	0.058	154	86	1.535	0.187	0.192	0.422
Ideal number of children	2.596	0.117	131	73	1.107	0.045	2.363	2.830
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.666	0.062	154	86	1.606	0.092	0.543	0.789
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.205	0.039	154	86	1.181	0.188	0.128	0.282
Never smoked	0.817	0.042	154	86	1.338	0.051	0.734	0.901
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.049	0.021	154	86	1.182	0.422	0.008	0.090
			MEN					
Less than primary education	0.165	0.032	225	128	1.276	0.192	0.101	0.228
Secondary education or higher	0.781	0.034	225	128	1.236	0.044	0.713	0.850
Knows any contraceptive method	0.677	0.065	225	128	2.053	0.096	0.547	0.806
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.677	0.065	225	128	2.053	0.096	0.547	0.806
Knows fertile period	0.030	0.019	57	29	0.824	0.622	0.000	0.068
Has heard of anemia	0.189	0.037	225	128	1.411	0.196	0.115	0.263
Ideal number of children	3.391	0.138	177	100	1.407	0.041	3.114	3.667
Has heard of HIV-AIDS	0.766	0.046	225	128	1.628	0.060	0.673	0.858
Has comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS	0.100	0.025	225	128	1.266	0.254	0.049	0.151
Never smoked	0.323	0.034	225	128	1.081	0.105	0.255	0.390
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.348	0.050	225	128	1.570	0.144	0.248	0.449

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	Iboh Habibah Sumintaraharja, B.St
	Renie Wulandari, S.ST

Interviewers	Diah Dwi Paryani, S.Sos
	Sulistio Apri
	Restianingsih Trisnawati, A.Md
	Siti Nurjanah
	Nur Ike Saptarini, S.Psi
	Solihatin, S.Si
	Sri Purwaningsih
	Arie Fitriani
	Dina Rimawati
	Gita Aurora
	Ida Puspitawati
	Rahma Riyanti
	Fitri Mulyanti
	Dewi Utari
	Dian Susanti
	Suwildayanti
	Arni Rifana
	Siti Romlah
	Titin Rustini
	Fitri Ariesta
	Azis Kurniawan
	Urip Kurniawan, S.ST
	Rahmadi
	Ahmad Saefudin
	Syahroni
	Agung Prima, S.H
	Setia Hadi
	Erwin Darma S
	Gatot Agung Ristanto
	Syahidul Haq

Interviewers	Fanina Ika Utami, A.Md
	Rosidah
	Irma Rahmawati, A.Md
	R. Anita Kusumawardani
	Nestiyana Arinta L, A.Md
	Siti Nur Chasiati
	Neneng Apipatul Latifah, S.Si
	Mursinah, A.Md
	Esti Suciningtyas P, S.ST
	Sri Agustia Merliawati
	Juli Yanti S, S.Si
	Neni Agustini
	Asri Yuniar
	Resti Apriani, A.Md
	Ririen Ritmamella W
	Nani Nur Dianti, A.Md
	Rina Rosidawati
	Imroatul Ajizah, A.Md
	Aryanthi Sifanurani, A.Md
	Diani Pratiwi, A.Md
	Nuraeni Arumsari, S.Si
	Elmi Sukmawati, A.Md
	Harni Dwi Prikasih, S.ST
	Dahlia, A.Md
	Yudistra Aji Rakasiwi
	Tarlan Effendi
	Winarja
	Yodi Zulfadrian, S.Si
	Imam Abdurohman, A.Md
	Agus Rosidi
	Joni Kurniawan, A.Md
	Diki Kurnia Sunarji, A.Md
	Rukman
	Denda Lukmana, A.Md
	Sugeng Wahyudi, A.Md
	Arif Kurnia Irawan

Central Java

Head of BPS Province	R. Lukito Praptoprijoko, MA
Field Coordinator	Erisman, M.Si
Supervisors	Herry Purwantho, S.ST
	Bambang Sudiyanto, S.ST, MM
	Antonius Triyusanto, SE
	Mugiyana, SE
	Purwo Santoso
	Suwardi, SE
Editors	Resmi Pringati, S.ST
	Medha Wardhani, S.ST
	Dyah Indah Rahmawati
	Ninik Sri Listiyarini, S.ST, M.Si
	Herlina, S.ST
	Meryanti Sri Wulandari, S.ST, M.Si

DI Yogyakarta

Head of BPS Province	Ir. Wien Kusdiatmono, MM
Field Coordinator	Rahmawati, SE, MA
Supervisors	Ir. Suparna, M.Si
	Surachman
	Alwan Fauzani
	Handani Murda, S.ST, M.SE
Editors	Sussiatri
	Ir. Dyah Maryanti
	Ambar Prabandari, S.ST
	Afi Nurani, S.ST

Interviewers	Sugiyanti Desiana Pungkasari Pradita Dwi Kurniawati Erna Yuliah, Amd Nurul Endah Wardhiyanti Kristina Sri Reni W, S.Pt Rini Ambarwati Rizqiyani Suprapti Sukimah Ruti Niarti Atikah Alifah Any Sulistyowati Setya Dwi Daryuni Diah Erfiani Vera Fitriana Sari Siti Utami Dian Dwi Harsini Siti Khotimah Ratih Kumala Dewi Dwi Intan Yuliana Meta Setya Perasa Sari Mulyati Nike Dian Utami M. Anwar Sholichin, S.ST M. Arief Uni Marzuki Agung Nugroho Yohanes Dayat Ponco Haryono Prasetyo Aji Amir Subadi Arif Priyono, S.ST Ananda Adi Cahyo Utomo Tomy Widjantoro Ardhi Hakim Amri Afhudi Syafiqur Rohman

East Java

Head of BPS Province	Irlan Indrocahyo, SE, M.Si
Field Coordinator	Ir. Diah Utami, M.Sc.
Supervisors	M. Hilal Baidowi, SP Bagyo Trilaksono, SP, MM Djoko Santoso, SE Ir. Mukti Sumarsono Beny Kushariyadi, SE M. Isrohadi Darmawan, SE, MM
Editors	Muhamad Suharsa, M.Si Heru Kartiko, S.ST Insyaf Santoso, M.Si Citra Kusumaningtyas, S.Si Edwin Erifiandi, M.Si Herlina Martanti, S.Si

Banten

Head of BPS Province	Ir. Nanan Sunandi, M.Sc
Field Coordinator	Ir. R Gandari Adianti, M.Si
Supervisors	Nana Suharna, S.ST Suhandi, S.ST M. Nafies Dra. Surasti
Editors	Rinto Tajudin,SE Adisty Septiyani Heny Harnaningsih, A.Md Heru Susanto, S.ST
Interviewers	Helida Nurcahayani, S.ST Susi Metinara, S.ST, M.Si Nur Latifah Hanum, S.ST Arika Nugrahaeni, SE Suhimah Dra. Ayu Era Wardani Atsiri Purwaningsih, SH Tukijah Rini Wismawati Daru Wati Ristiana Eni Pratiwi, SE Lidwina Astu Wuryansari Edwin Wahyuni, S.S Liswinanti MZ Irvan Jaya Saputra Christina Sukarni Irvan Jaya Saputra Sunarto, S.ST, M.SE Sismuji Sanyoto Rio Jakaria, S.ST, M.Stat Diaz Radityo, S.Ant Nusa Dwi Atmaja, S.S Yadi Arif Efendi

Interviewers	Santi Budi Purwasari
	Fatimatuzzahro
	Mega Citranda Utami
	Nuraini
	Ajeng Agustin Pricilia
	Dyah Hastuti
	Syari'atul Chusnah
	Deasy Ika Nurpriyanti
	Jumaiyah
	Erma Agus S
	Atmasari, S.Si
	Henny Noer Dian Sari, A.Md
	Dwi Esti Kurniasih
	Yuliati E. P.
	Dessy Narulitasari
	Siti Alfiyah
	Fitri Agustina
	Halima
	Evi Sulistio W
	Windhi Wijayanti, S.Si
	Nurshinta Endang Bestari
	Septytiarasari
	Fenny Ermawati
	Agustin Nur Asyshyamsi
	Hendra Adikara, S.ST
	Mahin Nasruddin
	Irfan, S.ST
	Galing Sulandari
	Dolox Herlambang
	Mamat Didi Iswanto
	Dwi Hidayat Bintoro
	Angga Kumara
	Andhika
	Sholeh
	Ario Bagus Sudiri, A.Md
	Puguh Setyo Wahananto

Interviewers	Lilis Maemunah
	Ucu Rospiati
	Rika Sumarni
	Ismayani Sinaga
	Mia Sari Dewi
	Nur Laeli Fitriyani, A.Md
	Dina Putrianti
	Mela Prahasta
	Dwiana Ari S
	Yeni Susniyawati
	Asri Romadani
	Anggun Citra Kusumah, A.Md
	Heni Handayani
	Canggih Hostika Fajarwati, A.Md
	Sri Listyani
	Bambang Sukandar
	Indrat Susanto
	Raditya Yoga Purnomo, A.Md
	Hendra Jatmika
	Didin Ritaudin
	Bastian Komara
	Bambang Susilo H
	Khoirul Minan

Bali

Head of BPS Province	Ir. I Gde Suarsa, M.Si
Field Coordinator	Indra Susilo, DP.Sc, MM
Supervisors	I Wayan Putrawan, S.ST
	Drs. I Gst. Bagus Asti Legawa
	A.A. Ngrh. Aris Jayandrana, S.ST
	I Gede Rosma Adi Wijaya, S.ST
Editors	Nindya Purnama Sari, S.ST
	I Komang Wijayadi, SE
	Titis Krisnawati, S.ST
	Citra Chintia Mutiara, S.ST

West Nusa Tenggara

Head of BPS Province	Soegarenda, MA
Field Coordinator	Sunarno, S.Si
Supervisors	M. Ikhsany Rusyda, S.ST
	Faruk, S.Pd, M.Pd
	Repta Warman, S.Sos
Editors	Hertina Yusnissa, S.ST
	Isna Zuriatina, S.ST
	Sri Sulastri

Interviewers	Emiyati Yane, SH
	Djuliati
	Ni Wayan Yuli Kusumawati
	Maryani
	Wartiningsih
	Ni Wayan Sukaniti
	Wayan Eka Rusiani
	Ida Ayu Made Adnyani
	Ni Nyoman Swati, SE
	Ni Kadek Dwi Januari
	Putu Sutariani
	Badi'ah
	Ni Nyoman Rumiati
	Desak Nyoman Sri DP
	Ni Komang Ayu Triani
	Ni Komang Kariani
	I Made Windi
	Ida Bagus Surya Budi Dharma
	Haji Abas, SE
	I Nyoman Parma Adi A
	I Wayan Sudarta, S.Sos
	I Made Wisesa
	I Nyoman Agus Triawan, S.Psi
	I Kt. Agoes Catur Segenya Putra

East Nusa Tenggara

Head of BPS Province	Ir. S. Aden Gultom, MM
Field Coordinator	Martin Suanta, SE
Supervisors	Heri Drajat Raharja
	Yulianus Siama
	Damianus Tasi
Editors	Fandi Akhmad
	Eunike W. Parameswari
	Aharmisa Rahmatullah
Interviewers	Dewi Kurnia A
	Evy Margaretha Rata
	Paulina Benedictus
	Anggraini Ate
	Fortje A. Elizabeth Non
	Marcelina Ch. Edon
	Fransiska Rosanti
	Ratih Damayanti
	Yohana Mugi
	Farida Razak
	Lusiana Retno Dewanti
	Margareta Lega
	Lamatur H. Sidabutar
	Hendrikus Djati
	Abdurahman Maulana
	Servasius Kako
	Nikolaus M. Oskar
	Yohanes L Regaletha

Interviewers	Atika Sadiarti
	Mahmudah
	Endang Susanti
	Mardiana
	Ni Nym Ratna P, S.ST
	Sri Banun
	Neni Harmini
	Sri Susanti
	Pepti Maya Puspita, S.ST
	Rini Astutiningsih
	Andini Desita KKH, ST
	Nurhasanah
	M. Jauhari
	Jupri
	Mugni Adipura
	Hairil Ansyar
	Salamudin
	Lalu Wira Buana

West Kalimantan

Head of BPS Province	Yomin Tofri, MA
Field Coordinator	Duaksa Aritonang, SE, MM
Supervisors	Syarif Busri, SE
	Uray Agustian, SE
	Salan, SE
Editors	Ibnu Mubarok. S.ST
	Jamiah, SP
	Anneke Triningtyas, A.Md
Interviewers	Dwi Asriatun, SE
	Okta Redika
	Musliha, SE
	Indriani Sartika
	Heni Sinaryati
	Purwantiwi
	Kurnia, SE
	Yanti, S.Hut
	Nur Eka Safitri
	Yessi
	Wiyanti, A.Md
	Puji Astuti, A.Md
	Aran Darajad, SE
	Drs. Edi Juliadi
	Febriansyah, SE
	Agustinus Supriadi, A.Md
	Ade Arfandy, S.Pd
	Firmansyah, SE

Central Kalimantan

Head of BPS Province	Panusunan Siregar, M.Sc
Field Coordinator	Drs. Syafi'i Nur, M.Si
Supervisors	Mulya Setiawan, S.ST
	Rakhmat Basuki, M.Si
	Yul Ismardani, S.ST
Editors	Fara Fajar Wicaksono, S.ST
	Alfina Fasriani, S.ST
	Ari Purwanika, S.ST
Interviewers	Setiani, SP
	Tya Annisa Ramadhani, S.ST
	Istiqomah Titien Rahmawati, SE
	Evi Tri Yuliani K, SH
	Deavy Seftiany
	Norlaela
	Rosalinda Nainggolan, S.ST
	Rusidah
	Fera Silai, SE
	Yenny Oktora
	Isnaniyah
	Emy, S.Sos
	Ali Akbar Sanjaya, S.ST
	Ikhlas Mukmin
	Rujito
	Nurdiansyah, S.ST
	Wahyu Efendi
	Muhammad Syaiful Zuhri, S.ST

East Kalimantan

Head of BPS Province	Drs. Johny Anwar
Field Coordinator	Setio Nugroho, MA
Supervisors	Ahmat Yani
	Rudy Ramadani Syoer, M.Si
	Yanuar Dwi Cristyawan, S.ST
Editors	Rizqi Elviah, S.ST
	Norlatifah, S.Si
	Ariyanti Cahyaningsih, M.Si

South Kalimantan

Head of BPS Province	Iskandar Zulkarnain, SE, M.Si
Field Coordinator	Agnes Widiastuti, S.Si
Supervisors	Ahmad Mudzakkir, S.ST
	H.M. Ayani, SE
	M. Surianata, SE
Editors	Sukma Handayani, S.ST, M.Si
	Hj. Nurul Jannah, S.ST
	Vidia Nurina Paramita, S.ST
Interviewers	Yulia Safitri
	Etya Ainurahmi, SE
	Noor Maziah
	Zainah
	Musmulyani, SP
	Agustina Suci F, S.ST
	Herliani
	Yuniar Erna Rusida
	Raudatul Jannah
	Ria Febrianti, S.ST
	Rusnanta Ellyani
	Annisa, A.Md Keb
	Muh. Yamani
	Fadli
	Adi Wijaya, S.ST, M.Si
	Akhmad Rifani, S.ST
	Robimanto, SH
	Taufik Akbar, S.ST

North Sulawesi

Head of BPS Province	W.S. Dantes Simbolon, MA
Field Coordinator	Kelengi Meliala, MA
Supervisors	M. Mukhanif, M.Si
	Ir. James Koesbiantoro
	James Kindangen, SE
Editors	Norma F. Regar, S.Si
	Ichsan, Ast
	Prihantika, S.ST

Interviewers	Aloha Fathul Jannah, SE Veny Vidya Atmojo, S.Pd Suwarsih, SE Yuliani, S.Si Annisa Febriana A, S.ST Lies Pangestuti, S.Si Anis Dina Mustikasari, S.ST Sa'diah, S.ST Risa Cahyani, SE Ajeng Fitricha W, S.Si Rike Marliani, S.Si Dwi Yunianto, SE Fadlan Noor Arifullah, S.ST Muhamad Yamin, S.Si Dandy Tri Atmojo Fitriyadi M, A.Md

Central Sulawesi

Head of BPS Province	Drs. Ibram Syahboedin, MA
Field Coordinator	Sarmiati, SE
Supervisors	Djasmar Marhum, SE Moh. Rizal Udjimallawan Ahmad, S.Sos
Editors	Winih Budiarti, S.ST Arlien Harlikah Pisananti, S.ST Vidya Hayuningtyas, S.ST

Interviewers	Dina Sadaryati, SE Sevelin Paseki, SE Indah W. Lapian Retno Nurratri, S.ST Johanna M.F. Tampemawa, SE Djamila Akuba, S.ST Kusuma Dewi, S.ST Stella Lomboan Ir. Nur'aini Walangadi Olfiane Pelealu, SE Boe Paputungan Sarjani Harini Samsudin, M.Si Eko Pujo Santoso Sonny Nesare Arif Muttaqin, S.ST Radjid Iskandar, A.Md Richie Pinontoan

South Sulawesi

Head of BPS Province	Bambang Pramono, SE, M.Si
Field Coordinator	Nano Suharno, MA
Supervisors	Syamsuar, S.Si Daud Rumpa Arief Miftahuddin M.Si Mansyur Madjang, SE
Editors	Mita Agnes Sari Dewi, S.ST Wa Ode Al Asyaria Is Anjar Wulandari, M.Si Peni Setyowati

Interviewers	Fatmah
	Vita Trisayuni, S.Si
	Marni, SE
	Annisa Ristiana
	Nurhayati
	Serlita Tokare, S.Pd
	Ramadhani
	Ratna Sairani Siregar
	Nurlaela Badjeber
	Muznah, SP
	Elvira
	Widiastuti
	Achmad Basuki Adibrata
	Theopilus Kolupe
	Yoel Silambi, SE
	Hendra Adisaputra
	Iswan Budi Sakti Lupa, S.Si
	Munawir

Interviewers	Cristin Ningrum, S.ST
	Rahmiati Rahim, S.ST
	Andriani
	Henni Tjatur
	Chomariah Fitriani, S.ST
	Setyorini Indah P. S.ST
	Nina Megasari
	Pashainu
	Sri Defi Novrianti, A.Md
	Herawati
	Nasruni Kasim
	Hasmawati Nasal
	A. Idil Fitri
	Reski Evayana, S.ST
	Niesty Situru
	Roudhatul Jannah, S.ST
	Oni Prasetyo Utomo, S.ST
	Rapiuddin
	Ridwan
	Suleman Kaseng
	Mubing
	Robby Ishak, SE
	Rusdiawan, A.Md Kom
	Andi Muttaqin

Southeast Sulawesi

Head of BPS Province	Drs. H. Wahyudin, MM
Field Coordinator	Dani Jaelani, S.Si, MT
Supervisors	Firman, S.ST
	Muslimin, SP
	Sardiman
Editors	Wa Ode Nasiha, SH
	Sri Wiyanti, SE
	Burit Retnowati, S.ST
Interviewers	Suharni
	Muliani Kadir, S.Si
	Nurwiah
	Sumarni
	Dewi Andriyanti, S.ST
	Masni
	Wulan Isfah Jamil, S.ST
	Lilis Dinayati, S.ST
	Farha Imamiah Gaffar
	Bonda Binti Saleh Duro
	Alfiany F. Wardhiningrum, S.ST
	Iqra Kusumawati Kasim
	Muhammad Natsir
	Yunus Samuel TB
	Samsul Ma'arif, S.ST
	Suharjufito Endo, S.ST
	Laode Adi Sukma
	Ridwan Kun Satria, S.Si

Gorontalo

Head of BPS Province	Hermanto, S.Si, MM
Field Coordinator	Risyanto, S.Si, M.Si
Supervisors	Rusli Paramata, M.Si
	Farid Ma’ruf, S.ST, M.Si
	Agus Saefulah, S.ST
Editors	Anggit Rezqi Oktilasari, S.ST
	Eva Budhia, S.ST
	Maria Ulfa, S.ST
Interviewers	Masni Taniyo, SE
	Desi Septiyoningsih, S.ST
	Rusdiah Agustina, S.PSi
	Deisy D.A Taha, SE
	Cindra Datau, SE
	Dwi Alwi Astuti
	Novya R. Handayani, SE
	Dewi Sulistyowati, M.Si
	Aisa Datau, SE
	Anna Rahmayanti B. S.ST
	Dewi Apriyani Hasyim
	Sari Bulan
	Ishak Hubu, S.ST
	Riyadi Solih, SST
	Abdurrahman Assel, S.ST
	Abdurahman Datau, S.ST
	Wira Astono, A.Md
	Dwieyogo Ahmad

West Sulawesi

Head of BPS Province	Nursam Salam, SE
Field Coordinator	Dadang Hardiwan, S.Si, M.Si
Supervisors	Andi Ishak, SE. M.Si
	Muh. Nurhadi, S.ST
	M.S Alim Sudiasto, S.ST
Editors	Nusrat, S.Si
	Hirlan Khaeri, S.ST
	Eka Khaerandy Oktafianto, S.ST
Interviewers	Rosmayani
	Ince Zulfiana Hadi, S.Sos
	Hj. Kartikasari
	Andriany Aziz, A.Md. Kep
	Luci Wulansari, S.Si
	Masria Rosa
	Maryam, SE
	Jerniati
	Nuravia, S.Si
	Syahriani, S.Si
	Rian Yeni Prastiti
	Nurahmi
	Adran
	Antonius Ta'dung
	S.A. Bangsawan
	Erwin Guntur
	Suherman Bontong, S.Si
	Mizwar, SP

Maluku

Head of BPS Province	Edison Ritonga, S.Si, M.Si
Field Coordinator	Maritje Pattiwaellapia, SE, M.Si
Supervisors	Alex D. Kliwas
	Rita Silvia br Ginting
	Vandy Breemer
Editors	J. Leatemia
	S. Wattimena
	Agustina Lawalatta
Interviewers	Cristi Talakua
	Lissa Tumury
	Rezky Samson
	Pudji Irianingsih
	Salomina Tanamal
	Carolina Mailoa
	Nelva Pieries
	Beatrix Hehanussa
	Philia Pattiwaellapia
	Ireine Manusiwa
	Martje Gaspersz
	Delfy Sahureka
	Abd. Halim Tuasikal
	Jance Leatemia
	Donal Manuhua
	Frejon Wattimena
	Edo Mussa
	Carvy de Fretes

North Maluku

Head of BPS Province	Ir. H. Bachdi Ruswana
Field Coordinator	Ir. Ismail Rumata, M.Si
Supervisors	Heru Agung S, S.ST, M.Stat
	Iwan Fajar P, S.ST, M.Si
	Hasnim Saadi, SE
Editors	Zahid Muttaqin, S.ST
	Bayu Suseno, S.ST
	Imam Mustofa, S.ST

Papua

Head of BPS Province	Ir. J.A. Djarot Soetanto, MM
Field Coordinator	Suntono, SE, M.Si
Supervisors	Jianto, SE
	Chairil Fadli, S.ST
	Keinnes Irvalino Mandang
Editors	Abdus Salam, S.ST
	Japisser Sinaga, S.ST
	Mezach Wally

Interviewers	Mardiana Machmud
	Mariam Abas
	Sandrawati Landa
	Rosani Hasanela, S.Si
	Fatmawati, S.Si
	Heidy Soleman
	Arnelia Palijama, S.Si
	Dian Hayati Naswaraji, SH
	Andriani Rahmi, S.Psi
	Cucu Yunaningsih, A.Md
	Hartini
	Faujia Samiun
	Ariyanto
	Samsuldin Rijal, SE
	Hamdayani
	Mahyudin Rumata
	Salman Kelirey
	Veby Irananta A
Interviewers	Bob Edwin Adrian Nahusona
	Puridin Situmorang
	Syahrul Popoi
	Septiawan, S.ST
	Irianti Fransisca Reynong, S.Si
	Yustince Yoku
	Senni Susanti Bangun
	Asma Ul Khuzna
	Tri Selviana S Samon
	Novita Ondikleuw
	Nurfitriah Rahman, SP
	Klara Ariance Jober, SE
	Wiwik Andrianti Matuan, S.Si
	Emiralda Asary
	Paskalinus Markus Asyerem, S.Si
	Yakob Weya
	Rusta Maji, SE
	Wopi Welius Siep
	Marten Paulus Jaya Meygar

West Papua

Head of BPS Province	Ir. Tanda Sirait, MM
Field Coordinator	Ratna MH Gusti, SE
Supervisors	Udin Rumuar, S.Sos
	Maimun, S.ST
	Edy Susilo, SE
Editors	Ali Badri, S.ST
	D. Costantinus Karel, SE
	Anita Rokhmah, S.Si
Interviewers	Yeddy Aprian Syakh, S.ST
	Alamsyah
	Hardi Saputra, S.ST
	Okovianus Antaribaba, SE
	Selviana Kalami, S.Kom
	Rika Verlita, S.ST
	Yuni R. Astuti, S.ST
	Istiva Krisnawati, S.Si
	Liesfani Sada, SE
	Frely E. Nikijuluw, SP
	Mersi Homer, SE
	Gerda Y. Kalasuat, S.Sos
	Novalin P. Wapai, S.Kom
	Since Risamena
	Fandy, S.Si
	Ferry D. Waroropui, SE
	Marthen Mandowen
	Viktor Malewa, SE
	Anwar

QUESTIONNAIRES APPENDIX E

12IDHS-HH

2012 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Confidential

I. IDENTIFICATION LOCATION

1. PROVINCE _____
2. REGENCY/MUNICIPALITY*) _____
3. SUBDISTRICT _____
4. VILLAGE _____
5. URBAN/RURAL**) URBAN -1 RURAL -2
6. CENSUS BLOCK NUMBER _____ B
7. 2012 IDHS SAMPLE CODE _____
8. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER _____
9. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____
10. NAME OF RESPONDENT _____
11. SELECTED FOR MALE SURVEY YES -1 NO -2

LINE NUMBER OF RESPONDENT

II. INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE OF INTERVIEW				DATE / MONTH / YEAR (2012)
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. NUMBER
RESULT***)				RESULT
NEXT VISIT DATE				TOTAL NO. OF VISIT
NEXT VISIT TIME				

***) RESULT CODES:

1 COMPLETED
2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT
3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME
4 POSTPONED
5 REFUSED
6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING
7 DWELLING DESTROYED
8 DWELLING NOT FOUND
9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

TOTAL MARRIED MEN AGED 15-54

TOTAL WOMEN AGED 15-49

TOTAL UNMARRIED MEN AGED 15-24

	FIELD EDITOR	SUPERVISOR	OFFICE EDITOR	PONSER
NAME				
DATE				

*) Cross out category not used

**) Circle the seledted category and enter in box

III. HOUSEHOLD

							AGE ≥15
NO	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS (NAME)	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MARITAL STATUS
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTION 1-5 BELOW TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS (5)-(15) FOR EACH PERSON	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? *) SEE CODES BELOW	Is (NAME) male or female? ENCIRCLE ONE OF THE CODES	Does (NAME) usually live here? ENCIRCLE ONE OF THE CODE	Did (NAME) stay here last night? ENCIRCLE ONE OF THE CODE	How old is (NAME)? AGE MUST BE FILLED. IF 95 OR MORE RECORD 95' IF LESS THAN 1 RECORD '00'	What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1= NEVER MARRIED 2= MARRIED 3= LIVING TOGETHER 4= DIVORCED 5= SEPARATED 6= WIDOWED
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			M F	YES NO	YES NO	YEARS	
01			1 2	1 2	1 2		
02			1 2	1 2	1 2		
03			1 2	1 2	1 2		
04			1 2	1 2	1 2		
05			1 2	1 2	1 2		
06			1 2	1 2	1 2		
07			1 2	1 2	1 2		
08			1 2	1 2	1 2		
09			1 2	1 2	1 2		
10			1 2	1 2	1 2		
11			1 2	1 2	1 2		
12			1 2	1 2	1 2		
13			1 2	1 2	1 2		

***) CODES FOR COLUMN (3): RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD**

01 = HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = CHILD
04 = SON OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = OTHER RELATIVE
10 = ADOPTED CHILD
11 = STEPCHILD
12 = NOT RELATED
98 = DON'T KNOW

****) CODE FOR COLUMN (13 AND 16): EDUCATION**

LEVEL:
1 = PRIMARY SCHOOL
2 = JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
3 = SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
4 = ACADEMY/ D1/D2/ D3
5 = UNIVERSITY
8 = DON'T KNOW

GRADE:
0 = FIRST YEAR
1-6 = GRADE 1-6
7 = COMPLETED
8 = DON'T KNOW

*****)CODES FOR COLUMN (17): BIRTH CERTIFICATE OWNERSHIP**

1 = HAVE BIRTH CERTIFICATE
2 = REGISTERED
3 = NEITHER
8 = DON'T KNOW

SCHEDULE

			AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		AGE 5-24 YEARS			AGE 0-4
ELIGIBILITY			EVER ATTENDANCE SCHOOL		CURRENT/ATTEND SCHOOL RECENTLY			BIRTH REGISTRATION
CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MARRIED MAN,AGED 15-54 YEARS	**CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMAN, AGED 15-49 YEARS**	**CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL NEVER MARRIED MAN, AGED 15-24 YEARS**	Has (NAME) ever attended school? IF CODE '2' IS CIRCLED, GO TO NEXT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	What is (NAME) highest level completed/ attended? **What is (NAME) highest grade completed?** **) SEE CODES BELOW	Did (NAME) attend school recently? IF CODE '1' IS CIRCLED, GO TO NEXT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2010-2011 school year? IF CODE '2' IS CIRCLED, GO TO NEXT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	During the 2010-2011 school year, what level and grade [is/was] (NAME) attending? **) SEE CODES BELOW	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF 'NO', ASK: Has (NAME) ever been registered to the Civil Registration Office? ***) SEE CODES BELOW
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
			YES NO	LEVEL GRADE	YES NO	YES NO	LEVEL GRADE	
01	01	01	1 2		1 2	1 2		
02	02	02	1 2		1 2	1 2		
03	03	03	1 2		1 2	1 2		
04	04	04	1 2		1 2	1 2		
05	05	05	1 2		1 2	1 2		
06	06	06	1 2		1 2	1 2		
07	07	07	1 2		1 2	1 2		
08	08	08	1 2		1 2	1 2		
09	09	09	1 2		1 2	1 2		
10	10	10	1 2		1 2	1 2		
11	11	11	1 2		1 2	1 2		
12	12	12	1 2		1 2	1 2		
13	13	13	1 2		1 2	1 2		

TICK HERE IF CONTIUNATION SHEET USED ☐

Just to make sure that I have a complete

	YES		NO
1. Are there other persons such as small children or infants that we have not listed?	☐→	ENTER EACH IN TABLE	☐
2) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servans lodgers or friends who usually live here?	☐→	ENTER EACH IN TABLE	☐
3) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here or anyone else who selpt here for six monts or more, who have not been listed?	☐→	ENTER EACH IN TABLE	☐
4) Are there any other people who usually live here, but we have been away for less than 6 months?	☐→	ENTER EACH IN TABLE	☐
5) Are there any people who have been listed as members of household have been away for less than 6 months but intended to move?	☐→	DELETE	☐

IV. HOUSING CONDITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
101	How often does anyone smoke inside your house? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less than monthly, or never?	DAILY . . . . . 1 WEEKLY . . . . . 2 MONTHLY . . . . . 3 LESS THAN MONTHLY . . . . . 4 NEVER 5	
102	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your households?	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11 PIPED INTO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12 PUBLIC TAP . . . . . 13 OPEN WELL OPEN WELL IN DWELLING . . . . . 21 OPEN WELL IN YARD/POLT . . . . . 22 OPEN PUBLIC WELL . . . . . 23 PROTECTED WELL PROTECTED WELL IN DWELLING . . . 31 PROTECTED WELL IN YARD/PLOT . . . 32 PROTECTED PUBLIC WELL . . . . . 33 SPRING . . . . . 41 RIVERS/STREAM . . . . . 42 POND/LAKE . . . . . 43 DAM . . . . . 44 RAIN WATER . . . . . 51 TANKER TRUCK . . . . . 61 BOTTLED WATER . . . . . 71 REFILL WATER . . . . . 81 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 105 → 105 → 105 → 105
103	Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3	→ 105
104	How long does it take you to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
105	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES . . . . . NO . . . . . DON'T KNOW	→ 107
106	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	BOIL . . . . . A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE . . . . . B STRAIN THROUGH CLOTH . . . . . C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/ SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC . . . . . D SOLAR DISINFECTION . . . . . E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
107	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? IF PRIVATE TOILET, RECORD IF CONNECTED TO SEPTIC TANK	PRIVATE WITH SEPTIC TANK . . . . . 11 WITH NO SEPTIC TANK . . . . . 2 SHARED/PUBLIC . . . . . 21 RIVER/STREAM/CREEK . . . . . 31 PIT . . . . . 41 YARD/BUSH/FOREST . . . . . 51 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 109A → 109A
109	How many households use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 . . . . . [0] 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
109A	CHECK 102: ☐ WELL (CODE 21, 22, 23, 31, 32, 33)	☐ OTHER THAN CODE 21, 22, 23, 31, 32, 33	→ 110
109B	What is the distance between the well and the nearest septic tank? (ROUNDED UP IN METER). IF ≥ 95 RECORD '95'	DISTANCE (IN METER . . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
110	Does your household have: Electricity? Radio? Television? Telephone? Hand phone? Refrigerator?	YES NO ELECTRICITY . . . . . 1 2 RADIO . . . . . 1 2 TELEVISION . . . . . 1 2 TELEPHONE . . . . . 1 2 HAND PHONE . . . . . 1 2 REFRIGERATOR 1 2	
111	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	ELECTRICITY . . . . . 01 LPG/NATURAL GAS . . . . . 02 BIOGAS . . . . . 03 KEROSENE . . . . . 04 COAL, LIGNITE . . . . . 05 CHARCOAL . . . . . 06 WOOD . . . . . 07 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS . . . . . 08 AGRICULTURAL CROP . . . . . 09 ANIMAL DUNG . . . . . 10 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 95 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 114
112	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	IN THE HOUSE . . . . . 1 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING . . . . . 2 OUTDOORS . . . . . 3 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 114
113	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
114	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR. [DON'T HAVE TO ASKED, JUST SEE THEN CIRCLE THE APROPRIATE CODE]	NATURAL FLOOR EARTH/SAND . . . . . 11 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD/PLANK . . . . . 12 BAMBOO . . . . . 22 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET . . . . . 31 CERAMIC/MARBLE/GRANITE . . . . . 32 TILE/TILES/TERRAZZO . . . . . 33 CEMENT/BRICK . . . . . 34 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
114A	What is the floor area of this house? (IN SQUARE METERS) IF ≥ 995 RECORD '995'	SQUARE METERS . . . . . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
114B	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS . . . . . ☐☐	
115	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF. (RECORD OBSERVATION).	NATURAL ROOFING THATCH/PALM LEAF/SOD . . . . . 11 RUDIMENTARY ROOFING WOOD/SIRAP . . . . . 21 BAMBOO . . . . . 22 FINISHED ROOFING ZINK . . . . . 31 ASBESTOS . . . . . 32 TILE . . . . . 33 CONCRETE . . . . . 34 METAL TILES . . . . . 35 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
116	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS. (RECORD OBSERVATION).	NATURAL WALLS BAMBOO . . . . . 11 WOOD STEM . . . . . 12 FINISHED WALLS BAMBOO MATTING . . . . . 31 WOOD . . . . . 32 BRICK . . . . . 33 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
118	Does any member of this household own: - A bicycle? - A motorcycle ? - A rowboat? - A motorboat? - An animal-drawn cart (Sado,Cidomo,dokar,Andong,Bendi)? - A car/truck? - A ship?	YES NO A bicycle? . . . . . 1 2 A motorcycle ? . . . . . 1 2 A rowboat? . . . . . 1 2 A motorboat? . . . . . 1 2 An animal-drawn cart . . . . . (Sado,Cidomo,dokar, Andong,Bendi)? . . . . . 1 2 A car/truck? . . . . . 1 2 A ship? 1 2	
119	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 121
120	How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own? IF 95 OR MORE, CIRCLE '950'.	HECTARES . . . . . ☐☐,☐ 95 OR MORE HECTARES . . . . . 950 DON'T KNOW 998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
121	Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES . . . . . . NO	→ 123
122	How many of the following animals does this household own? Cattle? Milk Cows/Bulls? Horses, donkeys, or mules? Goats/sheep? Pig? Poultry? IF NONE, ENTER '00'. IF 95 OR MORE, ENTER '95'. IF UNKNOWN, ENTER '98'.	CATTLE . . . . . [ ][ ] COWS/BULLS . . . . . [ ][ ] HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES . . . . . [ ][ ] GOATS/SHEEP . . . . . [ ][ ] PIG . . . . . [ ][ ] POULTRY . . . . . [ ][ ]	
123	Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
137	Please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands.	OBSERVED . . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2 NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO SE . . . . . 3 NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON 4	→ STOP
138	OBSERVATION ONLY: OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING.	WATER IS AVAILABLE . . . . . 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
139	OBSERVATION ONLY: OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT.	SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) . . . . . A ASH, MUD, SAND . . . . . B NONE C	

OBSERVATIONS

12IDHS-W

2012 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Confidential

I. IDENTIFICATION	CODE
1. PROVINCE _____	
2. REGENCY/MUNICIPALITY *) _____	
3. SUB-DISTRICT _____	
4. VILLAGE _____	
5. URBAN/RURAL **) URBAN - 1 RURAL - 2	
6. CENSUS BLOCK NUMBER _____	B
7. IDHS SAMPLE CODE 2012 _____	
8. HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE NUMBER _____	
9. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____	
10. NAME OF RESPONDENT _____	
11. RESPONDENT'S LINE NUMBER _____	

II. INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE OF INTERVIEW				DATE
				MONTH
				YEAR 2012
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INTERVIEWER
RESULT ***)				RESULT
NEXT VISIT DATE				
TIME				TOTAL NO. OF VISIT

***) RESULT CODES

1	COMPLETED	4	REFUSED		
2	NOT AT HOME	5	PARTLY COMPLETED	7	OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)
3	POSTPONED	6	INCAPACITATED		

	FIELD EDITOR	SUPERVISOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME				
DATE				

*) Cross out category not used
**) Circle selected category

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

INFORMED CONSENT

Hello. My name is ..... and I am working with BPS Statistics Indonesia. We are conducting a survey about the health of women, men and children all over Indonesia. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. I would like to ask you about your health (and the health of your children). The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. The survey usually takes between 30 and 40 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons.

Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.

Do you have any questions?

May I begin the interview now?

Signature of interviewer : _____ Date : _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . . . 1 RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 2 → END

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME	HOUR . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
102	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
103	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 102 AND/OR 103 IF INCONSISTENT. IF LESS THEN 15 OR OLDER THAN 49 END INTERVIEW. CORRECT 12IDHS-HH BLOCK III COLUMN (7).	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
104	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 108
105	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, junior high, senior high, academy or university?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY 5	
106	What is the highest (grade/year) you completed at that level? FIRST YEAR = 0 COMPLETED = 7 DON'T KNOW = 8	GRADE/YEAR . . . . . [ ]	
107	CHECK 105: CODE '1' CIRCLED [ ] ↓ CODE '2', '3', '4' OR '5' CIRCLED [ ] → 110		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
108	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me: SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE . . . . . 3 BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 4	
109	CHECK 108: CODE '2', '3' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '1' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ →		111
110	Do you read a newspaper or magazine, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
111	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
112	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

Now I would like to ask about birth to all women, including those who have never married. I apologize if some of the questions are personal.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	How many sons live with you? And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS AT HOME . . . . . ☐☐ DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . ☐☐	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	How many sons are alive but do not live with you? And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . ☐☐ DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . ☐☐	
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? If "NO" PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but did not survive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 208
207	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	BOYS DEAD . . . . . ☐☐ GIRLS DEAD . . . . . ☐☐	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL . . . . . ☐☐	
209	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL _____ births during your life. Is that correct? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ → PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY.		
210	CHECK 208: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS ☐ ↓ NO BIRTHS ☐ →		226

211 Now I would like to record he names of all your births, whether still alive or not. Starting with the first one you had.

RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES.

(IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 12 BIRTHS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH THE SECOND ROW).

212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221
					IF ALIVE	IF ALIVE	IF ALIVE	IF DEAD	
What name was given to your (first/next) baby? RECORD NAME BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	Were any of these births twins?	In what month and year was (NAME) born? PROBE: When is his/her birthday?	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE AT COMPLETED YEARS.	Is (NAME) living with you?	RECORD HOUSE-HOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSE-HOLD).	How old was (NAME) when he/she died? IF "1 YEAR", PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS. IF LESS THAN 1 DAY, RECORD '00' IN DAYS.	Were there any other live birth between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME)?
01 _____ (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. ☐☐ → (NEXT BIRTH)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3 ☐☐	
02 _____ (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. ☐☐ → (TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES . . . . 1 ADD↵ BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT↵ BIRTH
03 _____ (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	LINE NUMBER ☐☐ → (TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES . . . . 1 ADD↵ BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT↵ BIRTH
04 _____ (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. ☐☐ → (TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES . . . . 1 ADD↵ BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT↵ BIRTH
05 _____ (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. ☐☐ → (TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES . . . . 1 ADD↵ BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT↵ BIRTH
06 _____ (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. ☐☐ → (TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES . . . . 1 ADD↵ BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT↵ BIRTH

212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221
					IF ALIVE	IF ALIVE	IF ALIVE	IF DEAD	
What name was given to your (first/next) baby? RECORD NAME BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	Were any of these births twins?	In what month and year was (NAME) born? PROBE: When is his/her birthday?	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE AT COMPLETED YEARS.	Is (NAME) living with you?	RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSE-HOLD).	How old was (NAME) when he/she died? IF "1 YEAR", PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS. IF LESS THAN 1 DAY, RECORD '00' IN DAYS.	Were there any other live birth between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME)?
07 _____ (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. ☐☐ → (TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES . . . . 1 ADD ↵ BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT ↵ BIRTH
08 _____ (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. ☐☐ → (TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES . . . . 1 ADD ↵ BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT ↵ BIRTH
09 _____ (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. ☐☐ → (TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES . . . . 1 ADD ↵ BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT ↵ BIRTH
10 _____ (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. ☐☐ → (TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES . . . . 1 ADD ↵ BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT ↵ BIRTH
11 _____ (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. ☐☐ → (TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES . . . . 1 ADD ↵ BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT ↵ BIRTH
12 _____ (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. ☐☐ → (TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES . . . . 1 ADD ↵ BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT ↵ BIRTH

222	Have you had any live births since the birth of (NAME OF LAST BIRTH)? IF YES, RECORD BIRTH(S) IN TABLE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
223	COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN HISTORY ABOVE AND MARK √ : NUMBERS ARE SAME ☐ ↓ NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT ☐ → (PROBE AND RECONCILE)		
224	CHECK 215: ENTER THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN JANUARY 2007 OR LATER.	NUMBER OF BIRTH . . . . . ☐☐ NONE 0	→ 226
225	C FOR EACH BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2007, ENTER 'L' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN COLUMN 1 OF THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'L' CODE. FOR EACH BIRTH, ASK THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THE PREGNNACY LASTED AND RECORD 'H' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'H's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED).		
226	Are you pregnant now?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 230
227	How many months pregnant are you? C RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. ENTER 'H'S IN COLUMN 1 OF CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐	
228	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 230
229	Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any (more) children?	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE 2	
230	Have you ever had a pregnancy that ended with miscarriage, abortion, or still birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 238
231	When did the last such pregnancy end?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
232	CHECK 231: LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN JANUARY 2007 OR LATER ☐ ↓ LAST PREGNANCY ENDED BEFORE JANUARY 2007 ☐ →		236
233	How many months pregnant were you when the last such pregnancy ended? C RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.ENTER 'K' IN COLUMN 1 OF CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT EACH PREGNANCY THAT ENDED IN MASCARRIAGE 'A' FOR PREGNANCY THAT WAS ABORTED AND 'S' FOR PREGNANCY THAT ENDED IN A STILLBIRTH AND 'H' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐	
234	Since January 2007, have you had any other pregnancies that miscarried, was aborted or ended in a stillbirth, was any else you say?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 236

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
235	ASK THE DATE AND THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY FOR EACH EARLIER NON-LIVE BIRTH PREGNANCY BACK TO JANUARY 2007. C ENTER 'K' IN COLUMN 1 OF CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT EACH PREGNANCY THAT ENDED IN MASCARRIAGE 'A' FOR PREGNANCY THAT WAS ABORTED AND 'S' FOR PREGNANCY THAT ENDED IN A STILLBIRTH AND 'H' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.		
236	CHECK 231: LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN JANUARY 2007 OR LATER ☐ LAST PREGNANCY ENDED BEFORE JANUARY 2007 ☐ Before January 2007, have you ever had a pregnancy that ended with: a. miscarriage? b. abortion? c. stillbirth? Was the pregnancy that ended with: a. miscarriage? b. abortion? c. stillbirth?	YES NO MISCARRIAGE . . . . . 1 2 ABORTION . . . . . 1 2 STILLBIRTH 1 2	
236A	CHECK 236: CODE "1" FOR MISCARRIAGE CIRCLED ☐ CODE "2" FOR MISCARRIAGE CIRCLED ☐ → 236C		
236B	How many times did you have a miscarriage before January 2007?	NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
236C	CHECK 236: CODE "1" FOR ABORTION CIRCLED ☐ CODE "2" FOR ABORTION CIRCLED ☐ → 236E		
236D	How many times did you have an abortion before January 2007?	NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
236E	CHECK 236: CODE "1" FOR STILLBIRTH CIRCLED ☐ CODE "2" FOR STILLBIRTH CIRCLED ☐ → 236G		
236F	How many times did you have a stillbirth before January 2007?	NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
236G	CHECK 231: LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN JANUARY 2007 OR LATER ☐ LAST PREGNANCY ENDED BEFORE JANUARY 2007 ☐ → 238		
236H	CHECK 236: AT LEAST ONE CODE "1" CIRCLED ☐ NO CODE "1" CIRCLED ☐ → 238		
237	When did the last such pregnancy that terminated before January 2007 end?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
238	When did your last menstrual period start? _____ (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . . 4 [ ][ ] MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY . . . 994 BEFORE LAST BIRTH/LAST MISCARRIAGE . . . . . 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996	
239	From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she had have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 301
240	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning. The various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?	
01	FEMALE STERILIZATION Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	MALE STERILIZATION Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	IUD Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	INJECTABLES Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
05	IMPLANTS Women can have several small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
06	PILL Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	CONDOM Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM Women can place a contraceptive tissue or a thin flexible disk in their vagina before intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD (LAM)	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	RHYTHM OR PERIODIC ABSTINENCE Every month that a woman is sexually active she can avoid pregnancy by not having sexual intercourse on the days of the month she is most likely to get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
11	WITHDRAWAL Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION As an emergency measure after unprotected sexual intercourse, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
13	OTHERS Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 _____ (SPECIFY) _____ (SPECIFY) NO 2
302	CHECK 226: CODE "2" OR "8" CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE "1" CIRCLED ☐ → 311	
303	Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 311

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
304	Which method are you using? IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD ON LIST. IF INJECTABLES, ASK FOR HOW MANY MONTHS.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUD . . . . . C INJECTION 1 MONTH . . . . . D INJECTION 3 MONTHS . . . . . E IMPLANT . . . . . F PILL . . . . . G CONDOM . . . . . H INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM . . . . . I MAL . . . . . J PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . K WITHDRAWAL . . . . . L OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y	→ 307 → 308A → 306 → 306D → 308A → 311
305	Do you have a package of pills in the house?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 305B
305A	Please show me the package of pills you are now using. (RECORD TYPE OF PILLS). COMBINATION : - ANDALAN - DIANE - PILKAB - KOMBINASI - LYNDIOL - LEVODIOL - MICRODYOL - MICROGYNON - MICROLUT - PLANAK - TRINORDIOL - YASMIN SINGLE : - EXCLUTON	PACKAGE SEEN COMBINATION . . . . . 1 SINGLE . . . . . 2 OTHER . . . . . 6 PACKAGE NOT SEEN 8	→ 305C
305B	Why don't you have a/can not show the package of pills?	RAN OUT . . . . . 1 COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 2 HUSBAND AWAY . . . . . 3 MENSTRUATING . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	→ 305E
305C	CHECK THE PACKET FOR PILL USE AND CIRCLE THE CORRECT CODE.	PILLS MISSING IN ORDER . . . . . 1 PILLS MISSING OUT OF ORDER . . . 2 NO PILLS MISSING 3	→ 305E
305D	Why is it that you have not taken the pill (in order)?	DOESN'T KNOW WHAT TO DO . . . . . 1 HEALTH REASONS . . . . . 2 FIELDWORKER'S INSTRUCTION . . . 3 NEW PACKAGE . . . . . 4 MENSTRUATING . . . . . 5 OTHER 6	
305E	When was the last time you took a pill? IF PILL IS TAKEN TODAY, ENTER '00'	DAYS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN ONE MONTH AGO 97	
305F	CHECK 305E: MORE THAN TWO DAYS AGO ↓ TWO DAYS AGO OR LESS →		→ 308A

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
305G	Why aren't you taking the pills these days?	HUSBAND/PARTNER AWAY . . . . . 01 FORGOT . . . . . 02 HEALTH REASON . . . . . 03 COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 04 NO NEED TO TAKE DAILY . . . . . 05 RAN OUT . . . . . 06 MENSTRUATING . . . . . 07 OTHER 96	→ 308A
306	How many weeks ago did you have an injection?	WEEKS AGO	
306A	CHECK 304: CODE 'D' CIRCLED ☐ ↓	CODE 'E' CIRCLED ☐ ↓	
306B	CHECK 306: MORE THAN 4 WEEKS AGO ☐ ↓ 4 WEEKS OR LESS ☐ → 308A	MORE THAN 13 WEEKS AGO ☐ ↓ 13 WEEKS OR LESS ☐ → 308A	
306C	Why haven't you had an injection recently?	HUSBAND/PARTNER AWAY . . . . . 1 FORGOT . . . . . 2 HEALTH REASONS . . . . . 3 COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	→ 308A
306D	When did you start using implant?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
306E	CHECK 306D: COMPUTE DURATION OF IMPLANT USE.	DURATION IN MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐	
306F	CHECK 306E: MORE THAN 36 MONTHS ☐ ↓	36 MONTHS OR LESS ☐ → 308A	
306G	Why haven't you had the implant taken out?	HUSBAND/PARTNER AWAY . . . . . 1 FORGOT . . . . . 2 HEALTH REASONS . . . . . 3 COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	→ 308A

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
307	In what facility did the sterilization take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 CLINIC . . . . . 13 MOBILE UNIT . . . . . 14 OTHER _____ 16 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . 22 MATERNITY HOME . . . . . 23 CLINIC . . . . . 24 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 25 OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 26 MOBILE UNIT . . . . . 27 OTHER _____ 28 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
308	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?		
308A	Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping? PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
309	How much did you (your husband/partner) pay in total for the contraceptives/sterilization, including any consultation you (he) may have had?	Rp ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	
309A	CHECK 304: CODE 'A' OR 'B' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE 'A' OR 'B' NOT CIRCLED ☐ →		310
309B	CHECK 304: CODE 'A' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ Before the sterilization operation, were you told that you would not able to have any (more) children because of the operation? CODE 'B' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ Before the sterilization operation, was your husband/ partner told that he would not able to have any (more) children because of the operation?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
309C	Have you ever heard about recanalisation, that is an operation to reverse sterilization?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	310
309D	Do you know where a person can have an operation to reverse sterilization?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
310	CHECK 308/308A: YEAR IS 2007 OR LATER ☐ ↓ C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN COLUMN 1 OF THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING. SKIP TO → 311 YEAR IS 2006 OR EARLIER ☐ ↓ C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN COLUMN 1 OF THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2007 . SKIP TO → 322		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
311	I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years. USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2006. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS. C **IN COLUMN 1:** ENTER METHOD USE CODE OR '0' FOR NONUSE IN EACH BLANK MONTH. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: • When was the last time you used a method? Which method was that? • When did you start using that method? How long after the birth of (NAME)? • How long did you use the method then? **IN COLUMN 2:** ENTER METHOD SOURCE CODE IN FIRST MONTH OF EACH USE. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: • Where did you obtain the method when you start using it? • [for LAM or rhythm] Where did you get advice on how to use the method? **IN COLUMN 3:** ENTER CODES FOR REASON FOR DISCONTINUATION NEXT TO LAST MONTH OF USE. NUMBER OF CODES IN COLUMN 3 MUST BE SAME AS NUMBER OF INTERRUPTIONS OF METHOD USE IN COLUMN 1. ASK WHY SHE STOPPED USING THE METHOD. IF A PREGNANCY FOLLOWED, ASK WHETHER SHE BECAME PREGNANT UNINTENTIONALLY WHILE USING THE METHOD OR DELIBERATELY STOPPED TO GET PREGNANT. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: • Why did you stop using the (METHOD)? • Did you become pregnant while using (METHOD), or did you stop to get pregnant, or did you stop for some other reason? IF DELIBERATELY STOPPED TO BECOME PREGNANT, ASK: • How many months did it take you to get pregnant after you stopped using (METHOD)? AND ENTER '0' IN EACH SUCH MONTH IN COLUMN 1.		
312	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED ☐ ANY METHOD USED ☐		→ 314
313	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 324
313A	Now I would like to ask you about the first time that you did something or used a method to avoid getting pregnant. How many living children did you have at that time, if any? IF NONE RECORD '00'	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN . . . . . ☐☐	→ 324
314	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	NO CODE CIRCLED . . . . . 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 IUD . . . . . 03 INJECTION 1 MONTH . . . . . 04 INJECTION 3 MONTHS . . . . . 05 IMPLANT . . . . . 06 PILL . . . . . 07 CONDOM . . . . . 08 INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM . . . . . 09 MAL . . . . . 10 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . 11 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 12 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 324 → 317A → 326 → 315A → 326

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
315	You first started using (CURRENT METHOD FROM 304) in (DATE FROM 308/308A). Where did you (CURRENT METHOD FROM 304) get it at that time?	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 HEALTH CENTEF . . . . . 12 CLINIC . . . . . 13 FP FIELDWORKER . . . . . 14 FP MOBILE UNIT . . . . . 15 VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . 16 DELIVERY POST . . . . . 17 HEALTH POST . . . . . 18 FP POST 19	
315A	Where did you learn how to use the rhythm/lactational amenorrhea method?	OTHER _____ 20 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . 32 MATERNITY HOME . . . . . 33 CLINIC . . . . . 34 GENERAL PRACTICIONER . . . . . 35 OBSTETRICIAN 36	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	MIDWIFE . . . . . 37 NURSE . . . . . 38 VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 39 PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . . 40 OTHER _____ 41 (SPECIFY) OTHER FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . 51 SHOP 52	
	_____ (NAME OF PLACE)	OTHER _____ 56 (SPECIFY)	
316	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	IUD . . . . . 03 INJECTION 1 MONTH . . . . . 04 INJECTION 3 MONTHS . . . . . 05 IMPLANT . . . . . 06 PILL . . . . . 07 CONDOM . . . . . 08 INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM . . . . . 09 MAL . . . . . 10 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE 11	→ 323 → 320 → 326
317	At that time, were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1	→ 319
317A	When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	NO 2	
318	Were you told by a health or family planning worker about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 320

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
319	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
319A	Did you have any health problems in using (CURRENT METHOD IN 314) ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 320
319B	What is the main health problem?	WEIGHT GAIN . . . . . 01 WEIGHT LOSS . . . . . 02 BLEEDING . . . . . 03 HYPERTENSION . . . . . 04 HEADACHE . . . . . 05 NAUSEA . . . . . 06 NO MENSTRUATION . . . . . 07 WEAK/TIRED . . . . . 08 OTHER . . . . . 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
320	CHECK 317: CODE '1' CIRCLED → At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use? CODE '1' NOT CIRCLED → When you obtained (CURRENT METHOD FROM 314) from (SOURCE OF METHOD FROM 307 OR 315), were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 322
321	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
322	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 IUD . . . . . 03 INJECTION 1 MONTH . . . . . 04 INJECTION 3 MONTHS . . . . . 05 IMPLANT . . . . . 06 PILL . . . . . 07 CONDOM . . . . . 08 INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM . . . . . 09 MAL . . . . . 10 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . 11 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 12 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	01, 02 → 326 10, 11, 12, 95, 96 → 326

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
323	Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 CLINIC . . . . . 13 FP FIELDWORKER . . . . . 14 FP MOBILE UNIT . . . . . 15 VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . 16 DELIVERY POST . . . . . 17 HEALTH POST . . . . . 18 FP POST . . . . . 19 OTHER _____ 20 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . 32 MATERNITY HOME . . . . . 33 CLINIC . . . . . 34 GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . 35 OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 36 MIDWIFE . . . . . 37 NURSE . . . . . 38 VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 39 PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . . 40 OTHER _____ 41 (SPECIFY) OTHER FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . 51 SHOP . . . . . 52 OTHER _____ 56 (SPECIFY)	→ 326
324	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 326
325	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . A HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B CLINIC . . . . . C FP FIELDWORKER . . . . . D FP MOBILE UNIT . . . . . E VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . F DELIVERY POST . . . . . G HEALTH POST . . . . . H FP POST . . . . . I OTHER _____ J (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . K MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . L MATERNITY HOME . . . . . M CLINIC . . . . . N GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . O OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . P MIDWIFE . . . . . Q NURSE . . . . . R VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . S PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . . T OTHER _____ U (SPECIFY) OTHER FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . V SHOP . . . . . W OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
326	In the last 6 months, were you visited by a fieldworker who talked to you about family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
327	In the last 6 months, have you visited by a health facility for care for yourself (or your children)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 401
328	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

401	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN JANUARY 2007 OR LATER ☐ → (continue) NO BIRTHS IN JANUARY 2007 OR LATER ☐ → 556	
402	CHECK 212: ENTER IN THE TABLE THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER, NAME, AND SURVIVAL STATUS OF EACH BIRTH IN JANUARY 2007 OR LATER. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRES). Now I would like to ask you some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately).	

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
403	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐
404	FROM 212 AND 216	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐
405	When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 407A) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 407A) NO 2
406	Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any (more) children?	LATER . . . . . 2 NO MORE . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 407A)	LATER . . . . . 2 NO MORE . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 407A)
407	How much longer did you want to wait?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	MONTHS . . . . . 1 YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998
407A	Has (NAME)'s birth been registered?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 407D) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 407D) DON'T KNOW 8
407B	May I see the document? CHECK THE DOCUMENT(S) PRODUCED BY THE RESPONDENT. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN ONE DOCUMENT, CIRCLE THE HIGHEST CODE.	NOT SEEN . . . . . 1 HOSPITAL RECORD . . . . . 2 VILLAGE RECORD . . . . . 3 PROOF OF BIRTH . . . . . 4 (SKIP TO 408) BIRTH CERTIFICATE 5	NOT SEEN . . . . . 1 HOSPITAL RECORD . . . . . 2 VILLAGE RECORD . . . . . 3 PROOF OF BIRTH . . . . . 4 (SKIP TO 430) BIRTH CERTIFICATE 5
407C	How old was (NAME) when you registered his/her birth?	DAYS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ WEEEKS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ MONTHS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 4 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 (SKIP TO 408)	DAYS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ WEEEKS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ MONTHS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 4 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 (SKIP TO 430)
407D	Why was (NAME) not registered?	COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 1 TOO FAR . . . . . 2 DID NOT KNOW IT SHOULD BE REGISTERED . . . . . 3 LATE, DID NOT WANT TO PAY FINE 4 DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO REGISTER . . . . . 5 OTHER 6	COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 1 TOO FAR . . . . . 2 DID NOT KNOW IT SHOULD BE REGISTERED . . . . . 3 LATE, DID NOT WANT TO PAY FINE 4 DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO REGISTER . . . . . 5 OTHER 6

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
408	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 414B) ←	
409	Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . A OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . B NURSE . . . . . C MIDWIFE . . . . . D VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . E OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
409A	CHECK 409: CODE 'A', 'B', 'C','D' OR 'E' CIRCLED ↓ CODE 'F', OR 'X', CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 410)		
409B	Were you given an MCH book for this pregnancy? IF YES: May I see it, please?	YES, SEEN . . . . . 1 YES, NOT SEEN . . . . . 2 NO . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
410	Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME . . . . . A OTHER HOME . . . . . B PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . C HEALTH CENTE . . . . . D VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . E DELIVERY POST . . . . . F HEALTH POST . . . . . G OTHER _____ H (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . I MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . J MATERNITY HOME . . . . . K CLINIC . . . . . L GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . M OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . N MIDWIFE . . . . . O NURSE . . . . . P VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . Q OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
410A	Did your husband/partner accompany you in any antenatal care visits during this pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
411	How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care during this pregnancy?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
412	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 (SKIP TO 413) ←	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
412A	CHECK 412: NUMBER OF TIMES RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE.	MORE THAN ONCE ☐ ONCE ☐ → (SKIP TO 413)	
412B	You made (NUMBER IN 409) antenatal care visits during this pregnancy. How many times did you receive antenatal care in: a. The first 3 months? b. Between the fourth and sixth month? c. Between the seventh month and delivery? SUM IN a, b AND c MUST BE EQUAL TO NUMBER IN 412.	NUMBER OF ANTENATAL VISITS 0 - 3 MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ 4 - 6 MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ 7 MONTH-DELIVERY . . . . . ☐☐	
412C	How many months pregnant were you the last time you received antenatal care?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
413	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once: - Was your weight measured? - Was your height measured? - Was your blood pressure measured? - Did you give a urine sample? - Did you give a blood sample? - Was your stomach examined ? - Consultation?	YES NO WEIGHT . . . . . 1 2 HEIGHT . . . . . 1 2 BLOOD PRESSURE . . . . . 1 2 URINE SAMPLE . . . . . 1 2 BLOOD SAMPLE . . . . . 1 2 STOMACH . . . . . 1 2 CONSULTATION 1 2	
414	During (any of) your antenatal care visit(s), were you told about things to look out for that might suggest problems with the pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 414B) DON'T KNOW 8	
414A	Were you told where to go if you had these complications?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
414B	During your pregnancy with (NAME), did you discuss with anyone about: - Where you plan to delivery? - Transportation to the place of delivery? - Who is going to assist the delivery? - Payment for the delivery? - Identifying a possible blood donor?	YES NO PLACE TO DELIVERY . . . . 1 2 TRANSPORTATION . . . . 1 2 DELIVERY ASSISTANT . 1 2 PAYMENT . . . . . 1 2 BLOOD DONOR 1 2	
414C	Did you have any complications during this pregnancy (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 415)	
414D	What are they? Any other complications? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	LABOR BEFORE 9 MONTHS . . . . . A VAGINAL BLEEDING . . . . . B FEVER . . . . . C CONVULSIONS AND FAINTING . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
414E	What did you do to overcome the complication? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	NOTHING . . . . . A REST . . . . . B TAKE MEDICATION . . . . . C TAKE HERBS . . . . . D SEE TBA . . . . . E SEE MIDWIFE . . . . . F SEE DOCTOR . . . . . G GO TO A HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . H OTHER . . . . . X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
415	During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 418) DON'T KNOW 8	
416	During your pregnancy with (NAME), how many times did you get this injection? IF 5 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '5'.	TIMES . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
417	CHECK 416:	OTHER 2 OR MORE TIMES (SKIP TO 421)	
418	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 421) DON'T KNOW 8	
419	Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? IF 5 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '5'.	TIMES . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
420	How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection before this pregnancy?	YEARS AGO . . . . . ☐☐	
421	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup? SHOW TABLET/SYRUP.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 430) DON'T KNOW 8	
422	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets or syrup? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF	DAYS . . . . . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
430	When (NAME) was born, was he/she very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE . . . . . 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	VERY LARGE . . . . . 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
431	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 433) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 433) DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
432	How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	GRAMS FROM CARD . . . . . 1 ☐☐☐☐ GRAMS FROM RECALL . . . . . 2 ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 99998	GRAMS FROM CARD . . . . . 1 ☐☐☐☐ GRAMS FROM RECALL . . . . . 2 ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 99998
432A	At the time of the birth of (NAME), did you have: - Labor, that is the strong and regular contractions lasting more than one day and one night? - A lot more vaginal bleeding than normal following childbirth (more than 3 cloths)? - A high fever and foul smelling vaginal discharge? - Convulsions with loss of consciousness? - Water breaks more than six hours before the baby was born? - Any other complications? IF YES, SPECIFY.	YES NO DON'T KNOW PROLONGED LABOR 1 2 8 VAGINAL BLEEDING 1 2 8 FEVER/FOUL SMELLING . . . . . 1 2 8 CONVULSIONS . . . 1 2 8 WATER BREAKS 1 2 8 OTHER . . . . . 1 2 8 _____ (SPECIFY)	YES NO DON'T KNOW PROLONGED LABOR 1 2 8 VAGINAL BLEEDING 1 2 8 FEVER/FOUL SMELLING . . . . . 1 2 8 CONVULSIONS . . . . 1 2 8 WATER BREAKS . . . . 1 2 8 OTHER . . . . . 1 2 8 _____ (SPECIFY)
433	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL PERSONS ASSISTING. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT DELIVERY.	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . A OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . B NURSE . . . . . C MIDWIFE . . . . . D VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . E OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE . . . . . Y	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . A OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . B NURSE . . . . . C MIDWIFE . . . . . D VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . E OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . F RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE . . . . . Y
434	Where did you give birth to (NAME)? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME . . . . . 11 (SKIP TO 438) ← OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 21 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . 23 DELIVERY POST . . . . . 24 OTHER _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . 32 MATERNITY HOME . . . . . 33 CLINIC . . . . . 34 GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . 35 OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 36 MIDWIFE . . . . . 37 NURSE . . . . . 38 VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 39 OTHER _____ 40 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 438) ←	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME . . . . . 11 (SKIP TO 438) ← OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 21 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . 23 DELIVERY POST . . . . . 24 OTHER _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . 32 MATERNITY HOME . . . . . 33 CLINIC . . . . . 34 GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . 35 OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 36 MIDWIFE . . . . . 37 NURSE . . . . . 38 VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 39 OTHER _____ 40 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 448) ←

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
434A	How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay there? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
434B	Was your husband/partner with you when you delivered (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
435	Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean, that is, they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
436	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. After (NAME) was born, did anyone check on your health while you were still in the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 439) NO 2	
437	Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 439) NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 442)	
438	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you gave birth to (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 442)	
439	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 11 GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . 12 NURSE . . . . . 13 MIDWIFE . . . . . 14 VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 15 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
440	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
442	In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on his/her health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 446) DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
443	How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HRS AFTER BIRTH . . 1 [ ][ ] DAYS AFTER BIRTH . . . 2 [ ][ ] WKS AFTER BIRTH . . . 333 [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
444	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . 11 OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 12 PEDIATRICIAN . . . . . 13 NURSE . . . . . 14 MIDWIFE . . . . . 15 VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 16 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
445	Where did this first check of (NAME) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . 23 DELIVERY POST . . . . . 24 HEALTH POST . . . . . 25 OTHER _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . 32 MATERNITY HOME . . . . . 33 CLINIC . . . . . 34 GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . 35 OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 36 PEDIATRICIAN . . . . . 37 MIDWIFE . . . . . 38 NURSE . . . . . 39 VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 40 OTHER _____ 41 (SPECIFY)	
446	In the first two months after delivery, did you receive a vitamin A dose like this? SHOW RED CAPSULE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
447	Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 449) ← NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 450) ←	
448	Did your period return between the birth of (NAME) and your next pregnancy?		YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 452) ←

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
449	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have a period?	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98
450	CHECK 226: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT?	CODE "2" CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE "1" OR "8" CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 452) ←	
451	Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 453) ←	
452	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have sexual intercourse?	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98
453	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 455) ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
454	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING ☐ ↓ (SKIP TO 460) DEAD ☐ ↓ (GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501)	
455	How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00', IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS RECORD HOURS. OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 000 HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐	
456	In the first three days after delivery, before your milk began flowing regularly, was (NAME) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 458) ←	
457	What was (NAME) given to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) . . . . . A PLAIN WATER . . . . . B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER . . . . C GRIPE WATER . . . . . D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION . . . . . E FRUIT JUICE . . . . . F INFANT FORMULA . . . . . G TEA . . . . . H HONEY . . . . . I RICE WATER . . . . . J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
458	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING ☐ → DEAD ☐ → (GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501)	LIVING ☐ → DEAD ☐ → (GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501)
459	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
460	Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
461		GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501	GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501

SECTION 5. IMMUNIZATION, HEALTH AND NUTRITION

501 ENTER IN THE TABLE THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER, NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS OF EACH BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2006. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL LIVING CHILDREN, STARTING FROM OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE THE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE).

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
502	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . .
503	FROM 212 AND 216	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ → (GO TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553)	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ → (GO TO503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553)
504	Do you have a card where (NAME'S) vaccinations are written down? IF YES: May I see it please?	YES, SEEN . . . . . 1 → (SKIP TO 506) YES, NOT SEEN . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 509) NO CARD 3	YES, SEEN . . . . . 1 → (SKIP TO 506) YES, NOT SEEN . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 509) NO CARD 3
505	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 → (SKIP TO 509) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 → (SKIP TO 509) NO 2

506 (1) COPY VACCINATION DATE FOR EACH VACCINE FROM THE CARD.

(2) WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A VACCINATION WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.

	LAST BIRTH DAY	LAST BIRTH MONTH	LAST BIRTH YEAR	NEXT LAST BIRTH DAY	NEXT LAST BIRTH MONTH	NEXT LAST BIRTH YEAR
HEPATITIS B0						
BCG						
POLIO 1						
DPT 1						
HEPATITIS B1						
POLIO 2						
DPT 2						
HEPATITIS B2						
POLIO 3						
DPT 3						
HEPATITIS B3						
POLIO 4						
MEASLES						

507	CHECK 506:	OTHER ☐	HEPATITIS B0 TO MEASLES ALL RECORDED ☐ → (SKIP TO 511)
		OTHER ☐	HEPATITIS B0 TO MEASLES ALL RECORDED ☐ → (SKIP TO 511)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
508	Has (NAME) received any vaccinations that are not recorded on this card including vaccinations given in a national immunization day campaign? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 506.	YES . . . . . 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 506) (SKIP TO 511) NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 506) (SKIP TO 511) NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) DON'T KNOW 8
509	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent him/her from getting diseases including vaccinations received in a national immunization day campaign?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) DON'T KNOW 8
510	Please tell me if (NAME) had any of the following vaccinations:		
510A	A BCG vaccination to against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the upper sleeve which is leaved a mark?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
510B	Polio vaccine, that is, a pink or white drops in the mouth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510E) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510E) DON'T KNOW 8
510C	Was the first polio vaccine given in the first two weeks after birth or later?	FIRST 2 WEEKS . . . . . 1 LATER 2	FIRST 2 WEEKS . . . . . 1 LATER 2
510D	How many times was the polio vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐
510E	A DPT vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh or buttocks, sometimes given at the same time with polio drops?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510G) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510G) DON'T KNOW 8
510F	How many times was the DPT vaccine given?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐
510G	A measles injection or an MMR injection- that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 9 months or older - to prevent him/her from getting measles?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
510H	A Hepatitis B injection - that is an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
510I	How many times was the Hepatitis B vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ]	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ]
511	Within the last six months, was (NAME) given a vitamin A dose like (this/any of these)? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES/SYRUPS.	YES,RED . . . . . 1 YES,BLUE . . . . . 2 NO . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	YES,RED . . . . . 1 YES,BLUE . . . . . 2 NO . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8
512	In the last seven days, was (NAME) given iron pills, sprinkles with iron, or iron syrup like (this/any of these)? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF PILLS/ SPRINKLES/SYRUPS.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
513	Was (NAME) given any drug for intestinal worms in the last six months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
514	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 525) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 525) ← DON'T KNOW 8
514A	CHECK 459: LAST CHILD STILL BREASTFEED?	'YES' [ ] ↓ 'NO' [ ] ↓ (SKIP TO 516)	
514B	During (NAME)'s diarrhea, did you change the frequency and amount of breastfeeding?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 516) ←	
514C	Did you reduce the number of feeds or increase them, or did you stop completely?	REDUCED . . . . . 1 INCREASED . . . . . 2 STOPPED COMPLETELY 3	
515	Is there blood in the stool?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DONT KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DONT KNOW 8
516	Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea (including breastmilk). Was he/she given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to drink (CODE 1) or somewhat less (CODE 2)?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
517	When (NAME) had diarrhea, was he/she offered less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she offered much less than usual to eat (CODE 1) or somewhat less (CODE 2)?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8
518	Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 522) ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 522) ←
519	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE (S))	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . A HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B CLINIC . . . . . C VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . D DELIVERY POST . . . . . E HEALTH POST . . . . . F OTHER _____ G (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . H MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . I MATERNITY HOME . . . . . J CLINIC . . . . . K GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . L PEDIATRICIAN . . . . . M MIDWIFE . . . . . N NURSE . . . . . O VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . P PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . Q OTHER _____ R (SPECIFY) OTHER TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT S SHOP . . . . . T OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . A HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B CLINIC . . . . . C VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . D DELIVERY POST . . . . . E HEALTH POST . . . . . F OTHER _____ G (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . H MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . I MATERNITY HOME . . . . . J CLINIC . . . . . K GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . L PEDIATRICIAN . . . . . M MIDWIFE . . . . . N NURSE . . . . . O VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . P PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . Q OTHER _____ R (SPECIFY) OTHER TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDAN S SHOP . . . . . T OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)
520	CHECK 519:	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ↓ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 522) ←	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ↓ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 522) ←
521	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 519.	FIRST PLACE	FIRST PLACE . . . . .

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
522	Was (NAME) given any of the following to drink: a. A fluid made from a special packet called ORALIT? b. A government-recommended homemade fluid?	YES NO DON'T KNOW ORALIT PACKET 1 2 8 HOMEMADE FLUID 1 2 8	YES NO DON'T KNOW ORALIT PACKET 1 2 8 HOMEMADE FLUID 1 2 8
523	Was anything (else) given to treat the diarrhea?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (SKIP TO 525) DON'T KNOW . . . 8	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (SKIP TO 525) DON'T KNOW . . . 8
524	What (else) was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else?	PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTIC . . . A ANTIMOTILITY . . . B ZINC . . . C OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC, ANTI-MOTILITY, OR ZINC) . . . D UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . E INJECTION ANTIBIOTIC . . . F NON-ANTIBIOTIC . . . G UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . H (IV) INTRAVENOUS . . . I HOME REMEDY/HERBAL MEDICINE . . . J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTIC . . . A ANTIMOTILITY . . . B ZINC . . . C OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC, ANTI-MOTILITY, OR ZINC) . . . D UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . F INJECTION ANTIBIOTIC . . . F NON-ANTIBIOTIC . . . G UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . H (IV) INTRAVENOUS . . . I HOME REMEDY/HERBAL MEDICINE . . . J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)
525	Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . 8
527	Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (SKIP TO 530) DON'T KNOW . . . 8	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (SKIP TO 530) DON'T KNOW . . . 8
528	When (NAME) had an illness with a cough, did she/he breathe faster than usual with short, rapid breaths or have difficulty breathing?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (SKIP TO 531) DON'T KNOW . . . 8	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 (SKIP TO 531) DON'T KNOW . . . 8
529	Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose?	CHEST ONLY . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . 2 BOTH . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . 8 (SKIP TO 531)	CHEST ONLY . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . 2 BOTH . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . 8 (SKIP TO 531)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
530	CHECK 525: HAD FEVER?	YES ☐ → NO OR DK ☐ → (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553)	YES ☐ → NO OR DK ☐ → (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553)
531	Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink (including breastmilk) during the illness with a (fever/cough). Was he/she given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to drink (CODE 1) or somewhat less (CODE 2)?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
532	When (NAME) had a (fever), was he/she given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to eat (CODE 1) or somewhat less (CODE 2)?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8
533	Did you seek advice or treatment for the fever/cough?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 537)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 537)
534	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . A HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B CLINIC . . . . . C VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . D DELIVERY POST . . . . . E HEALTH POST . . . . . F OTHER _____ G (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . H MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . I MATERNITY HOME . . . . . J CLINIC . . . . . K GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . L PEDIATRICIAN . . . . . M MIDWIFE . . . . . N NURSE . . . . . O VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . P PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . Q OTHER _____ R (SPECIFY) OTHER TRADITIONAL HEALER . . . . . S SHOP . . . . . T OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . A HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B CLINIC . . . . . C VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . D DELIVERY POST . . . . . E HEALTH POST . . . . . F OTHER _____ G (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . H MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . I MATERNITY HOME . . . . . J CLINIC . . . . . K GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . L PEDIATRICIAN . . . . . M MIDWIFE . . . . . N NURSE . . . . . O VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . P PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . Q OTHER _____ R (SPECIFY) OTHER TRADITIONAL HEALER . . . . . S SHOP . . . . . T OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
535	CHECK 534:	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 537)	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 537)
536	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 534.	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐
537	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) take any drugs for the illness?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 552) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 552) DON'T KNOW 8
538	What drugs did (NAME) take? Any other drugs? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS SP/FANSIDAR . . . . . A CHLOROQUINE . . . . . B AMODIAQUINE . . . . . C QUININE . . . . . D COMBINATION WITH ARTEMISININ . . . . . E OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL _____ F (SPECIFY) ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS PILL/SYRUP . . . . . G INJECTION . . . . . H OTHER DRUGS ASPIRIN . . . . . I PARACETAMOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN . . . . . J IBUPROFEN . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS SP/FANSIDAR . . . . . A CHLOROQUIN . . . . . B AMODIAQUINE . . . . . C QUININE . . . . . D COMBINATION WITH ARTEMISININ . . . . . E OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL _____ F (SPECIFY) ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS PILL/SYRUP . . . . . G INJECTION . . . . . H OTHER DRUGS ASPIRIN . . . . . I PARACETAMOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN . . . . . J IBUPROFEN . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z
552		GO BACK TO 504 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553.	GO BACK TO 504 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
553	CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2006 OR LATER LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE ☐ → RECORD NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER AND CONTINUE WITH 554 _____ (NAME) NONE ☐ → 556		
554	The last time (NAME FROM 553) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	USE TOILET/LATRINE . . . . . 01 THROW IN THE TOILET/LATRINE . . . . 02 THROW OUTSIDE THE DWELLING . . . . 03 BURY IN THE YARD . . . . . 04 RINSE AWAY . . . . . 05 NOT DISPOSED OF . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
555	CHECK 522, ALL COLUMNS: NO CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET/ NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ ANY CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET ☐ → 557		
556	Have you ever heard of a special product called ORALIT you can get for the treatment of diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
556A	CHECK 218: HAS AT LEAST ONE CHILD LIVING WITH HER ☐ ↓ HAS NO CHILD LIVING WITH HER ☐ → 601		
556B	When (your child/one of your children) is seriously ill, can you decide by yourself whether or not the child should be taken for medical treatment? IF SAYS NO CHILD EVER SERIOUSLY ILL, ASK: If (your child/one of your children) became seriously ill, could you decide by yourself whether or not the child should be taken for medical treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS 3	
556C	Who makes the final decision on whether or not the child should be taken for medical treatment?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 01 HUSBAND . . . . . 02 RESPONDENT & HUSBAND JOINTLY 03 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 04 HUSBAND & SOMEONE ELSE JOINTLY 05 RESPONDENT & SOMEONE ELSE JOINTLY . . . . . 06 OTHER 96	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
557	CHECK 215 DAN 218: HAS AT LEAST ONE CHILD BORN SINCE JANUARY 2010 AND LIVING WITH HER ☐ RECORD NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER (AND CONTINUE TO 558) _____ (NAME)	HAS NO CHILDREN BORN SINCE JANUARY 2010 AND LIVING WITH HER ☐	→ 601

558 Now I would like to ask you about liquids or foods that (NAME FROM 557) had yesterday during the day or at night (24 hours). I am interested in whether your child had the item I mention even if it was combined with other foods.

	Did (NAME FROM 557) (drink/eat):		YES	NO	DK
a)	Plain water?	**a)**	1	2	8
b)	Juice or juice drinks?	**b)**	1	2	8
c)	Clear broth?	**c)**	1	2	8
d)	Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk?	**d)**	1	2	8
	IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK ☐			
e)	Infant formula?	**e)**	1	2	8
	IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK FORMULA ☐			
f)	Any other liquids, such as sugar water, tea, coffee, or soda?	**f)**	1	2	8
g)	Yogurt? (not including Yakult, Vitacarm dll)	**g)**	1	2	8
	IF YES: How many times did (NAME) eat yogurt? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT ☐			
h)	Any baby food such as Sun, Milna or Cerelac?	**h)**	1	2	8
i)	Cooked Rice, Bread, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains likes corn, rice, sorghum, sago, etc ?	**i)**	1	2	8
j)	Yellow squash, carrots, sweet potatoes or yellow or orange in it?	**j)**	1	2	8
k)	White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?	**k)**	1	2	8
l)	Any dark green, leafy vegetables (kangkung, katuk, squash leaf)?	**l)**	1	2	8
m)	Fruits rich in vitamine A, such as ripe mango, papaya, jackfruit, cempedak, persimmon, melon yellow.	**m)**	1	2	8
n)	Any other fruits or vegetables such as apple, avocado, green beans or peas?	**n)**	1	2	8
o)	Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?	**o)**	1	2	8
p)	Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck?	**p)**	1	2	8
q)	Eggs?	**q)**	1	2	8
r)	Fresh or dried fish or shellfish?	**r)**	1	2	8
s)	Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils or nuts, such as mung beans, red beans, soy beans, peanuts, tofu or tempeh?	**s)**	1	2	8
t)	Cheese or other food made from milk?	**t)**	1	2	8
u)	Solids, semi-solid, or soft food including cakes like banana cake, bowsprit, pancong, bakwan, risoles or candy?	**u)**	1	2	8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
559	CHECK 558 (CATEGORIES "g" THROUGH "u"): NOT A SINGLE "YES" CIRCLED ☐ ↓ AT LEAST ONE "YES" CIRCLED ☐ →		561
560	Did (NAME) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME) eat?	YES . . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 558 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) ← NO 2	→ 601
561	How many times did (NAME FROM 557) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 6. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVING WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 604
602	Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 611C
603	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 609
604	Is your (husband/partner) living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
605	RECORD THE HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
609	Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE . . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	→ 610
609A	What was the main reason you have been married/living together more than once?	HUSBAND/PARTNER DEAD . . . . . 01 UNFAITHFUL . . . . . 02 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE . . . . . 03 HUSBAND UNABLE TO FULFILL MATERIAL NEEDS . . . . . 04 HUSBAND/PARTNER UNABLE TO FULFILL BIOLOGICAL NEEDS . . . 05 FREQUENT QUARRELS . . . . . 06 LONG SEPARATION . . . . . 07 NO CHILDREN . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
610	CHECK 609: MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE → In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? MARRIED/ LIVED WITH AMAN MORE THAN ONCE → Now I will talk about your first (husband/partner). In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 611A
611	How old were you when you first living with him?	AGE . . . . . ☐☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
611A	Did you receive tetanus toxoid (TT) injection?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→611C
611B	a. How many TT injections did you receive before you got married? b. How many TT injections have you received after you get married/started living together? NEVER HAD TT INJECTION, RECORD '0' IF 5 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '5' IF DON'T KNOW RECORD '8'	a. NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . . . ☐ b. NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . . . ☐	
611C	C DETERMINE MONTHS MARRIED LIVING TOGETHER SINCE JANUARY 2007. ENTER "X" IN COLUMN 4 OF CALENDAR FOR EACH MONTH MARRIED OR "B" FOR EACH MONTH LIVING TOGETHER, AND ENTER "0" FOR EACH MONTH NOT MARRIED, SINCE JANUARY 2007. FOR WOMEN WITH MORE THAN ONE UNION: PROBE FOR DATE WHEN CURRENT UNION STARTED AND, IF APPROPRIATE, FOR STARTING AND TERMINATION DATES OF ANY PREVIOUS UNIONS. FOR WOMEN NOT CURRENTLY IN UNION: PROBE FOR DATE WHEN LAST UNION STARTED AND FOR TERMINATION DATE AND, IF APPROPRIATE, FOR THE STARTING AND TERMINATION DATES OF ANY PREVIOUS UNIONS.		
612	CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		
613	Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND/PARTNER . . 95	→ 629
614	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your recent sexual activity. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.		
615	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? RECORD 'YEARS AGO' ONLY IF LAST INTERCOURSE WAS ONE OR MORE YEARS AGO. IF 12 MONTHS OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 ☐☐ WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 ☐☐ MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 ☐☐ YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 ☐☐	→ 629
617	The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
629	Do you know of a place where a person can get condoms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→632A

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
630	Where is that? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) Anywhere else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . A HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B CLINIC . . . . . C FP FIELDWORKER . . . . . D FP MOBILE UNIT . . . . . E VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . F DELIVERY POST . . . . . G HEALTH POST . . . . . H FP POST . . . . . I OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) J PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . K MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . L MATERNITY HOME . . . . . M CLINIC . . . . . N GENERAL PRACTICIONER . . . . . O OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . P MIDWIFE . . . . . Q NURSE . . . . . R VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . S PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . . T OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) U OTHER FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . V SHOP . . . . . W OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X	
631	If you wanted to, could you yourself get a condom?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
632A	CHECK 601: CODE "1" OR "2" CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE "3" CIRCLED ☐ → 632G		
632B	Did your husband/partner know when you had your last menstrual period?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 632D
632C	Did your husband/partner ask about your condition regarding your last menstrual period, such as:	YES NO	
	Whether you had excessive bleeding?	BLEEDING 1 2	
	Whether the period was on time?	ON TIME 1 2	
	The duration of the period?	DURATION 1 2	
	Whether you had excessive pain?	EXCESSIVE PAIN . . . 1 2	
	Other concerns?	OTHER 1 2	
632D	CHECK 213: HAS AT LEAST ONE DAUGHTER ☐ ↓ NO DAUGHTER ☐ → 632G		
632E	CHECK 216, 217, & 218 HAS DAUGHTER(S) AGE 10 OR OLDER LIVING WITH RESPONDENT ☐ ↓ HAS NO DAUGHTER AGE 10 OR OLDER ☐ → 632G		
632F	Did your husband/partner know when (any of) your teenage daughter(s) had her first menstrual period?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
632G	Do you know the signs of danger during pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 632J

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
632H	What kind of health problems can a woman have when she is pregnant? Any other problems? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PROLONGED LABOR . . . . . A VAGINAL BLEEDING . . . . . B FEVER . . . . . C CONVULSIONS . . . . . D BABY IN WRONG POSITION . . . . . E SWOLLEN LIMBS . . . . . F FAINT . . . . . G BREATHLESSNESS . . . . . H TIREDNESS . . . . . I OTHER X	
632I	What should she do if she experienced this problem? Any other way? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	NOTHING . . . . . A REST . . . . . B TAKE MEDICATION . . . . . C TAKE HERBS . . . . . D SEE TBA . . . . . E SEE MIDWIFE . . . . . F SEE DOCTOR . . . . . G GO TO A HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . H OTHER . . . . . X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
632J	Can you tell me what kind of problems can happen to a woman during labor and delivery? Any other problems? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	WATER BREAKS TOO EARLY . . . A EXCESSIVE BLEEDING DURING AND AFTER DELIVERY . . . . . B FEVER . . . . . C LONG LABOR . . . . . D FAINT . . . . . E CONVULSIONS . . . . . F PLACENTA DOES NOT COME OUT . . . G STILLBIRTH . . . . . H OTHER . . . . . X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	→ 632L
632K	What should she do if she experienced this problem? Any other way? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	NOTHING . . . . . A REST . . . . . B TAKE MEDICATION . . . . . C TAKE HERBS . . . . . D SEE TBA . . . . . E SEE MIDWIFE . . . . . F SEE DOCTOR . . . . . G GO TO A HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . H OTHER . . . . . X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
632L	Can you tell me what kind of problems can happen to the mother during the time after birth/during seclusion? Any other problems? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	EXCESSIVE BLEEDING . . . . . A FAINT . . . . . B CONVULSIONS . . . . . C FEVER . . . . . D FOUL-SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . E SORE BREAST . . . . . F SADNESS/DEPRESSION . . . . . G OTHER . . . . . X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	→ 701
632M	What action should be taken to the woman? Any other way? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	NOTHING . . . . . A REST . . . . . B TAKE MEDICATION . . . . . C TAKE HERBS . . . . . D SEE TBA . . . . . E SEE MIDWIFE . . . . . F SEE DOCTOR . . . . . G GO TO A HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . H OTHER . . . . . X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

SECTION 7. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	CHECK 304: NEITHER STERILIZED ☐ HE OR SHE STERILIZED ☐ → 712		
702	CHECK 226: PREGNANT ☐ NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ → 704		
703	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 → 705 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 → 711	
704	Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 → 707 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 → 712 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 → 710	
705	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? PREGNANT ☐ After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 → 710 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 → 712 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 → 710	
706	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ PREGNANT ☐ → 711		
707	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT CURRENTLY USING ☐ CURRENTLY USING ☐ → 712		
708	CHECK 705: NOT ASKED ☐ 24 OR MORE MONTHS OR 02 OR MORE YEARS ☐ 00-23 MONTHS OR 00-01 YEAR ☐ → 711		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
709	CHECK 703 AND 704: WANTS MORE CHILDREN ☐ → You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon. WANTS NO MORE/ CHILDREN ☐ → You have said that you do not want any (more) children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	NOT MARRIED . . . . . A FERTILITY-RELATED REASON NOT HAVING SEX . . . . . B INFREQUENT SEX . . . . . C MENOPAUSE/HISTERECTOMY . D SUBFECUND/INFECUND . . . . . E POSTPARTUM AMEN . . . . . F BREASTFEEDING . . . . . G FATALISTIC . . . . . H OPPOSITION TO USE RESPONDENT OPPOSED . . . . . I HUSBAND OPPOSED . . . . . J OTHER OPPOSED . . . . . K RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION . . . . . L LACK OF KNOWLEDGE KNOWS NO METHODS . . . . . M KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . . N METHOD RELATED REASON SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS . . . . . O LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR . . . P COSTS TOO MUCH . . . . . Q PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE . . . . . R NO METHOD AVAILABLE . . . . . S INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . . T INTERFERES WITH BODY'S WEIGHT GAIN/LOSS . . . . . U OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
710	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ASKED ☐ → NO, NOT CURRENTLY USING ☐ → YES, CURRENTLY USING ☐ → 712		
711	Do you think you will use a method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	YES . . . . . 1 → 712 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 → 712	
711A	What is the main reason that you think you will not use a method at any time in the future?	FERTILITY-RELATED REASON NOT HAVING SEX . . . . . 11 MENOPAUSE/HISTERECTOMY . . . 12 SUBFECUND/INFECUND . . . . . 13 WANTS AS MANY CHILDREN AS POSSIBLE . . . . . 14 FATALISTIC . . . . . 15 OPPOSITION TO USE RESPONDENT OPPOSED . . . . . 21 HUSBAND OPPOSED . . . . . 22 OTHER OPPOSED . . . . . 23 RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION . . . . . 24 LACK OF KNOWLEDGE KNOWS NO METHODS . . . . . 31 KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . . 32 METHOD RELATED REASON HEALTH CONCERNS . . . . . 41 FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS . . . . . 42 TOO FAR . . . . . 43 COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 44 INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . . 45 GAIN/LOSS WEIGHT . . . . . 46 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
712	CHECK 216: HAS LIVING CHILDREN → If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? NO LIVING CHILDREN → If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ] OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 714 → 714
713	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] OTHER _____ 999996 (SPECIFY)	
714	In the last six months have you: Heard about family planning on the radio? Seen anything about family planning on the television?	YES NO RADIO . . . . . 1 2 TELEVISION 1 2	
714A	In the last six months have you read about family planning In a newspaper or magazine? In a poster? In a pamphlet?	YES NO NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2 POSTER . . . . . 1 2 PAMPHLET 1 2	
714B	In the last six months, have you discussed the practice of family planning with your friends, neighbors, or relatives?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	 → 715
714C	With whom? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SISTER(S) . . . . . D BROTHER(S) . . . . . E DAUGHTER . . . . . F SON . . . . . G MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . H FRIENDS/NEIGHBORS . . . . . I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
715	In the last six months, did you obtain about family planning information from: FP officer? Teacher? Religious leader? Doctor? Nurse or midwife? Village leader? Women's group (PKK)? Pharmacist?	YA TIDAK FP OFFICER . . . . . 1 2 TEACHER . . . . . 1 2 RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . 1 2 DOCTOR . . . . . 1 2 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 1 2 VILLAGE LEADER . . . . . 1 2 WOMEN'S GROUP . . . . . 1 2 PHARMACIST 1 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
715A	In the last six months, did you obtain about family planning information from: Mobile information unit? Art?	YA TIDAK MOBILE UNIT . . . . . 1 2 TRADITIONAL ART 1 2	
716	CHECK 601: MARRIED/ LIVING TOGETHER ☐ ↓ NEVER MARREID/DIVORCE SEPARATED/WIDOWED ☐ →		801
717	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? CURRENTLY USING ☐ ↓ NOT CURRENTLY USING OR NOT ASKED ☐ →		720
718	Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 JOINT DECISION . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
718A	Now I want to ask you about your husband's/partner's views on family planning. Do you think that your husband/partner approves or disapproves of couples using a contraceptive method to avoid pregnancy?	APPROVES . . . . . 1 DISAPPROVES . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
718B	How often did you talk to your husband/partner about family planning in the past year?	NEVER . . . . . 1 ONCE OR TWICE . . . . . 2 OFTEN 3	
719	CHECK 304: NEITHER STERILIZED ☐ ↓ HE OR SHE STERILIZED ☐ →		801
720	Does your (husband/partner) want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	SAME NUMBER . . . . . 1 MORE CHILDREN . . . . . 2 FEWER CHILDREN . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 8. HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S BACKGROUND AND WOMEN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	CHECK 601, 602, AND 603: RESPONDENT'S MARITAL STATUS CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ DIVORCED/ SEPARATED/WIDOWED ☐ → 803 NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ → 807		
802	How old was your husband/partner on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ..... ☐☐	
803	Did your (last) husband/partner ever attend school?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	→ 805A
804	What was the highest level of school your (last) husband attended: primary, junior high school, senior high school, academy or university?	PRIMARY ..... 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL ..... 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL ..... 3 ACADEMY ..... 4 UNIVERSITY ..... 5 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805A
805	What was the highest (grade/year) your (last) husband/partner completed at that level? FIRST YEAR = 0 COMPLETED = 7	GRADE/YEAR ..... ☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
805A	Did your (last) husband/partner work?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	→ 807
806	CHECK 801: MARRIED/ LIVING TOGETHER ☐ What is your husband's/partner's occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do? DIVORCED/ SEPARATED/ WIDOWED ☐ What was your (last) husband's/partner's occupation? That is, what kind of work did he mainly do? DESCRIBE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE. DO NOT CIRCLE CODE AND FILL IN BOXES. _____ ☐☐ _____ (FILLED BY BPS)	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL ..... 01 MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATION 02 CLERICAL ..... 03 SALES ..... 04 SERVICE ..... 05 AGRICULTURAL WORKER ..... 06 INDUSTRIAL WORKER ..... 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
807	Now I want to ask you about your activity in the past seven days. Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	→ 811
808	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last seven days, have you done any of these things or any other work?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	→ 811
809	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or bussiness from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	→ 811

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 815
811	What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work (do/did) you mainly do? DESCRIBE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE. DO NOT CIRCLE CODE AND FILL IN BOXES. _____ ☐☐ _____ (FILLED BY BPS)	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL . . . . . 01 MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATION 02 CLERICAL . . . . . 03 SALES . . . . . 04 SERVICE . . . . . 05 AGRICULTURAL WORKER . . . . . 06 INDUSTRIAL WORKER . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
812	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE/GOVERNMENT . . 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	
813	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
814	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
815	CHECK 601, 602 AND 603: CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NOT IN UNION ☐		→ 823
816	CHECK 814: CODE 1 OR 2 CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE "3" OR "4" CIRCLED ☐		→ 819
817	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
818	Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your (husband/partner) earns, less than what he earns, or about the same?	MORE THAN HIM . . . . . 1 LESS THAN HIM . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 820
819	Who usually decides how your (husband's/partner's) earnings will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
820	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
821	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
822	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
823	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	
824	Do you own any land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	
825	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	PRES/ LISTEN / PRES/ NOT LISTEN / NOT PRES CHILDREN < 10 . . . 1 2 3 HUSBAND . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER MALES . . . 1 2 3 OTHER FEMALES . . . 1 2 3	
826	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: - If she goes out without telling him? - If she neglects the children? - If she argues with him? - If she refuses to have sex with him? - If she cooks inedible meal?	YES / NO / DK GOES OUT . . . . . 1 2 8 NEGLECT CHILDREN 1 2 8 ARGUES . . . . . 1 2 8 REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 2 8 INEDIBLE FOOD 1 2 8	

SECTION 9. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	Now I want to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 937
901A	From which sources of information have you learned about HIV/AIDS? Any thing else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	RADIO . . . . . A TELEVISION . . . . . B NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . C POSTER . . . . . D HEALTH PROFESSIONAL . . . . . E RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . F SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . G COMMUNITY MEETING . . . . . H FRIENDS/RELATIVE . . . . . I WORK PLACE . . . . . J INTERNET . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
902	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
903	Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
904	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
905	Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
906	Can people get the AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
906A	Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing unsterilized needle or syringe?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
907	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
908	Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to a child: - During pregnancy? - During delivery? - By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK DURING PREGNANCY 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY . . . 1 2 8 BY BREASTFEEDING . . 1 2 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
908A	How to identify someone who was infected HIV/AIDS? Any thing else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PHYSICAL . . . . . A BEHAVIOR . . . . . B BLOOD TEST . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
908B	Do you know about voluntary HIV/AIDS test preceded by counseling, also known as VCT, which stands for voluntary counseling and testing?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 931A
930	Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 931A
931	Where is that? IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER A HOSPITAL OR CLINIC ADMINISTERED BY GOVERNMENT OR PRIVATE, WRITE IT'S NAME. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . A HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B CLINIC . . . . . C STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . D OTHER _____ E (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . F HEALTH CENTER . . . . . G STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . H PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . I MIDWIFE/NURSE . . . . . J OTHER _____ K (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
931A	CHECK 601: CODE "1" OR "2" CIRCLED ↓ CODE "3" CIRCLED →		932
931B	Have you ever talked about ways to prevent getting the virus that causes AIDS with your husband/partner?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
932	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
933	If a member of your family got infected with the virus that causes AIDS, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8	
934	If a member of your family became sick with AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
935	In your opinion, if a female teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in the school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/TUNSURE/DEPENDS . . . 8	
937	CHECK 901: CODE "1" CIRCLED → Apart from AIDS, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? CODE "2" CIRCLED → Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 938
937A	What kind of infection that you know?	SIPHILIS/RAJA SINGA . . . . . A GONORRHEA/KENCING NANAH . . . . . B KONDILOMA AKUMINATA . . . . . C CHANROID . . . . . D CLAMYDIA/KLAMIDIA . . . . . E KANDIDIASIS . . . . . F HERPES GENITAL . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
937B	From which sources of information have you learned about sexually transmitted infection (STIs)? Any other place? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	RADIO . . . . . A TELEVISION . . . . . B NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . C POSTER . . . . . D HEALTH PROFESSIONAL . . . . . E RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . F SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . G COMMUNITY MEETING . . . . . H FRIENDS/RELATIVE . . . . . I WORK PLACE . . . . . J INTERNET . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
937C	If a man has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might he have? Any others? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	ABDOMINAL PAIN . . . . . A GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING . . . B FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . C BURNING PAIN ON URINATION . . . . . D REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . E KEMERAHAN / RADANG PADA SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . F GENITAL SORES/ULCERS . . . . . G GENITAL WARTS . . . . . H GENITAL ITCHING . . . . . I BLOOD IN URINE . . . . . J LOSS OF WEIGHT . . . . . K IMPOTENCE . . . . . L OTHER _____ W (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO SYMPTOM . . . . . Y DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
937D	If a woman has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might she have? Any others? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	ABDOMINAL PAIN . . . . . A GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING . . . B FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . C BURNING PAIN ON URINATION . . . . . D REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . E SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . F GENITAL SORES/ULCERS . . . . . G GENITAL WARTS . . . . . H GENITAL ITCHING . . . . . I BLOOD IN URINE . . . . . J LOSS OF WEIGHT . . . . . K HARD TO GET PREGNANT/HAVE A CHILD . . . . . L OTHER _____ W (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO SYMPTOM . . . . . Y DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
938	CHECK 613: CODE "00" NOT CIRCLED → ↓ CODE "00" CIRCLED →		947
939	CHECK 937: CODE "1" CIRCLED → ↓ CODE "2" CIRCLED →		941
940	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
941	Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
942	Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
943	CHECK 940, 941, AND 942: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') → ↓ HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW →		947
944	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 940/941/942), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 947

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
945	Where did you go? Any other place? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	NOT CURED . . . . . A SELF CURED . . . . . B HEALTH CENTER . . . . . C HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . D PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . E MIDWIFE . . . . . F PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . . G TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . H FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
947	Husband and wives do not always agree on everything. Please tell me if you think a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband/partner when: - She knows her husband has a sexually transmitted infection? - She knows her husband has sex with other women? - She has recently given birth? - She is tired or not in the mood?	YES NO DK HAS STI . . . . . 1 2 8 OTHER WOMEN . . . . . 1 2 8 RECENT BIRTH . . . . . 1 2 8 TIRED/MOOD 1 2 8	
947A	CHECK 214, 217 AND 218: HAS AT LEAST ONE CHILD AGE 10-19 YEARS LIVING WITH HER ☐ HAS NO CHILD AGE 10-19 YEARS LIVING WITH HER ☐ → 1001		
947B	Have you or your husband/partner discussed the following topics with your teenage children: - Reproductive age? - Sexually transmitted infection? - Drugs? - Delay in age at marriage? - Issues in family planning and reproductive health? - Puberty?	YES NO REPRODUCTIVE AGE . . . . . 1 2 STIs . . . . . 1 2 DRUGS . . . . . 1 2 DELAY IN AGE AT MARRIAGE . . 1 2 ISSUES IN FP AND RH . . . . . 1 2 PUBERTY 1 2	

SECTION 10. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1001	Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months? IF YES: How many injections have you had? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . ☐☐ NONE 00	→ 1004
1002	Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . ☐☐ NONE 00	→ 1004
1003	The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1004	Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1006
1005	In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES . . . . . ☐☐	
1006	Do you currently smoke or use any (other) type of tobacco?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1008
1007	What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PIPE . . . . . A CHEWING TOBACCC . . . . . B SNUFF . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1008	Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not?	BIG PROB-LEM / NOT A BIG PROB-LEM	
	Getting permission to go to the doctor?	PERMISSION TO GO . . . 1 2	
	Getting money needed for advice or treatment?	GETTING MONEY 1 2	
	The distance to the health facility?	DISTANCE 1 2	
	Not wanting to go alone?	GO ALONE 1 2	
1009	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1101
1010	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	HEALTH DONATION . . . . . A JPK PNS/VETERAN/PENSIUN (ASKES) B JPK JAMSOSTEK . . . . . C HEALTH CARD/JPK GAKIN/POOR CARD/JAMKESMAS CARD . . . D PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE . . . E BENEFOLENT FUND/SUBSTITUSION BY CORPORATE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (TULISKAN)	

SECTION 11. MATERNAL MORTALITY

1101	Now I want to ask you some questions about your brothers and sisters, that is, the children who was born to your natural mother, including these who are living with you, those living elsewhere, and those who have died. How many children who were born from your mother, including you?	NUMBER OF CHILDREN FROM NATURAL MOTHER . . . . .
1102	CHECK 1101: TWO OR MORE BIRTH ☐ ONLY ONE BIRTH ☐ → 1201	
1103	Of all the births, how many sisters and brothers are older than you?	NUMBER OF SISTER OR BROTHER . . . . .

QUESTIONS AND FILTERS		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1104	What was the name given to your oldest (next) oldest brothers or sisters?(START FROM THE OLDEST)	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
1105	Is (NAME) male or female?	ML . . . . . 1 FM 2	ML . . . . . 1 FM 2	ML . . . . . 1 FM 2	ML . . . . . 1 FM 2	ML . . . . . 1 FM 2	ML . . . . . 1 FM 2
1106	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1108 ← DK . . . . . 8 TO (2) ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1108 ← DK . . . . . 8 TO (3) ←	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1108 ← DK . . . . . 8 TO (4) ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1108 ← DK . . . . . 8 TO (5) ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1108 ← DK . . . . . 8 TO (6) ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1108 ← DK . . . . . 8 TO (7) ←
1107	How old is (NAME)?	☐☐ TO(2)	☐☐ TO(3)	☐☐ TO (4)	☐☐ TO (5)	☐☐ TO (6)	☐☐ TO (7)
1108	In what year did (NAME) die?	☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐
1109	How old was (NAME) when he/she died?	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (2)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (3)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (4)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (5)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (6)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (7)
1110	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1013 ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1013 ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1013 ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1013 ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1013 ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1013 ← NO 2
1111	Was (NAME) died during childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1013 ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1013 ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1013 ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1013 ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1013 ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1013 ← NO 2
1112	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1014 ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1014 ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1014 ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1014 ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1014 ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1014 ←
1113	How many children had (NAME) given birth to (before that pregnancy)?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐

IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO 1114.

QUESTIONS AND FILTERS		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1104	What was the name given to your oldest (next) oldest brothers or sisters?(START FROM THE OLDEST)	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
1105	Is (NAME) male or female?	ML . . . . . 1 FM 2	ML . . . . . 1 FM 2	ML . . . . . 1 FM 2	ML . . . . . 1 FM 2	ML . . . . . 1 FM 2	ML . . . . . 1 FM 2
1106	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1108 DK . . . . . 8 TO (8)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1108 DK . . . . . 8 TO (9)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1108 DK . . . . . 8 TO (10)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1108 DK . . . . . 8 TO (11)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1108 DK . . . . . 8 TO (12)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1108 DK . . . . . 8 TO (13)
1107	How old is (NAME)?	TO(8)	TO(9)	TO (10)	TO (11)	TO (12)	TO (13)
1108	In what year did (NAME) die?						
1109	How old was (NAME) when he/she died?	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (8)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (9)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (10)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (11)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (12)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (13)
1110	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES . . . . . 1 TO1113 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1113 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1113 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1113 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1113 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1113 NO 2
1111	Did (NAME) she died during childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 TO1113 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1113 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1113 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1113 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1113 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1113 NO 2
1112	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1114	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1114	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1114	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1114	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1114	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1114
1113	How many children had (NAME) given birth to (before that pregnancy)?						

IF THERE ISN'T BROTHER OR SISTER AGAIN, GO TO 1114

'1114 CHECK 1110, 1111 AND 1112 OF ALL SISTERS:

THERE IS CODE 'YES' CIRCLED

THERE ISN'T CODE 'YES' CIRCLED → 1201

To be sure, you said that your sister named _____ died (pregnant/give birth/after birth), is it true?

IF RIGHT, SKIP TO 1201.

IF FALSE, CORECT THE ANSWER AND GO TO 1201.

12. RESPONDENT'S ADDITIONALBACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1201	CHECK 103: 15-24 ☐ 25 OR OLDER ☐ → 1733		
1202	CHECK 601, 602, DAN 603: NEVER MARRIED ☐ YES, FORMERLY MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ → 1733		
1203	Are you currently attending school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1205
1204	What is the reason you are not currently attending school any more?	GRADUATED/HAD ENOUGH SCHOOLING . . . . . 01 GOT PREGNANT . . . . . 02 TO CARE FOR ANOTHER FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 03 FAMILY NEEDED HELP ON FARM OR BUSINESS . . . . . 04 COULD NOT PAY SCHOOL FEES . . . 05 NEEDED TO EARN MONEY . . . . . 06 DID NOT LIKE SCHOOL/ DID NOT WANT TO CONTINUE . . . 07 DID NOT PASS EXAMS . . . . . 08 SCHOOL NOT ACCESSIBLE/ TOO FAR . . . . . 09 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1205	CHECK 110: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '3' CIRCLED ☐ → 1207		
1206	In the last 6 months did you hear on the radio:	YES NO	
	- About postponement of age at marriage?	POSTPONE MARRIAGE 1 2	
	- About HIV/AIDS?	HIV/AIDS 1 2	
	- About sexually transmitted infections?	STI 1 2	
	- About the condom/condom advertisement?	CONDOM 1 2	
	- About drugs?	DRUGS 1 2	
	- About alcoholic beverages?	ALCOHOL 1 2	
	- About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning?	FAMILY PLANNING 1 2	
1207	CHECK 111: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '3' CIRCLED ☐ → 1209		
1208	In the last 6 months did you watch on television:	YES NO	
	- About postponement of age at marriage?	POSTPONE MARRIAGE 1 2	
	- About HIV/AIDS?	HIV/AIDS 1 2	
	- About sexually transmitted infections?	STI 1 2	
	- About the condom/condom advertisement?	CONDOM 1 2	
	- About drugs?	DRUGS 1 2	
	- About alcoholic beverages?	ALCOHOL 1 2	
	- About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning?	FAMILY PLANNING 1 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1209	CHECK 112: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '3' CIRCLED ☐ →		1301
1210	In the last 6 months did you read an article in a newspaper or magazine: - About postponement of age at marriage? - About HIV/AIDS? - About sexually transmitted infections? - About the condom/condom advertisement? - About drugs? - About alcoholic beverages? - About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning?	YES NO POSTPONE MARRIAGE . . . . . 1 2 HIV/AIDS . . . . . 1 2 STI . . . . . 1 2 CONDOM . . . . . 1 2 DRUGS . . . . . 1 2 ALCOHOL . . . . . 1 2 FAMILY PLANNING 1 2	

13. KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE ABOUT HUMAN REPRODUCTION SYSTEM

Now I want to ask you about changes from childhood to adolescence, the reproductive system, and related issues.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1301	When a boy begins to change from childhood to adolescence, also known as puberty, he experiences some physical changes. Can you tell me what they are? Any other change? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	DEVELOP MUSCLES . . . . . A CHANGE IN VOICE . . . . . B GROWTH OF FACIAL HAIR, PUBIC HAIR, UNDERARM HAIR, CHEST, LEGS AND ARMS . . . . . C INCREASE IN SEXUAL AROUSAL . . . D WET DREAMS . . . . . E GROWTH OF ADAM'S APPLE . . . . . F HARDENING OF NIPPLES . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1302	When a girl begins to change from childhood to adolescence, she experiences some physical changes. Can you tell me what they are? Any other change? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	GROWTH OF PUBIC AND UNDERARM HAIR . . . . . A GROWTH IN BREASTS . . . . . B GROWTH IN HIPS . . . . . C INCREASE IN SEXUAL AROUSAL . . . D MENSTRUATION . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1303	CHECK 1301 AND 1302: NO CODE 'Z' CIRCLED OR CODE 'Z' CIRCLED IN ONE QUESTION ONLY ☐ CODE 'Z' CIRCLED IN BOTH 1301 AND 1302 ☐		→ 1305
1304	Where did you get the information about the physical changes from childhood to adolescence? Ar DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIENDS . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SIBLINGS . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H TELEVISION . . . . . I RADIO . . . . . J BOOK/MAGAZINE/NEWSPAPER . . . . . K INTERNE . . . . . L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1305	How old were you when you had your first menstruation?	NEVER . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	→ 1311
1306	Before you menstruated, did anyone talk to you about menstruation?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1308

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1307	Who talked to you about menstruation? Any one else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIENDS . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SIBLINGS . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1308	The first time you menstruated, did you talk to anyone? Who did you talk to? Any one else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIENDS . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SIBLINGS . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE . . . . . Z	
1309	Can a woman become pregnant by having one sexual intercourse ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1310	Do you know how to avoid pregnancy? If "YES": What is it? Any other way? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	ABSTAIN FROM SEX . . . . . A USE CONTRACEPTION . . . . . B RHYTHM OR PERIODIC ABSTINENCE C WITHDRAWAL . . . . . D HERBS . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1311	What service of family planning do you think should be made available to unmarried youth? - Information about reproductive health and family planning methods? - Consultation about how to use family planning methods? - Provision and family planning services	YES NO INFORMATION . . . . . 1 2 COUNSELLING . . . . . 1 2 SERVICE 1 2	
1312	I will now read you some statements about condom use. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: - Condoms can be used to prevent pregnancy - A condom can protect against getting HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmihed diseases - A condom can be reused	AGREE DIS-AGREE DON'T KNOW PREVENT PREGNANCY . 1 2 8 PREVENT HIV/AIDS AND STI . . . . . 1 2 8 CAN BE REUSED 1 2 8	
1313	Now I want to talk about a disease called anemia. Have you ever heard of anemia?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1401

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1314	What is anemia? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	LOW HEMOGLOBIN (Hb) . . . . . A IRON DEFICIENCY . . . . . B DEFICIT IN RED BLOOD CELLS . . . . . C BLOOD DEFICIT . . . . . D VITAMIN DEFICIENCY . . . . . E LOW BLOOD PRESSURE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1315	What do you think is the cause of anemia? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	LACK OF CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, FISH AND LIVER . . . . . A LACK OF CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS . . . . . B BLEEDING . . . . . C MENSTRUATION . . . . . D MALNUTRITION . . . . . E INFECTIOUS DISEASE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1316	Can anemia be treated?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→1401
1317	How is anemia treated? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	TAKE PILL TO INCREASE BLOOD . . . A TAKE IRON TABLET . . . . . B INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, FISH AND LIVER . . . . . C INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF IRON-RICH VEGETABLES . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

14. MARRIAGE AND CHILDREN

Let us now talk about marriage and having children.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1401	At what age would you like to be married?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ NEVER . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
1402	In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to get married?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
1403	In your opinion, what is the best age for a man to get married?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
1404	Do you think a couple who wants to get married needs to have a medical test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1406
1405	What kind of medical test ? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	PHYSICAL . . . . . A BLOOD . . . . . B URINE . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1406	Who is going to choose the person you will marry: your parents, yourself, or together ?	SELF . . . . . 1 PARENTS . . . . . 2 RELATIVES . . . . . 3 JOINTLY 4	
1409	Who do you think should decide on how many children a couple should have : the wife, the husband, or both?	WIFE . . . . . 1 HUSBAND . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . . 3 DON'TKNOW 8	
1410	In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to have the first baby?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
1411	In your opinion, what is the best age for a man to have the first baby?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
1412	How long do you think a woman should wait after one birth before she has another birth?	MONTH . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1413	If a woman has an unwanted pregnancy, what do you think she should do, have the baby and keep it, have the baby and give it away, have an abortion, or up to her?	HAVE THE BABY AND KEEP IT . . . . . 1 HAVE THE BABY AND GIVE IT AWAY 2 HAVE AN ABORTION . . . . . 3 UP TO HER . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	
1414	I'm going to read some statements about times when a woman might consider having an abortion. Please tell me, in your opinion, is it acceptable for a woman to have an abortion if:	AGREE / DIS-AGREE / DON'T KNOW	
	- Her health is endangered by the pregnancy?	ENDANGER HER HEALTH 1 2 8	
	- Her life is endangered by the pregancy?	ENDANGER LIFE . . . 1 2 8	
	- The fetus has physical deformity?	FETUS DEFORMED 1 2 8	
	- The pregnancy has resulted from rape?	RAPED 1 2 8	
	- She is unmarried?	UNMARRIED 1 2 8	
	- The couple can not afford to have a child?	CAN NOT AFFORD 1 2 8	
	- She is attending school?	ATTENDING SCHOOL 1 2 8	

15. ROLE OF FAMILY, SCHOOL, COMMUNITY, AND MASS MEDIA

Now I'd like to ask you about the role of family, school and community as sources of information on reproductive health, which includes issues related to sexuality and sexually transmitted infections, such as HIV/AIDS; and use of illegal drugs and NAPZA (narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic drugs, and other addictive substances).

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1501	We would like to know about the people with whom you have talked about or asked questions about sexual matters. Have you talked about these things with: - Friend? - Mother? - Father? - Siblings? - Family? - Teacher? - Health service provider? - Religious leader?	YES NO FRIENDS . . . . . 1 2 MOTHER . . . . . 1 2 FATHER . . . . . 1 2 SIBLINGS . . . . . 1 2 RELATIVES . . . . . 1 2 TEACHER . . . . . 1 2 HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER 1 2 RELIGIOUS LEADER 1 2	
1502	If you want to know more about reproductive health, who would you like to ask? Any one else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIENDS . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SIBLINGS . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1503	CHECK 104: HAVE ATTENDED SCHOOL ☐ ↓ NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL ☐ →		1506

	TOPIC	1504. Have you ever been taught at school about (TOPIC)?	1505 In what level of schooling were you when you first were taught at school about (TOPIC)?
A.	How the human reproductive system works.	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
B.	Methods of birth control.	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
C.	HIV/AIDS.	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
D.	Other sexually transmitted infections.	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
E.	NAPZA (narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic drugs and other addictive substances).	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8 1506	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1506	Have you ever attended a community-sponsored meeting about reproductive health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1508
1507	What kind of meeting did you attend? Any other? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	YOUTH GROUP . . . . . A RELIOUS GATHERING . . . . . B YOUTH FAMILY GUIDANCE/BKR . . . . . C NGO . . . . . D GOVT. EXTENSION SERVICE . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1508	Have you heard of a place for young adults to obtain information and counselling about young adult reproductive health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1601
1509	What places have you heard about? _____ (TULISKAN) DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	PIK-KRR . . . . . A PKRR/PIKER . . . . . B YOUTH CENTER . . . . . C OTHER . . . . . X DON'T REMEMBER/DON'T KNOW . . . Z	
1510	Do you know where this place is (any of these places are)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1601
1511	Have you ever visited this place (any of these places)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1601
1512	What services did you find there? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	INFORMATION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH . . . . . A COUNSELLING . . . . . B MEDICAL CHECK UP . . . . . C STI TREATMENT . . . . . D CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1513	Apart from services you mentioned before, what other services do you want to be available in that place (those places)? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	INFORMATION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH . . . . . A COUNSELLING . . . . . B MEDICAL CHECK UP . . . . . C STI TREATMENT . . . . . D CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

16. SMOKING, DRINKING AND DRUGS

Now I'd like to ask you some question about the use of tobacco, alcohol and drugs. As we discussed earlier, you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, I hope you will answer these questions because your views are important. The information you give will be confidential and will only be used for scientific study.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1601	CHECK 1004: CODE "2" CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE "2" CIRCLED ☐ →		1603
1602	Have you ever tried to smoke a cigarette?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1605
1603	How old were when you smoked a cigarette for the first time?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
1604	How old were you when you started smoking fairly regularly?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ JUST TRIED . . . . . 94 NEVER SMOKED REGULARLY . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
1605	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to smoke?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1606	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to smoke?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1607	Now I have some questions about drinking alcohol such as arak, tuak, beer, and others. Have you ever drunk an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1611
1608	How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
1609	In the last three months, on how many days did you drink an alcohol-containing beverage? IF EVERY DAY: RECORD '90'.	NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . . ☐☐ DID NOT DRINK 95	
1610	Have you ever gotten "drunk" from drinking an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1611	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to drink an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1612	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to drink an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1613	There are drugs such as ganja, putau, shabu-shabu, and others drugs which can be used for fun or get high (LOCAL TERMS: fly, boat, fantasize, etc). Do you know someone who takes drugs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1614	Have you yourself ever tried to use drugs (LOCAL TERM)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1622
1615	How did you use the drug? Any other way? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	SMOKED . . . . . A INHALED . . . . . B INJECTED . . . . . C DRUNK/SWALLOWED . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1616	CHECK 1615: CODE 'C' NOT CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE 'C' CIRCLED ☐ →		1618
1617	Have you ever injected drugs which can make you LOCAL TERMS: fly, high, intoxicated, etc. ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1622
1618	How old were you when you first injected drugs?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T REMEMBER 98	
1619	Did you inject drugs in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1621
1620	How often did you inject the drugs?	EVERYDAY . . . . . 01 A FEW TIMES A WEEK . . . . . 02 EVERY WEEK . . . . . 03 LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK . . . . 04 ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 05 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1621	Have you ever shared needles?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1622	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to use drugs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1623	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to use drugs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

17. DATING AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Now I want to ask questions about sexual activity. We are interested in finding out whether people your age are sexually active. Your responses will be treated confidentially and will only be used for scientific research.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1701	Do you currently have a boyfriend?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1703
1702	Did you ever have a boyfriend?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1705
1703	How old were you when you first had a boyfriend?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
1704	Have you ever done any of the following with (any of) your boyfriend?	YES NO	
	Held hands?	HOLD HANDS 1 2	
	Kissed lips?	KISS LIPS 1 2	
	Touched (or being touched) or aroused (being aroused) on your sensitive body parts such as genitals, breast, thigh, etc.?	PET 1 2	
	IF THE RESPONDENT IS UNCOMFORTABLE WITH THE QUESTIONS, TELL HER THAT YOU KNOW THE QUESTIONS ARE SENSTIVE BUT IT IS IMPORTANT TO GET ACCURATE INFORMATION. ASSURE THE RESPONDENT AGAIN THAT THE INFORMATION WILL BE CONFIDENTIAL.		
1705	CHECK 613: HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ↓	HAS NOT HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE →	→ 1712
1706	What is the main reason for having sexual intercourse the first time? IF THERE ARE MORE THAN ONE REASONS, CIRCLE CODE FOR THE MAIN REASON.	JUST HAPPENED . . . . . 01 CURIOUS/ANXIOUS TO KNOW . . . . . 02 FORCED BY PARTNER . . . . . 03 FOR MONEY . . . . . 04 WISH TO MARRY . . . . . 05 INFLUENCED BY FRIENDS . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T REMEMBER 98	
1707	Where did you have sexual intercourse the first time? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES	OWN HOUSE . . . . . 01 PARTNER'S HOUSE . . . . . 02 HOTEL/MOTEL . . . . . 03 BOARDING HOUSE . . . . . 04 PROSTITUTES PLACE . . . . . 05 VEHICLE . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T REMEMBER 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1708	How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
1709	What is your relationship to the person you had sex with the first time? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	FRIEND . . . . . 01 BOY/GIRLFRIEND . . . . . 02 RELATIVE . . . . . 03 FATHER . . . . . 04 PROSTITUTE . . . . . 05 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1710	The first time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use any thing to prevent a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8	→ 1712
1711	What did you or your partner use? Any other method? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	CONDOM . . . . . A PILL . . . . . B DIAPHRAGM/INTRAVAG . . . . . C WITHDRAWAL . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1712	Do you have any friends who have had sex before marriage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1714
1713	Because your friends have had sex, are you motivated to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1714	Do you agree or disagree with the following statements: - A man has many partners/girlfriends at the same time? - A women has many patners/boyfriends at the same time?	YES NO DE-PENDS A BOY HAS MANY GIRLFRIENDS . . 1 2 8 A GIRL HAS MANY BOYFRIENDS 1 2 8	
1715	Do you approve if a woman has sexual intercourse before marriage?	APPROVE . . . . . 1 DISAPPROVE . . . . . 2 DEPENDS 8	
1716	Do you approve if a man has sexual intercourse before marriage?	APPROVE . . . . . 1 DISAPPROVE . . . . . 2 DEPENDS 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1717	Do you approve if someone has sexual intercourse before marriage if: - They both like to have sex. - They love each other. - They plan to get married - The woman is an adult and knows the consequences - They want to show their love	APPROVE / DISAPPROVE LIKE SEX . . . . . 1 2 LOVE EACH OTHER . . . 1 2 PLAN TO MARRY . . . . . 1 2 WOMEN KNOW CONSEQUENCES . . . 1 2 SHOW LOVE 1 2	
1718	Do you strongly agree, agree or disgree of the opinion that women should maintain their virginity before marriage?	STRONGLY AGREE . . . . . 1 AGREE . . . . . 2 DISAGREE 8	
1719	Do you men in general still value virginity in a woman?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1720	CHECK 613: HAS NOT HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE		1722
1721	Do you intend to have sexual intercourse soon?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS 8	
1722	Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1723	Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone not to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1724	CHECK 228: DIDN'T WANT TO GET PREGNANT WANTED TO GET PREGNANT/ DIDN'T ASKED		1730
1725	How many times did you become pregnant when you did not want to?	ONCE . . . . . 1 SEVERAL TIMES 2	
1726	CHECK 1725: ONCE: When you had the unwanted pregnancy(ies), what did you you do? SEVERAL TIMES: When you had an unwanted pregnancy(ies), what did you do?	CONTINUED THE PREGNANCY . . . . . 1 ATTEMPTED TO STOP THE PREGNANCY BUT FAILED . . . . . 2 ABORTED THE PREGNANCY . . . . . 3 HAD A MISCARRIAGE . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6 DON'T KNOW 8	1728 1730

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1727	What did you do with the baby?	KEPT THE BABY . . . . . 1 BABY CARED BY OTHER PEOPLE . . . 2 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
1728	CHECK 1726: CODE '2' OR '3 CIRCLED ☐↓	CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐→	1730
1729	Who helped you in stopping the pregnancy or attempting to stop the pregnancy? Any other person? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	DOCTOR . . . . . A MIDWIFE/NURSE . . . . . B TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . C PHARMACIST . . . . . D FRIEND/RELATIVES . . . . . E SELF . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1730	Has any young unmarried adult you personally know ever aborted a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1731	Have you ever advised/influencd a friend/someone to abort a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1732	Have you ever advised/influencd a friend/someone not to abort a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1733	RECORD THE TIME	HOUR . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTE . . . . . ☐☐	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENT:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: _____ **DATE:** _____

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF EDITOR: _____ **DATE:** _____

CALENDAR

INSTRUCTIONS:
ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
FOR COLUMNS 1 AND 4, ALL MONTHS SHOULD BE FILLED IN.

INFORMATION TO BE CODED FOR EACH COLUMN:

COL. 1: BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE

L	BIRTH
H	PREGNANCIES
K	MISCARRIAGE
A	ABORTION
S	STILLBIRTH
0	NO METHOD
1	FEMALE STERILIZATION
2	MALE STERILIZATION
3	IUD
4	INJECTABLES
5	IMPLANTS
6	PILL
7	CONDOM
8	INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM
M	LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD
P	PERIODIC ABSTINENCE
T	WITHDRAWAL
D	EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
X	OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

COL. 2: SOURCE OF CONTRACEPTION

1	GOVT. HOSPITAL
2	GOVT. HEALTH CENTER
3	GOVT. CLINIC
4	FP FIELDWORKER
5	FP MOBILE CLINIC
6	VILLAGE HEALTH POST
7	DELIVERY POST
8	HEALTH POST
9	FP POST
A	PVT. HOSPITAL
B	PVT. CLINIC
C	PRIVATE DOCTOR
D	MIDWIFE
E	VILLAGE MIDWIFE
F	PHARMACY/DRUGSTORE
G	FRIENDS/RELATIVES
H	SHOP
X	OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

COL. 3: REASON FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

0	INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY
1	BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
2	WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
3	HUSBAND DISAPPROVED
4	WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
5	HEALTH CONCERNS
6	SIDE EFFECTS
7	LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
8	COSTS TOO MUCH
9	INCONVENIENT TO USE
F	DON'T KNOW/MIND
M	MENOPAUSAL
C	MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION
N	IUD EXPELLED
X	OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)
Z	DON'T KNOW

COL. 4: MARITAL STATUS

X	MARRIAGE	0	NOT MARRIAGE
B	LIVING TOGETHER		

			1	2		3	4			
	DES	01						01	DES	
	NOV	02						02	NOV	
	OKT	03						03	OKT	
	SEP	04						04	SEP	
2	AGT	05						05	AGT	2
0	JUL	06						06	JUL	0
1	JUN	07						07	JUN	1
1	MEI	08						08	MEI	1
	APR	09						09	APR	
	MAR	10						10	MAR	
	PEB	11						11	PEB	
	JAN	12						12	JAN	
	DES	13						13	DES	
	NOV	14						14	NOV	
	OKT	15						15	OKT	
	SEP	16						16	SEP	
2	AGT	17						17	AGT	2
0	JUL	18						18	JUL	0
1	JUN	19						19	JUN	1
0	MEI	20						20	MEI	0
	APR	21						21	APR	
	MAR	22						22	MAR	
	PEB	23						23	PEB	
	JAN	24						24	JAN	
	DES	25						25	DES	
	NOV	26						26	NOV	
	OKT	27						27	OKT	
	SEP	28						28	SEP	
2	AGT	29						29	AGT	2
0	JUL	30						30	JUL	0
0	JUN	31						31	JUN	0
9	MEI	32						32	MEI	9
	APR	33						33	APR	
	MAR	34						34	MAR	
	PEB	35						35	PEB	
	JAN	36						36	JAN	
	DES	37						37	DES	
	NOV	38						38	NOV	
	OKT	39						39	OKT	
	SEP	40						40	SEP	
2	AGT	41						41	AGT	2
0	JUL	42						42	JUL	0
0	JUN	43						43	JUN	0
8	MEI	44						44	MEI	8
	APR	45						45	APR	
	MAR	46						46	MAR	
	PEB	47						47	PEB	
	JAN	48						48	JAN	
	DES	49						49	DES	
	NOV	50						50	NOV	
	OKT	51						51	OKT	
	SEP	52						52	SEP	
2	AGT	53						53	AGT	2
0	JUL	54						54	JUL	0
0	JUN	55						55	JUN	0
7	MEI	56						56	MEI	7
	APR	57						57	APR	
	MAR	58						58	MAR	
	PEB	59						59	PEB	
	JAN	60						60	JAN	
	DES	61						61	DES	
	NOV	62						62	NOV	
	OKT	63						63	OKT	
	SEP	64						64	SEP	
2	AGT	65						65	AGT	2
0	JUL	66						66	JUL	0
0	JUN	67						67	JUN	0
6	MEI	68						68	MEI	6
	APR	69						69	APR	
	MAR	70						70	MAR	
	PEB	71						71	PEB	
	JAN	72						72	JAN	

2012 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
NEVER-MARRIED MEN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Confidential

IDENTIFICATION	CODE
1. PROVINCE _____	
2. REGENCY/MUNICIPALITY*) _____	
3. SUBDISTRICT _____	
4. VILLAGE _____	
5. URBAN/RURAL**) URBAN -1 RURAL -2	
6. CENSUS BLOCK NUMBER _____	B
7. 2012 IDHS SAMPLE CODE	
8. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	
9. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____	
10. NAME OF RESPONDENT _____	
11. RESPONDENT LINE NUMBER	

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY
				MONTH
				YEAR 2012
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. NUMBER
RESULT***)				RESULT
NEXT VISIT DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

***) RESULT CODES

1	COMPLETED	3	POSTPONED	5	PARTLY COMPLETED	7	OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)
2	NOT AT HOME	4	REFUSED	6	INCAPACITATED		

FIELD EDITOR	SUPERVISOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME _____	NAME _____		
DATE _____	DATE _____		

*) Cross out category not used

**) Circle selected category

PARENT/GUARDIAN CONSENT

(READ TO PARENTS OR GUARDIAN OF MEN AGE 15-17)

In this survey, we are interviewing never married men between the ages of 15 and 24 individually. We are interested in their knowledge, attitudes, and practice in reproductive health care. This information will be useful to the government in developing plans to provide health services tailored specifically to address the needs of young people.

We would very much appreciate your permission to have your child(ren) to participate in this survey. The survey usually takes about 25 minutes to complete. Whatever information your children provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons.

May we interview (NAME OF CHILDREN) in private? If you decide not to allow your child(ren) to be interviewed, we will respect your decision. What is your decision?

PARENT/GUARDIAN AGREES . . . . . 1 ⇓ SECTION 1

PARENT/GUARDIAN DOES NOT AGREE . . . . . 2 → END

Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____

INFORMED CONSENT

Hello.
My name is..... I am working with Badan Pusat Statistik. We are conducting a national survey of unmarried men between age 15 and 24. We are interested in your knowledge of, attitudes toward and practice in health care.

This information will be used to help the government in developing plans to provide health services tailored specifically to address the needs of young people. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. The survey usually takes about 25 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons.

Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey? (GIVE CLEAR AND BRIEF RESPONSE)

During this interview, how should I address you?

_____
(SPECIFY)

May I interview (NAME) now?

RESPONDENT AGREES . . . . . 1 ⇓

SECTION 1

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . . . 2 → END

Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	
102	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
103	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND 102 IF INCONSISTENT. IF AGE IS LESS THAN 15 OR OVER 24, END INTERVIEW. CORRECT 12IDHS-HH SECTION III COL (7).	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS [ ][ ]	
104	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 110
105	What is the highest level of school you attended: elementary, junior high school, senior high school, academy or university?	PRIMARY SCHOOL . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY 5	
106	What is the highest (grade/year) you completed at that level? IN FIRST YEAR = 0, COMPLETED = 7, DON'T KNOW = 8	GRADE . . . . . [ ]	
107	Are you currently attending school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 109
108	What is the reason you are not currently attending school any more? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE THE MAIN ANSWER.	GRADUATED/HAD ENOUGH SCHOOLING . . . . . 01 TO CARE FOR ANOTHER FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 02 FAMILY NEEDED HELP ON FARM OR BUSINESS . . . . . 03 COULD NOT PAY SCHOOL FEES . . . 04 NEEDED TO EARN MONEY . . . . . 05 DID NOT LIKE SCHOOL/ DID NOT WANT TO CONTINUE . . . 06 DID NOT PASS EXAMS . . . . . 07 SCHOOL NOT ACCESSIBLE/ TOO FAR . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
109	CHECK 105: CODE '1' CIRCLED → ↓ CODE '2', '3', '4', OR '5' CIRCLED →		→ 112
110	Now I would like you to read this sentence. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE. . 3 BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 4	
111	CHECK 110: CODE '2' OR '3' CIRCLED → ↓ CODE '1' OR '4' CIRCLED →		→ 114
112	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 114
113	In the last 6 months did you read an article in a newspaper or magazine: - About postponement of age at marriage? - About HIV/AIDS? - About sexually transmitted infections (STI)? - About the condom/condom advertisement? - About drugs? - About alcoholic beverages? - About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning?	YES NO POSTPONE MARRIAGE . . . . . 1 2 HIV/AIDS . . . . . 1 2 STI . . . . . 1 2 CONDOM . . . . . 1 2 DRUGS . . . . . 1 2 ALCOHOL . . . . . 1 2 FAMILY PLANNING 1 2	
114	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 116
115	In the last 6 months did you hear on the radio: - About postponement of age of marriage? - About HIV/AIDS? - About sexually transmitted infections (STI)? - About the condom/condom advertisement? - About drugs? - About alcoholic beverages? - About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning?	YES NO POSTPONE MARRIAGE . . . . . 1 2 HIV/AIDS . . . . . 1 2 STI . . . . . 1 2 CONDOM . . . . . 1 2 DRUGS . . . . . 1 2 ALCOHOL . . . . . 1 2 FAMILY PLANNING 1 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
116	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 118
117	In the last 6 months did you watch on television: - About postponement of age of marriage? - About HIV/AIDS? - About sexually transmitted infections (STI)? - About the condom/condom advertisement? - About drugs? - About alcoholic beverages? - About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning?	YES NO POSTPONE MARRIAGE . . . . . 1 2 HIV/AIDS . . . . . 1 2 STI . . . . . 1 2 CONDOM . . . . . 1 2 DRUGS . . . . . 1 2 ALCOHOL . . . . . 1 2 FAMILY PLANNING 1 2	
118	Have you done any work in the last seven days at least one hour continuous?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 121
119	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 121
120	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 201
121	What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do? DESCRIBE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE. DO NOT CIRCLE CODE AND FILL IN BOXES. _____ ☐☐ _____ (FILLED BY BPS)	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL . . . . . 01 MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATION 02 CLERICAL . . . . . 03 SALES . . . . . 04 SERVICE . . . . . 05 AGRICULTURAL WORKER . . . . . 06 INDUSTRIAL WORKER . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
121A	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE/GOVERNMENT . . 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	
122	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
123	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	

2. KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE ABOUT HUMAN REPRODUCTION SYSTEM

Now I want to ask you about changes from childhood to adolescence, the reproductive system, and related issues.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
201	When a boy begins to change from childhood to adolescence, also known as puberty, he experiences some physical changes. Can you tell me what they are? Any other change? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	DEVELOP MUSCLES . . . . . A CHANGE IN VOICE . . . . . B GROWTH OF FACIAL HAIR, PUBIC HAIR, UNDERARM HAIR, CHEST, LEGS AND ARMS . . . . . C INCREASE IN SEXUAL AROUSAL . . . D WET DREAMS . . . . . E GROWTH OF ADAM'S APPLE . . . . . F HARDENING OF NIPPLES . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
202	When a girl begins to change from childhood to adolescence, she experiences some physical changes. Can you tell me what they are? Any other change? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	GROWTH OF PUBIC AND UNDERARM HAIR . . . . . A GROWTH IN BREASTS . . . . . B GROWTH IN HIPS . . . . . C INCREASE IN SEXUAL AROUSAL . . . D MENSTRUATION . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
203	CHECK 201 AND 202: NO CODE 'Z' CIRCLED OR CODE 'Z' CIRCLED IN ONE QUESTION ONLY CODE 'Z' CIRCLED IN BOTH 201 AND 202		→ 205
204	Where did you get the information about the physical changes from childhood to adolescence? Any other source? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIENDS . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SIBLINGS . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H TELEVISION . . . . . I RADIO . . . . . J BOOK/MAGAZINE/NEWSPAPER . . . . . K INTERNET . . . . . L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
205	How old were you when you had your first wet dream?	NEVER . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS	→ 208

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
206	Before you had wet dreams, did anyone talk to you about wet dreams?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 208
207	Who talked to you about wet dreams? Any one else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIENDS . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SIBLINGS . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
208	Is there the fertile period for woman who have menstruated? Fertile period is from one menstrual period to the next, there where certain days when woman is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual relations.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 210
209	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
210	Can a woman become pregnant by having one sexual intercourse ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
211	Do you know how to avoid pregnancy? If "YES": What is it? Any other way? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	ABSTAIN FROM SEX . . . . . A USE CONTRACEPTION . . . . . B RHYTHM OR PERIODIC ABSTINENCE C WITHDRAWAL . . . . . D HERBS . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
	Now I would like to talk about family planning . The various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. 212. Have you ever heard about (METHOD)?		
	01. **Female sterilization.** Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	02. **Male sterilization.** Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	03. **IUD** Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	04. **Injectables** Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	05. **Implants** Women can have several small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	06. **Pill** Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	07. **Condom** Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	08. **Intravag/Diaphragm** Women can place at thin flexible disk in their vagina before intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	09. **Lactational amenorrhea methode (LAM)** Women Breastfeed the baby with condition: the age of the baby less than 6 months, the baby just consume breast milk, and the mother haven't had menstruated yet.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	10. **Rhythm or periodic abstinence** Every month that a woman is sexually active she can avoid pregnancy by not having sexual intercourse on the days of the month she is most likely to get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	11. **Withdrawal.** Men can be careful and pull out before climax	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	12. **Emergency Contraception.** As an emergency measure after unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills at any time within three days to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	13. **Other methods.** Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 _____ (SPECIFY) _____ (SPECIFY) NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
213	CHECK 212: ANY CODE '1' CIRCLED ↓ CODE '1' DID NOT CIRCLED →		217
214	Now I want to talk about family planning use in the future. Do you think you will use a family planning method some time in the future?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	216
215	What service of family planning do you think should be made available to unmarried youth? - Information about reproductive health and family planning methods? - Consultation about how to use family planning methods? - provosion/family planning services	YES NO INFORMATION . . . . . 1 2 COUNSELLING . . . . . 1 2 SERVICES 1 2	
216	I will now read you some statements about condom use. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each. - Condoms can be used to prevent pregnancy - A condom can protect against getting HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmihed diseases - A condom can be reused	AGREE DIS-AGREE DON'T KNOW PREVENT PREGNANCY . 1 2 8 PREVENT HIV/AIDS AND STI . . . . . 1 2 8 CAN BE REUSED 1 2 8	
217	Now I want to talk about a disease called anemia. Have you ever heard of anemia?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 301
218	What is anemia? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	LOW HEMOGLOBIN (Hb) . . . . . A IRON DEFICIENCY . . . . . B DEFICIT IN RED BLOOD CELLS . . . . . C BLOOD DEFICIT . . . . . D VITAMIN DEFICIENCY . . . . . E LOW BLOOD PRESSURE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
219	What do you think is the cause of anemia? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	LACK OF CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, FISH AND LIVER . . . . . A LACK OF CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS . . . . . B BLEEDING . . . . . C MENSTRUATION . . . . . D MALNUTRITION . . . . . E INFECTIOUS DISEASE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
220	Can anemia be treated?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	301
221	How is anemia treated? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	TAKE PILL TO INCREASE BLOOD . . A TAKE IRON TABLET . . . . . B INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, FISH AND LIVER . . . . . C INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF IRON-RICH VEGETABLES . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

3. MARRIAGE AND CHILDREN

Let us now talk about marriage and having children.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
301	At what age would you like to be married?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] NEVER . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
302	In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to get married?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
303	In your opinion, what is the best age for a man to get married?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
304	Do you think a couple who wants to get married needs to have a medical test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 306
305	What kind of test ? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	PHYSICAL . . . . . A BLOOD . . . . . B URINE . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
306	Who is going to choose the person you will marry : your parents, yourself, or together ?	SELF . . . . . 1 PARENT . . . . . 2 OTHER RELATIVES . . . . . 3 JOINTLY 4	
307	If you could choose exacly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many children would that be?	NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ] OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 309
308	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it was boy or girl? "ANY" IS THE DESIRED NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITHOUT A SPECIFIC GENDER PREFERENCE	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER [ ][ ] [ ][ ] [ ][ ] LAINNYA _____ 999996 (TULISKAN)	
309	Who do you think should decide on how many children a couple should have : the wife, the husband, or both?	WIFE . . . . . 1 HUSBAND . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . . 3 DON'TKNOW 8	
310	In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to have the first baby?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
311	In your opinion, what is the best age for a man to have the first baby?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
312	How long do you think a woman should wait after one birth before she has another birth?	MONTH . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] YEARS . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
313	If a woman has an unwanted pregnancy, what do you think she should do, have the baby and keep it, have the baby and give it away, have an abortion, or up to her?	HAVE THE BABY AND KEEP IT . . . . . 1 HAVE THE BABY AND GIVE IT AWAY . 2 HAVE AN ABORTION . . . . . 3 UP TO HER . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	
314	I'm going to read some statements about times when a woman might consider having an abortion. Please tell me, in your opinion, is it acceptable for a woman to have an abortion if:	AGREE / DISAGREE / DON'T KNOW	
	- Her health is endangered by the pregnancy?	ENDANGER HER HEALTH 1 2 8	
	- Her life is endangered by the pregancy?	ENDANGER LIFE . . . 1 2 8	
	- The fetus has physical deformity?	FETUS DEFORMED 1 2 8	
	- The pregnancy has resulted from rape?	RAPED 1 2 8	
	- She is unmarried?	UNMARRIED 1 2 8	
	- The couple can not afford to have a child?	CAN NOT AFFORD 1 2 8	
	- She is attending school?	ATTENDING SCHOOL 1 2 8	

4. ROLE OF FAMILY, SCHOOL, COMMUNITY, AND MASS MEDIA

Now I'd like to ask you about the role of family, school and community as sources of information on reproductive health, which includes issues related to sexuality and sexually transmitted infections, such as HIV/AIDS; and use of illegal drugs and NAPZA (narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic drugs, and other addictive substances).

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
401	We would like to know about the people with whom you have talked about or asked questions about sexual matters. Have you talked about these things with: - Friend? - Mother? - Father? - Siblings? - Family? - Teacher? - Health service provider? - Religious leader?	YES NO FRIENDS . . . . . 1 2 MOTHER . . . . . 1 2 FATHER . . . . . 1 2 SIBLINGS . . . . . 1 2 RELATIVES . . . . . 1 2 TEACHER . . . . . 1 2 HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER 1 2 RELIGIOUS LEADER 1 2	
402	If you want to know more about reproductive health, who would you like to ask? Any one else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIENDS . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SIBLINGS . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
403	CHECK 104 CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '2' CIRCLED ☐ →		406

TOPIC	404. Have you ever been taught at school about (TOPIC)?	405. In what level of schooling were you when you first were taught at school about (TOPIC)?
A. How the human reproductive system works.	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
B. Methods of birth control.	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
C. HIV/AIDS.	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
D. Other sexually transmitted infections.	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
E. NAPZA (narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic drugs and other addictive substances).	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
406	Have you ever attended a community-sponsored meeting about reproductive health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 408
407	What kind of meeting did you attend? Any other? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	YOUTH GROUP . . . . . A RELIOUS GATHERING . . . . . B YOUTH FAMILY GUIDANCE/BKR . . . C NGO . . . . . D GOVT. EXTENSION SERVICE . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
408	Have you heard of a place for young adults to obtain information and counselling about young adult reproductive health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 501
409	What places have you heard about? _____ (TULISKAN) DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	PIK-KRR . . . . . A PKRR/PIKER . . . . . B YOUTH CENTER . . . . . C OTHER . . . . . X DON'T REMEMBER/DON'T KNOW . . . Z	
410	Do you know where this place is (any of these places are)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 501
411	Have you ever visited this place (any of these places)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 501
412	What services did you find there? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	INFORMATION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH . . . . . A COUNSELLING . . . . . B MEDICAL CHECK UP . . . . . C STI TREATMENT . . . . . D CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
413	Apart from services you mentioned before, what other services do you want to be available in that place (those places)? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	INFORMATION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH . . . . . A COUNSELLING . . . . . B MEDICAL CHECK UP . . . . . C STI TREATMENT . . . . . D CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

5. SMOKING, DRINKING AND DRUGS

Now I'd like to ask you some question about the use of tobacco, alcohol and drugs. As we discussed earlier, you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, I hope you will answer these questions because your views are important. The information you give will be confidential and will only be used for scientific study.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
501	Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 506
502	How old were when you smoked a cigarette for the first time?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
503	How old were you when you started smoking fairly regularly?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ JUST TRIED . . . . . 94 NEVER SMOKED REGULARLY . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
504	Do you currently smoke or use any (other) type of tobacco?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 506
505	In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke? IF NOT SMOKING, FILL WITH "00"	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES . . . . . ☐☐	
506	Do you currently use tobacco with another way?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 508
507	What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PIPE . . . . . A CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . B SNUFF . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
508	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to smoke?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
509	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to smoke?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
510	Now I have some questions about drinking alcohol such as arak, tuak, beer, and others. Have you ever drunk an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 514
511	How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
512	In the last three months, on how many days did you drink an alcohol-containing beverage? IF EVERY DAY: RECORD '90'.	NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . . ☐☐ DID NOT DRINK 95	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
513	Have you ever gotten “drunk” from drinking an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
514	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to drink an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
515	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to drink an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
516	There are drugs such as ganja, putau, shabu-shabu, and others drugs which can be used for fun or get high (LOCAL TERMS: fly, boat, fantasize, etc). Do you know someone who takes drugs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
517	Have you yourself ever tried to use drugs (LOCAL TERM)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 525
518	How did you use the drug? Any other way? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	SMOKED . . . . . A INHALED . . . . . B INJECTED . . . . . C DRUNK/SWALLOWED . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
519	CHECK 518: CODE 'A', 'B', OR 'D' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE 'C' CIRCLED ☐ →		521
520	Have you ever injected drugs which can make you LOCAL TERMS: fly, high, intoxicated, etc. ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 525
521	How old were you when you first injected drugs?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T REMEMBER 98	
522	Did you inject drugs in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 524
523	How often did you inject the drugs?	EVERYDAY . . . . . 01 A FEW TIMES A WEEK . . . . . 02 EVERY WEEK . . . . . 03 LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK . . . . 04 ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 05 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
524	Have you ever shared needles?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
525	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to use drugs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
526	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to use drugs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

6. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→616
601A	From which sources of information have you learned about HIV/ AIDS? Any thing else? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	RADIO . . . . . A TELEVISION . . . . . B NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . C POSTER . . . . . D HEALTH PROFESSIONAL . . . . . E RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . F SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . G COMMUNITY MEETING . . . . . H FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . I WORK PLACE . . . . . J INTERNET . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
602	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
603	Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
604	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
605	Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
606	Can people get the AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
606A	Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing unsterilized needle or syringe?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
607	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
608	Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to her baby: - During pregnancy? - During delivery? - By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK DURING PREG. . . . . 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY . . . 1 2 8 BREASTFEEDING . . . 1 2 8	
609	How do you know if someone who was infected HIV/AIDS? Any thing else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PHYSICAL CHANGES . . . . . A BEHAVIOUR CHANGES . . . . . B BLOOD TEST/VCT C (VOLUNTARY COUNSELING TEST) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
610	Do you know about HIV/AIDS test voluntaryly preceding also known as VCT, wich stands for Voluntary Counseling and Testing?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 612
610A	Do you know a place to get VCT service?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 612
611	Where is it? Any other place? IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . A HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B CLINIC . . . . . C STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . D OTHER _____ E (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . F HEALTH CENTER . . . . . G STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . H PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . I MIDWIFE/NURSE . . . . . J OTHER _____ K (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
612	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
613	If a member of your family got infected with the AIDS virus, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
614	If a member of your family became sick with AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
615	In your opinion, if a female teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in the school?	SHOULD BE ALLOWED . . . . . 1 SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
616	CHECK 601: HEARD ABOUT AIDS → Apart from AIDS, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT AIDS → Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 701

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
617	What other infections have you heard about? Any other? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	SYPHILIS . . . . . A GONORRHEA . . . . . B GENITAL WARTS/CONDYLOMATA . . . C CHANROID . . . . . D CLAMYDIA . . . . . E CANDIDA . . . . . F GENITAL HERPES . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
618	From which sources of information have you learned about sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)? Anywhere else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	RADIO . . . . . A TELEVISION . . . . . B NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . C POSTER . . . . . D HEALTH PROFESSIONAL . . . . . E RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . F SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . G COMMUNITY MEETING . . . . . H FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . I WORK PLACE . . . . . J INTERNET . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
619	If a man has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might he have? Any thing else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	ABDOMINAL PAIN. . . . . A GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING . . . . B FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . C BURNING PAIN ON URINATION . . . . . D REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . E SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . F GENITAL SORES/ULCERS . . . . . G GENITAL WARTS . . . . . H GENITAL ITCHING . . . . . I BLOOD IN URINE . . . . . J LOSS OF WEIGHT . . . . . K IMPOTENCE . . . . . L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO SYMPTOMS . . . . . Y DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
620	If a woman has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might she have? Any thing else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	ABDOMINAL PAIN. . . . . A GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING . . . . B FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . C BURNING PAIN ON URINATION . . . . . D REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . E SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . F GENITAL SORES/ULCERS . . . . . G GENITAL WARTS . . . . . H GENITAL ITCHING . . . . . I BLOOD IN URINE . . . . . J LOSS OF WEIGHT . . . . . K IMPOTENCE . . . . . L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO SYMPTOMS . . . . . Y DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

7. DATING AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Now I want to ask questions about sexual activity. We are interested in finding out whether people your age are sexually active. Your responses will be treated confidentially and will only be used for scientific research.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
701	Do you currently have a girlfriend?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→703
702	Did you ever have a girlfriend?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→705
703	How old were you when you first had a girlfriend?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
704	Have you ever done any of the following with (any of) your girlfriend? - Held hands? - Kissed lips? - Touched (or being touched) or aroused (being aroused) on your sensitive body parts such as genitals, breast, thigh, etc.?	YES NO HOLD HANDS . . . . . 1 2 KISS LIPS . . . . . 1 2 PET 1 2	
	IF THE RESPONDENT IS UNCOMFORTABLE WITH THE QUESTIONS, TELL HER THAT YOU KNOW THE QUESTIONS ARE SENSTIVE BUT IT IS IMPORTANT TO GET ACCURATE INFORMATION. ASSURE THE RESPONDENT AGAIN THAT THE INFORMATION WILL BE CONFIDENTIAL.		
705	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 715
706	What is the main reason for having sexual intercourse the first time? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES	JUST HAPPENED . . . . . 01 CURIOUS/ANXIOUS TO KNOW . . . . . 02 FORCED BY PARTNER . . . . . 03 FOR MONEY . . . . . 04 WISH TO MARRY . . . . . 05 INFLUENCED BY FRIENDS . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T REMEMBER 98	
707	Where did you have sexual intercourse the first time? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES	OWN HOUSE . . . . . 01 PARTNER'S HOUSE . . . . . 02 HOTEL/MOTEL . . . . . 03 BOARDING HOUSE . . . . . 04 PROSTITUTES PLACE . . . . . 05 VEHICLE . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T REMEMBER 98	
708	How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
709	What is your relationship to the person you had sex with the first time? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	FRIEND . . . . . 01 BOY/GIRLFRIEND . . . . . 02 SIBLING . . . . . 03 RELATIVE . . . . . 04 FATHER . . . . . 05 MOTHER . . . . . 06 PROSTITUTE . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
710	The first time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use any thing to prevent a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8	→ 715
711	What did you or your partner use? Any other method? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	CONDOM . . . . . A PILL . . . . . B DIAPHRAGM/INTRAVAG . . . . . C WITHDRAWAL . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
712	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 ☐☐ WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 ☐☐ MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 ☐☐ YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 ☐☐	
713	The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use any thing to prevent a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8	→ 715
714	What did you or your partner use? Any other method? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES	CONDOM . . . . . A PILL . . . . . B DIAPHRAGM/INTRAVAG . . . . . C WITHDRAWAL . . . . . D PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
715	Do you have any friends who have had sex before marriage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 717
716	Because your friends have had sex, are you motivated to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
717	Do you approve if: - If a man has many partners/girlfriends at the same time? - If a woman has many partners/boyfriends at the same time?	YES NO DE-PENDS A BOY HAS MANY GIRLFRIENDS . . 1 2 8 A GIRL HAS MANY BOYFRIENDS 1 2 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
718	Do you approve if a woman has sexual intercourse before marriage?	APPROVE . . . . . 1 DISAPPROVE . . . . . 2 DEPENDS 8	
719	Do you approve if a man has sexual intercourse before marriage?	APPROVE . . . . . 1 DISAPPROVE . . . . . 2 DEPENDS 8	
720	Do you approve if someone has sexual intercourse before marriage if: - They both like to have sex. - They love each other. - They plan to get married - The woman is an adult and knows the consequences - They want to show their love	APPROVE / DISAPPROVE LIKE SEX . . . . . 1 2 LOVE EACH OTHER . . . 1 2 PLAN TO MARRY . . . . . 1 2 WOMEN KNOW CONSEQUENCES . . . 1 2 SHOW LOVE 1 2	
721	Do you strongly agree, agree or disgree of the opinion that women should maintain virginity before marriage?	STRONGLY AGREE . . . . . 1 AGREE . . . . . 2 DISAGREE 8	
722	Do you think men in general still value their partner's virginity?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
723	CHECK 705: NO/ DON'T KNOW ☐ ↓ YES ☐ →		725
724	If you have never had sexual intercourse, do you intend to have sexual intercourse soon?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS 8	
725	Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
726	Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone not to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS 8	
727	CHECK 705: CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '2' OR '8' CIRCLED ☐ →		734
728	Sometimes a woman becomes pregnant when she doesn't want to be. In the past, have you ever had a sex partner who became pregnant when you did not want her to be?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 734
729	How many times did you/your partner become pregnant when you did not want to be?	ONCE . . . . . 1 SEVERAL TIMES 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
730	CHECK 729: CODE '1' CIRCLED When you had the unwanted pregnancy(ies), what did you do? CODE '2' CIRCLED When you had an unwanted pregnancy(ies), what did do?	CONTINUED THE PREGNANCY . . . . . 1 ATTEMPTED TO STOP THE PREGNANCY BUT FAILED . . . . . 2 ABORTED THE PREGNANCY . . . . . 3 HAD A MISCARRIAGE . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→ 732 → 734
731	What did you do with the baby?	KEPT THE BABY . . . . . 1 BABY CARED BY OTHER PEOPLE . . . 2 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
732	CHECK 730: CODE '2' OR '3' CIRCLED CODE '1' CIRCLED		→ 734
733	Who helped you in stopping the pregnancy or attempting to stop the pregnancy? Any other person? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	DOCTOR . . . . . A MIDWIFE/NURSE . . . . . B TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . C PHARMACIST . . . . . D FRIEND/RELATIVES . . . . . E NO ONE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
734	Has any young unmarried adult you personally know ever aborted a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
735	Have you ever advised/influencd a friend/someone to abort a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8	
736	Have you ever advised/infuencd a friend/someone not to abort a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8	
737	CHECK 705: CODE '1' CIRCLED CODE '2' AND '3' CIRCLED		→ 745
738	CHECK 616: CODE '1' CIRCLED CODE '2' CIRCLED		→ 741

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
739	Now I would like to ask you about your health in the past 12 months. In the past 12 months, have you experienced any disease transmitted during intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
741	Sometimes men have a problems with a form of genital abnormalities. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer near yourgenital?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
742	CHECK 739,741: EVER HAD INFECTION (THERE IS CODE 'YES') ↓ NEVER HAD INFECTION OR DON'T KNOW →		745
743	Sometimes ago you get infected (PROBLEMS FROM 739 and 741), did you get advice or treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 745
744	Where did you get advice or treatment? Any other else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	NO MEDICAL TREATMENT . . . . . A SELF TREATMENT . . . . . B PIK-KRR . . . . . C DRUG STORE . . . . . D HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . E TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . F FRIEDNS/RELATIVES . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
745	RECORD THE TIME	HOUR . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTE . . . . . [ ][ ]	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENT:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: _____ DATE: _____

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF EDITOR: _____ DATE: _____